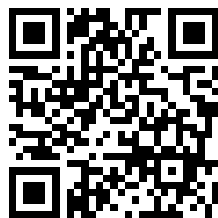

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HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
of **MONONGAHELA'S OLD**
HOME COMING WEEK.
SEPT. 6-13, 1908.

Monongahela B. old home-week association. Program comm.

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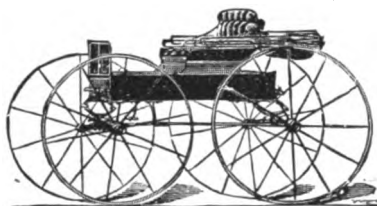
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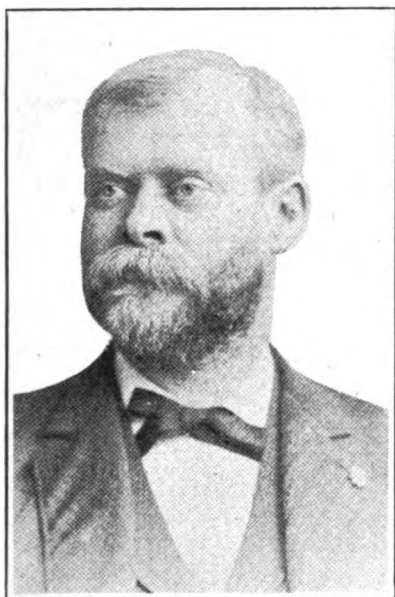
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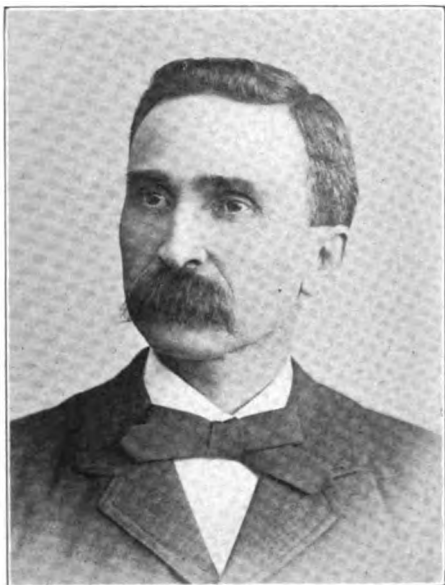
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Introduction



The compilers of this magazine wish to express their acknowledgments to all who have furnished material in any way whatsoever, in the way of historical sketches, of data furnished, and for the loan of various publications, which have been of inestimable value to the committee in the preparation of this work. For many of the historical features of this book we are indebted to the following publications:—

Crumrine's History of Washington County.

Creigh's History of Washington County.

Kaufman's History of Western Pennsylvania.

Commemorative Records and Biographies of Washington County.

Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis' History of Old and New Monongahela.

Monongahela Anniversary Book.

Monongahela Valley Directories of 1841, 1860, 1900.

Files of the Daily Republican and private diaries.

For data we are indebted to the following named persons:—

Dr. J. S. VanVoorhis, Mr. George Keller, Mrs. Letitia Sampson, Capt. David Longwell, Mrs. M. Lenore Sutman, Mrs. Wm. Boggs, Miss Millie Bentley, Miss Lizzie Lockhart, Lloyd E. Flint, John Corrin, DeVernon Hazzard, J. P. Taylor, David Woodward, Mrs. Harriet Moore, Boyd Crumrine, Esq., Lawrence Wood, George Anderson and Godfrey Downer.

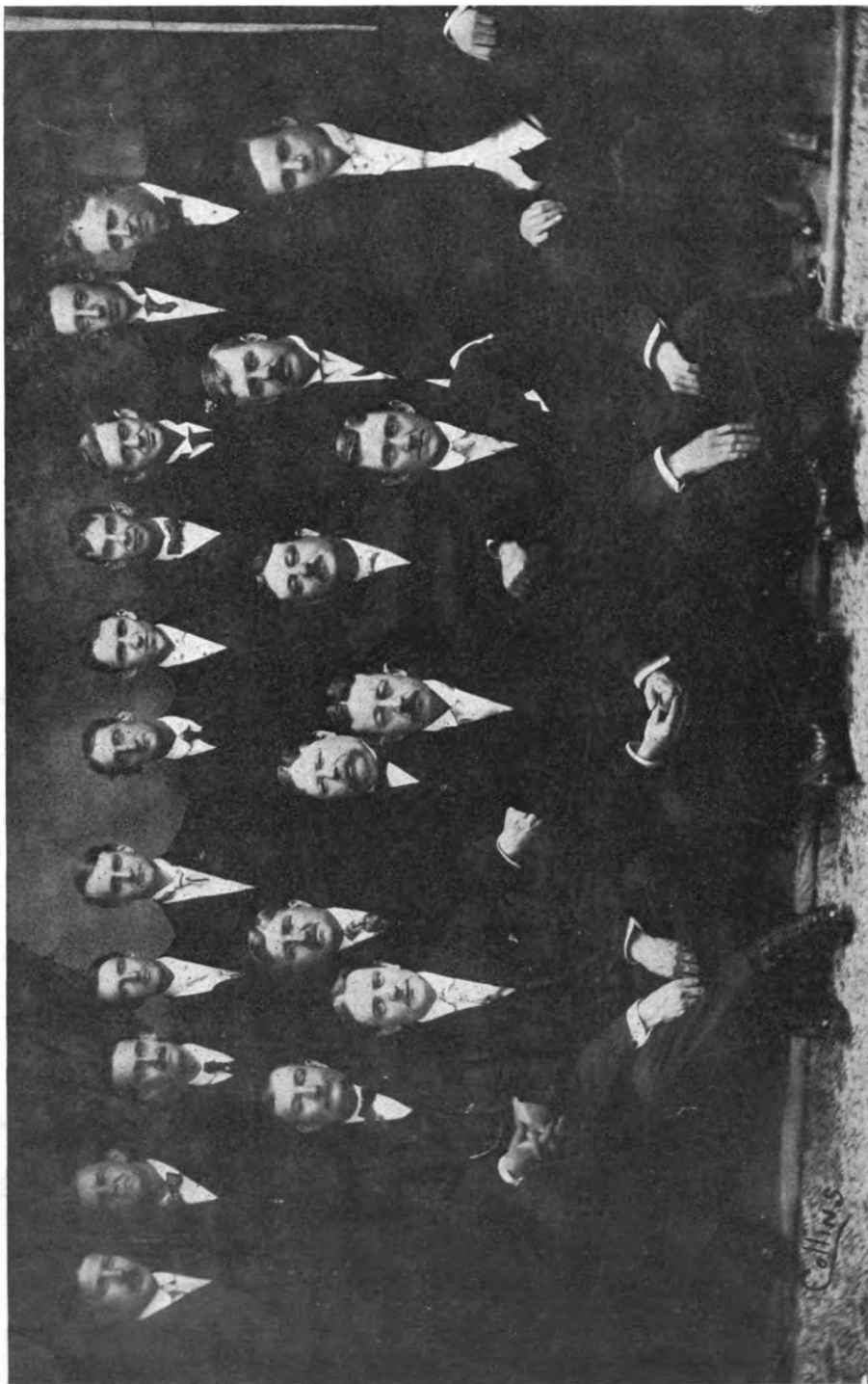
For illustrations:—To R. T. Wiley, F. G. Kennedy, The Daily Republican, The Monongahela Times, Alexander & Co., and Boyd Crumrine, Esq.

For sketches:—To R. T. Wiley, of Elizabeth; Capt. Joseph T. Armstrong, of McKeesport; David Woodward, Mrs. James McCullough, Prof. R. G. Dean, Rev. W. F. McKee, Mrs. M. B. Hazzard, Miss Harriet Hazzard, Mrs. Wm. Boggs, Col. Joseph Dev. Hazzard, of Eustis, Florida, Dr. J. S. VanVoorhis, Dr. P. M. Wall, Joseph A. Herron, J. P. Taylor, Boyd Crumrine, Isaac Yohe, Lloyd E. Flint, Harry Campbell, Dr. J. P. Norman and John Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

To Roy Hoon for the design for the illustrated cover on this magazine, and to the many people who kindly loaned photographs from which many of the illustrations in this publication were made.

Without the aid of these many friends this work would have been impossible, and the committee wishes to acknowledge its obligations to them all.

Dr. W. P. Taylor, Chairman of Program Committee.



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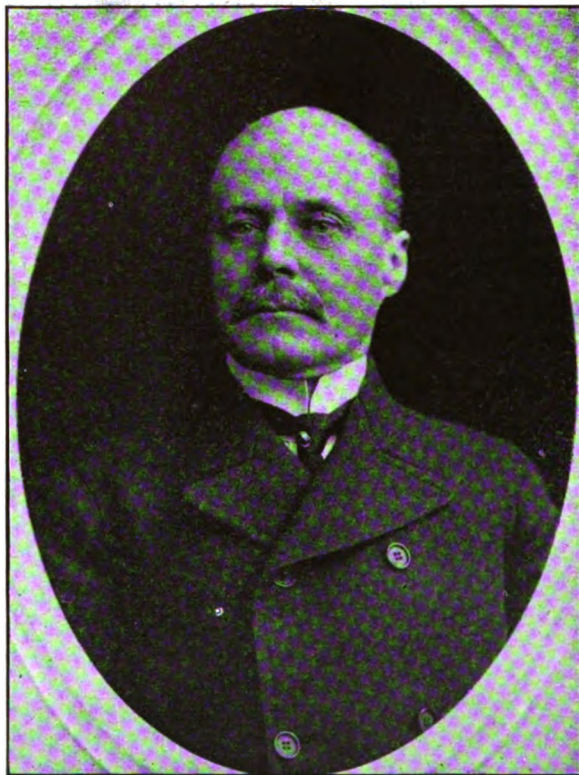
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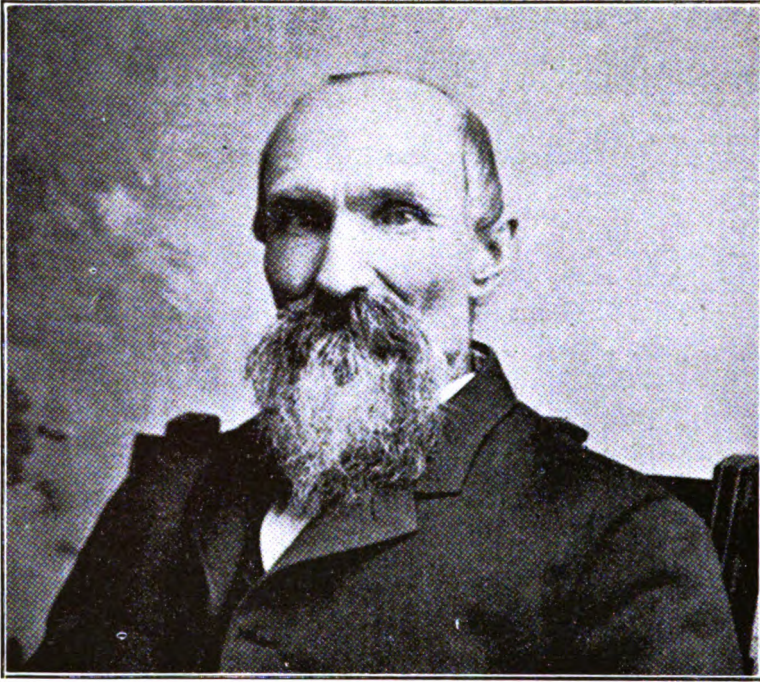
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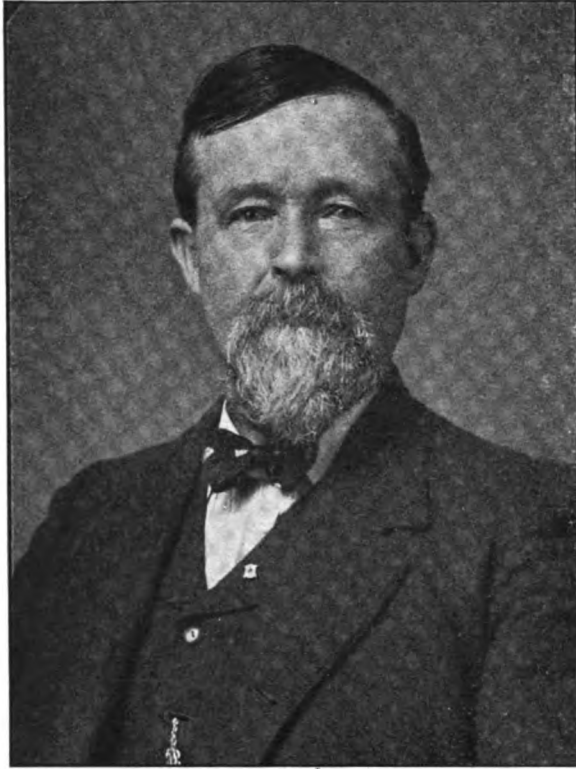
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THE ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON CO., PA.

It is often said, but incorrectly that the territory now in Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene Counties originally was a part of Virginia. But it was not so, although Virginia at one time claimed jurisdiction over all that territory. Indeed, under a strange and absurd construction of the original charter of Virginia, that state, in order to support her claim to the portion of Southwestern Pennsylvania in which many of her settlers had taken up lands, claimed that a large part of Maryland and three fourths (perhaps) of Pennsylvania were embraced within the charter limits of Virginia.

The Western boundary of Pennsylvania, to be five degrees of longitude from the Delaware River, had never been ascertained by measurement in 1751, when the territory west of the mountains began to be known to settlers. And about that time settlers began to come over the mountains from Virginia and Maryland, the larger number from the former state; and soon the two governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania began the controversy as to which state the territory belonged, which lasted until 1780, and not fully settled until in 1784-5, when the western boundary was finally run on the ground.

Frederick and Augusta counties, Virginia, and also Orange and Spottsylvania, and the other Virginia counties had been formed before the Pennsylvania and Virginia Controversy began, and none of those counties ever overlapped into Pennsylvania. And so in 1748, Augusta County Virginia, with its county seat at Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley, was formed, extending in its jurisdiction northwestward to the Allegheny Mountains, and this also was before the boundary controversy began.

Mason & Dixon's Line, the boundary of Pennsylvania with Maryland and, extending westward, the boundary with Virginia, was run on the ground to within about 38 miles from the full length, in 1767, and left incomplete for that distance from the Southwest corner of the state. Then began a more extended movement of persons hunting homes this side of the mountains, coming the great majority of them from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., some from Maryland and some from Pennsylvania, and chiefly by Braddocks Road and other passes through the mountains southwestward.

In 1773, Westmoreland County in Pennsylvania was formed to establish a government by that state west of the mountains, in advance of any attempt by Virginia to set up her government in the Monongahela Valley; that county embracing all of Pennsylvania west of the mountains. But Virginia made the attempt, all the same, and in 1775, established what was called the District of West Augusta, an appendage of Augusta County, Va., and embracing all the Pennsylvania territory west of the mountains, already embraced in Westmoreland County. And for this District of West Augusta a Virginia Court was established at Pittsburgh, called the Fort Dunmore Court, afterwards removed to Washington. From this time on, both Pennsylvania and Virginia exercised governmental authority at the same time over all the territory of Pennsylvania west of the mountains, each state or colony having its own courts, judges, officers, magistrates, tax assessors and collectors over the same territory.

In the fall of 1776, the American Revolution had begun and Pennsylvania and Virginia each became a sovereign state of the American Union, but in a milder mood kept up the controversy, Virginia passing an act dividing the District of West Augusta into three new Virginia counties, Monongahela, Yohogania and Ohio counties. These three counties all cornered at what is now Washington, Pa. Ohio County lay from Washington toward Wheeling; Monongahela from Washington toward Morgantown, and Yohogania from Washington towards Greensburg.

In 1779-1780 in the middle of the Revolution, the boundary controversy was settled by an agreement by which the Mason and Dixon's Line was to be extended to its full length of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, and a line run thence due north for the western boundary, which was done in 1784-5. But under that agreement the government of Virginia in Pennsylvania territory was ended in the latter part of September, 1780. Washington County was formed out of Westmoreland County in 1781, and before that date the Virginia occupation in any part of Pennsylvania had ceased.

Thus it is that, whilst from the earliest settlements in Southwestern Pennsylvania until 1780 the most of the settlers were from Virginia and remained Virginia Citizens, and from 1775 had their own civil government in the Monongahela Valley, yet this territory never did belong to Virginia but always to Pennsylvania, until the fence lines were established and marked on the ground.



HOME OF CHRISTOPHER STACKER.

Carrol Township. Built 1785.



Bray Commine

THE OLD HOME AND THE NEW.

FOR THE MONONGAHELA CITY OLD HOME-COMING ASSOCIATION.

By Boyd Crumrine, Washington, Pa.

Above the Egyptian mantel covering the wide-mouthed, not in use, but flower-fronted fire-place of the main sitting room of the restful Saegertown Inn, in which you spent the few days of your last vacation, are placed the graceful neck, head and antlers of a deer, an old-time Queen Anne's Musket, and in a long frame a legend in large German text, reading;

**"I am an old man and have had many troubles,
but most of them never happened."**

The legend seems to teach us that although every life may have its trials and its struggles, yet that of all its troubles the most of them are from want of coolness and courage to anticipate and meet them as they come.

You, of the Monongahela City old Home-coming Association for the week of September 6-13, 1908, have opened your doors, not to strangers alone who are come for the first time and are welcomed, but to all who were native born, or at any time were residents among you, and now have come again to see what the old home looks like, and to meet at least a few of the old friends of other days. All who have so come in these days are yours and you are theirs; and if it be that any one shall say that he "is an old man and has had many troubles," may all these troubles be obliterated from memory by this week's entertainment!

Is there anywhere on earth one, not relapsed into utter savagery, who does not, whatever his age and whatever his condition in life, and wherever he may be, often turn to the thoughts of home, the place where he first came into life, or where in his strong young years he had built a home of his own? To every man and woman in this broad land of ours, or in any lands, there is at least one spot on earth, indelible forever in memory, to which the heart often and often turns, as it turns to-day to many a home along the Monongahela.

When the poet opens his soul to the infinite limits of spirit about him and speaks the words which fall into the minds of men to stay there, he speaks the words of truth, and truth is depth-moving and everlasting.

John Howard Payne, poet, play-writer and play-actor, was born in New York in 1791, the sixth of a family of nine children. His parents dying when he was about thirteen or fourteen, he never afterwards knew what it was to have a home. Although never, perhaps, in absolute want, yet he always felt himself poor, but was honored all over America, England and the Continent by the esteem of the great. He died at the age of sixty years on April 10, 1852, when United States Consul at Tunis in Africa, his play-writing and his play-acting days having long before ended. His mortal remains lay for thirty-two years marked by a monument erected to his memory in the Cemetery of St. George at Tunis, until, through the liberality

of Wm. W. Corcoran, and the love and sympathy of his countrymen, they were brought to the United States in 1883, and, as he belonged to the nation, re-interred in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, D. C., whilst a thousand voices joined in singing his immortal melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

There is a tradition that, whilst this homeless wanderer was at one time in Paris, he was walking alone aimlessly about the suburbs of the city late at night, during a turbulent storm which harmonized well with his own spirit. As he passed a modest but comfortable cottage, the unblinded windows disclosed a well-warmed, well-lighted room containing the entire family. Several happy-looking young-lady daughters were filling the air with music, at the piano, whilst the white-capped mother with her knitting lying idle in her lap, and the be-spectacled father with his book overturned upon his knee, were both silently smiling at the tricks and antics of the younger boys and little ones scampering and tip-toeing from corner to corner about the floor. Was it at all strange that the tears which fell from the eyes of this homeless man, as he was held fixed to the pavement by this scene, would not stop until he had set down for the world to love forever the beautiful and soul-filling words of

HOME, SWEET HOME.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble there is no place like home;
A charm from the sky seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, Home, sweet, sweet Home.
There's no place like Home. There's no place like Home.

"An exile from Home, splendor dazzles in vain;
O, give me my lowly thatched cottage again.
The birds singing gaily, that came at my call,—
Give me them,—and the peace of mind dearer than all.
Home, Home, sweet, sweet Home.
There's no place like Home. There's no place like Home.

"How sweet 'tis to sit 'neath a fond father's smile,
And the cares of a mother to soothe and beguile.
Let others delight mid new pleasures to roam,
But give me, Oh, give me the pleasures of home.
Home, Home, sweet, sweet Home.
There's no place like Home. There's no place like Home.

"To thee I'll return, overburdened with care;
The heart's dearest solace will smile on me there;
No more from that cottage again will I roam;
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
Home, Home, sweet, sweet Home.
There's no place like Home. There's no place like Home."

You do not imagine, do you, that this idea of home, for the protection of wife and children, is a matter of mere sentiment? That, beyond provision for a shelter from the storm and for comfort against the heat of summer and the cold of winter, the home is of no practical purpose in the affairs of men?

"And what's the use of a new baby?" is a question you have often heard put in a manner not unfriendly to the new baby at all, but as though the questioner supposed that none but a nonsensical answer could be made to it. Far otherwise; for, in its last analysis, the new baby is at the very

basis of all the higher forms of civil society and self-government; and in the design of the home to take care of him, that the end of his existence shall be attained, he is directly in the way of a final adjustment of the matters of this earth, at least, that the purposes of the great Creator and Ruler may be carried out.

It would be treason to hold that governments of the people, by the people and for the people, are not absolutely necessary. But, with the spirit of independence abroad and touching every individual person in the land, would any association of men for the establishment of such a government, to endure permanently, ever be formed by the voluntary agreement of all, if there were not in each person an element of such all-pervading power over him that, although overlooked as to its actual existence and force, is yet present with all and in such power as to impel them to come together in such a governmental relation that the well-being of the mass may be best attained? It is the new baby and the home to take care of him, that brings nations into existence.

It is the thought of that great thinker, Professor John Fiske, now deceased, as discussed at length in his *Destiny of Man*, that the fact of the long period of infancy of the child of the human race, is the controlling fact evidencing the intention that man, of all living creatures, shall dominate the earth. The colt, the calf, the pig, and almost every other domestic animal, rises in a day from the place where it is dropped; in a week or so it is racing fleet-footed over the fields, and it soon becomes able to look after its own wants, and to do without parental aid and sustenance. Man is allotted in the neighborhood of three-score and ten years, a much longer life period than is allotted to any other animal, yet from the time of his birth, a period of almost one-third of the whole period of human life must elapse before the young fellow becomes able fully to take care of himself and to look out for that which will best fit him for his work in life, for the remaining two-thirds thereof. And what a pitiable little thing the new baby is for even months of his first existence. He may be pretty to his mother and to some of her true friends, but to his father he is of not much account until his muscles have begun to stiffen, and he starts to show the mettle that is in him; and until eight, nine, ten or fifteen years of age constant teaching is a necessity for him, and watchfulness and anxiety concerning him shall not cease until he is about twenty-one, when he is supposed to be his own man.

The idea is not fully developed here of course, but enough of it is presented to show that a result intended in the very nature of things has been brought about. As man is to have dominion over land and sea and over all that in them is, this long period of youthful adolescence, is so protracted as to establish the family relation, to give to the young human being the strength of muscle and bone, and of spirit and manhood, of courage and morality, to fit it for the work of life; and at the same time, by a reflex action upon the parents, to build them up in patience, unselfishness and virtue, civil and moral, kindness and consideration, and other elements of a like nature to build up the family in the home, and constitute it the unit of the state and nation.

Why did our forefathers leave the old homes they had established beyond the waters of the unconquered sea, but to better the conditions of their families, of their wives, their sons and daughters, and have better homes for all? Why, except to make their own laws and carry on their own methods of government, for the liberties of their own families and homes, was it that our ancestors, settled substantially along the Atlantic Coast,

with a whole continent stretching towards the Pacific, felt that they must be freed from British domination, even though they had to fight for it, and were made ready for the word that the British forces had started from Boston, for Lexington and Concord, as told in

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

"Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;—
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year,—
He said to his friend, 'If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the Belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal light;—one,
If by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm.

* * * * *

"So through the night rode Paul Revere,
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm;—
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore.
For, borne on the night wind of the Past,
Through all our history to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere."

In the Monongahela Valley.

At the time of the conflict of the American yeomanry with the regular soldiers of the British army at Lexington and Concord, on April 19, 1775, more than one year before the thirteen American colonies, in a representative Congress assembled, adopted the final and authoritative Declaration of Independence from the mother country, the settlers in the Valley of the Monongahela, were on the outposts of civilization, and in an exceedingly unique and dangerous condition. It must be remembered that at this date the cabins of the pioneer had extended from the foot of the Allegheny mountains across the Monongahela River and into all sections of the country East of the Ohio, and that many were the crude homes of adventurers here and there set down in little cleared patches by some running stream or some sparkling spring of water. Indeed, there is now no doubt at all that in the Spring of 1775 what is now Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Greene counties, and those parts of Allegheny and Beaver South of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, were occupied by hardy settlers, from the mouths to the head-waters of all its principal streams, the earliest settlements beginning in old Washington County about 1769; with the country round about yet a wilderness of tall Oaks, Sugars and Walnuts, and other luxuriant trees, except where the little clearings here and there were marked by the blue smoke curling up above the tree-tops from the cabin chimney of the lonesome pioneer, who for the subsistence of his family



KENNEDY HOMESTEAD ON MINGO CREEK, BUILT BEFORE THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

ground his corn in a hand-mill for his bread, and for his meat he stalked the wild deer, the bear and the turkey; whilst the stillness of the evening and of the night at all times was often made full of terror by the scream of the panther, the howl of the wolf and the warwhoop of the merciless Indian.

This condition of things existed throughout our valleys and hills not so very long ago. Two full lives of three score and ten years will carry you back to these days. Was not your grandmother, whom you well knew in her old days and in your young days, one of three little girls who were paddled by their mother alone,—your great grandmother, down the Susquehanna, through hostile tribes of Indians, to meet at the place called Harrisburg, now, their father and your great grandfather, who had been forced to proceed to that point by way of New York and Philadelphia? And do you not remember old George Hupp, the son of Everhart Hupp, who with George Bumgarner and Abraham Teegarden had settled at the mouth of Ten Mile Creek about 1769, upon the land a part of which is now occupied by the Town of Millsboro; that you were a very little boy when this George Hupp, then seventy-five or eighty perhaps, at least an old man, but strong and sprightly, would come to your father's house in the dead of winter, in a coon-skin cap, fringed hunting shirt, deer-skin trousers and moccasins, his old-time tomahawk and long knife stuck in his belt, his powder-horn and bullet-pouch hanging at his side, and his long-barreled flint-lock rifle thrown over his shoulder? Your father liked the generous old man with the loud voice, and the best in the house was put before him.

and especially the big round-bellied black bottle from the corner cupboard; but you trembled as you listened with strained attention to the tales told by the old man of the stalking of Indians as well as of the panther and bear when on his ranging with his own father; and you will never forget that old rifle, and the tomahawk and scalping knife which had done active service in the days of blood.

The Boundary Controversy.

Well, to what governmental jurisdiction did our early settlers belong, in the days of Lexington and Concord? There were two colonial governments in force in the Monongahela Valley and the settlers had their choice.

Pennsylvania was a proprietary province, whilst Virginia was a crown colony. The grant by King Charles in 1681, was of a tract named "Pensylvania," embraced within five degrees of longitude West from a fixed point near the Delaware River, and three degrees of latitude North and South, and the grant was to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, in fee. Virginia, on the other hand, being a crown colony, its lands were ever in the crown, to be granted at the will of the crown to favorites or purchasers. By its amended charter passed in 1609, its Northwestern boundary line was absurdly claimed to run due Northwest from a point two hundred miles on the Atlantic Coast North from old Point Comfort, which line would have cut diagonally through Pennsylvania and would have taken from that province the larger part of its territory; but this extent of claim on the part of Virginia never attracted attention, for even though the Virginia charter antedated the grant to William Penn by about seventy-five years, yet even the crown was estopped by the later grant in fee.

No attempt was made by Pennsylvania to measure the extent toward the West of her five degrees of longitude from the Delaware river, and where was the line which made her Western boundary? Not until about 1735 was the Supreme Executive Council at Philadelphia informed by rude sketches and information furnished by adventurous traders and trappers who had penetrated beyond the Alleghanies, that entirely beyond the barrier of these mountains there were great rivers and beautiful valleys, and rounded hills clothed with richness to their very tops, all awaiting the settler's home. Soon afterward arose the trouble between the Pennsylvania authorities and Lord Baltimore as to the location of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; and somewhere along about 1750 a party of surveyors were sent out from Philadelphia with compass and chain, to find out whether the Indian village of Logstown, about eighteen miles below the union of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers to form the Ohio, was within the five degrees of longitude Westward granted to William Penn. The report of this body of engineers establishing the fact affirmatively, relating the hardships endured, the surprises and wonders accruing to them as they proceeded through the apparently impassable mountain barriers, both by day and by night, form an interesting account in the pages of one of the volumes of our Colonial Records.

About this time Virginia, claiming that these lands with the fine rivers and rich valleys West of the mountains, belonged to that colony, and as a crown colony being more vigilant of British interests than her more independent neighbor Pennsylvania, her royal governor Dinwiddie, appointed by the crown, sent a young man named George Washington, a surveyor by occupation, twenty-one years of age only, but of matured intellect and character, to demand from the French what was the meaning of their pro-

ceedings in crossing from Lake Erie to the head waters of the Allegheny, and their building of protective forts and blockhouses thereon as they proceeded. And here was the beginning of what was known as the French and Indian War, the building of Fort Duquesne on the Point at Pittsburgh; the building and surrender by George Washington of Fort Necessity, just beyond what is now Uniontown, Pa., on July 4, 1754; of Braddock's Defeat, just above Pittsburgh, on July 9, 1755; followed by Forbes's Expedition in 1758, a war lasting for ten years and terminating with the Treaty of Peace of 1763, by which France lost substantially all her possessions on the North American continent that lay East of the Mississippi; this war, involving the English and French nations on land and sea, with such a momentous result, beginning within a circle of perhaps thirty miles from the place of this home coming.

It was the interference by Virginia in the affairs of the Monongahela Valley, just before and at and during the French and Indian War that stirred up the Pennsylvania authorities to dispute vigorously the pretensions of Virginia in the territory West of the mountains. The Virginia authorities persistently urged that the limit of Penn's five degrees of longitude would, if properly measured, put the Forks of the Ohio and all of what is now Washington, Fayette and Greene counties into Virginia. But Pennsylvania said, No; and when, after long delays in determining the case of Penn and Lord Baltimore, in the English Court of Chancery, in 1767 Mason and Dixon, two eminent English civil engineers, were sent over to locate and mark on the ground the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, just where it is to-day. But when these surveyors were within about thirty-eight miles of the point which would have been the end of a line due west from the fixed point at the Delaware, five degrees of longitude in length, they were stopped by the Indians who would not permit them to cross the "Old Warriors' Trail" used by the Indians passing from the North to the South. And thus the Southwest corner of Pennsylvania had not yet been found and established, from which to run its Western boundary to the North, and the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia continued, many compromise lines being suggested, but all refused. The fact is that Lord Dunmore, the then representative of the British Crown in Virginia, was an intense loyalist; he knew what was likely to come on, and preferred that the relations of the American colonies should not be solidified and amicable.

In Dunmore's War with the Western Indians, in 1774, Pennsylvania had taken no part. But Dunmore in person as the Royal governor of Virginia was along with the body of soldiers who came and returned by way of Pittsburgh. On his return he stopped at Redstone Old Fort (now Brownsville) where he had Thomas Scott, a Justice of the Westmoreland County Court, established by Pennsylvania the year before, who had been arrested by Virginia officials for exercising the functions of a magistrate under the laws of Pennsylvania, to be brought before him for examination, and for possible commitment for trial at Staunton, Va. And this requires an explanation of new conditions then existing.

Immigration into the Monongahela Valley had begun about 1765 or 1767, the early immigrants stopping in what is now Fayette and Greene counties, and in about 1769 it broke over the Monongahela River, and soon spread across to the Ohio. By far the larger part of this immigration came from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, some of it from Maryland and some from the Eastern part of Pennsylvania towards the Maryland line. Indeed,

many of the immigrants from the Shenandoah Valley had in former days gone thither from Pennsylvania, some of them German and others Scotch-Irish. So that by the time that substantially all sections of what is now Southwestern Pennsylvania had been occupied more or less with the homes of the new settlers, Scotch-Irish, Germans and Quakers as well, and the boundary line question still unsettled, there came a clash of colonial jurisdictions.

In 1771 Bedford County was formed by the Pennsylvania authorities, with its county seat at Raystown (now Bedford), the county extending from a line drawn by Cumberland County on the East to the limits of the Province on the West, which were not yet ascertained. Persons living on both sides of the Monongahela attended the Pennsylvania Courts of Bedford County held at Raystown. Only two years later, however, in 1773, Westmoreland County was created by the Pennsylvania authorities, its Eastern boundary being the ridges of the Laurel Hills range of the mountains, and its Western boundary being the Western boundary of the State, still in dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to just where that boundary line was. Old Westmoreland was therefore the mother county of Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene and Beaver, and of other counties to the North of the latter county, and its courts were established at Hannastown, a village about three miles to the Northeast of the present borough of Greensburg; and of course all its officials,—its justices, sheriff, coroner, assessors, constables, etc., were commissioned and appointed in the name of the British Crown, for Pennsylvania was still a province of Great Britain.

In the Fall of 1774, when Dunmore's War was over and Lord Dunmore had returned to Williamsburg, then the capitol city of Virginia, the Virginia authorities, to meet the active extension by Pennsylvania over the lands West of the Alleghanies, established as an appendage to Augusta County, Va., with its county seat at Staunton, far down the Shenandoah Valley, a new political division and called it the District of West Augusta, embracing all of Southwestern Pennsylvania, and extending down along the boundary of old Augusta County into the undisputed part of old Virginia. The county seat of the District of West Augusta was established at old Fort Pitt, changed in name to Fort Dunmore; and officials were commissioned in the name of the British Crown by Lord Dunmore,—Justices, sheriffs, coroners, assessors, constables, etc., as in Pennsylvania, and on February 21, 1775, in a part of old Fort Dunmore, (now Pittsburgh,) partly then in ruins, began to be held regular sessions of Virginia Courts, in which an extensive business was transacted. Then broke out a mild-mannered war between the Pennsylvania adherents on the one side and the Virginia adherents on the other, reaching at times almost to bloodshed. One side nominated the members of the other as "ruffians, scoundrels," or most usually "banditti." The Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace, serving also as a Judge of the County Court, commissioned by the governor of the province in the name of his majesty King George III, would issue his warrant for the arrest and commitment of the Virginia justices and others commissioned by Governor Dunmore in the name of the same British King. So, when an assessor appointed by Lord Dunmore to value real and personal property for the assessment of taxes for the District of West Augusta, the poor assessor was arrested and imprisoned in the County Jail at Hannastown, to be held for hearing on the charge of exercising in the county of Westmoreland the powers of an official of a foreign government, and vice versa. A number of Pennsylvania officials were arrested in Westmoreland

County and carried to Staunton for the trial of offences committed in Pennsylvania, and the turmoil resulting in the Monongahela Valley, from the fact that for five years, from 1775 to 1780, two antagonistic governments were exercising jurisdiction over the same people at the same time in the same territory, and that, too, when the conditions of a new settlement in a new country created a great need for a single and well-established form of government, may be fully imagined.

The War of the Revolution on the Monongahela.

When the doings at Lexington and Concord reached the Monongahela Valley, both the Pennsylvania and Virginia adherents, the latter in a large majority of the whole, though separated into two different peoples, then united in the one common purpose of fighting for their individual rights and privileges, as colonists who had taken up all they had, their lives and fortunes, to better their homes and conditions in a new world. For, when the people of this valley heard from Lexington and Concord in the early Spring of 1775, though bitterly divided amongst themselves in their allegiance to their separate colonial jurisdictions and by the barriers of the mountains cut off from the colonies on the East, and by the Ohio River beyond which they must not pass into the recognized Indian country, they must not selfishly lag behind in a purpose so common and so great. And observe how our own people, in this section, thus segregated from the American world in that early day, so reluctantly engaged in a contest that might eventually separate them from the mother country which had given them birth!

District of West Augusta Meeting.

Not quite four weeks after Lexington and Concord, to-wit, on May 16, 1775, the news brought by messenger having had time to be spread abroad, the Virginia adherents held a meeting at Fort Dunmore, attended also by a few Pennsylvanians, at which a series of resolutions was passed providing for the organization of all able-bodied men into a militia, and for the procurement of ammunition of which they were sadly in need. The meeting was described at the beginning of the paper reported as "a Meeting of the Inhabitants of that part of Augusta County that lies on the West side of the Laurel Hill, at Pittsburgh," and among the committee named to carry out the provisions of the resolutions adopted, were John Cannon, the founder of Canonsburg; John McCullough, either the father or the brother of Samuel McCullough, who made the famous horse-back leap over the precipice of Wheeling Hill; William Goe, a Justice of the Fort Dunmore Court living over this river below Old Redstone (Brownsville); George Vallandigham, living near what is now Noblestown, the ancestor of C. L. Vallandigham, of note during our Civil War; Dorsey Pentecost, subsequently a leader in Washington County public affairs; Edward Cook, the founder of Cookstown, now Bellevernon, Fayette County; William Crawford, of near the present Connellsville, and seven years afterward burned at the stake by the Indians at Sandusky, Ohio; Jacob Vanmetre, living in the present Ohio County, West Virginia; George Wilson, from George's Creek in Fayette County; and John Swearingen, on the East side of the Monongahela above Brownsville, the father of Van Swearingen, the first Sheriff of Washington County. These are not the names of all the "Virginians" who formed the Committee of the District of West Augusta, but enough are given to indicate how widely distributed from the foot of the

mountains to the Ohio River were the Virginia adherents at the date referred to. •

Only two of the long resolutions may be copied verbatim here:

"Resolved unanimously, That this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extreme, and that each member of this committee, respectively, will animate and encourage their neighborhood to follow the brave example.

"The imminent danger that threatens America in general, from ministerial and parliamentary denunciations of our ruin, and is now carrying into execution by open acts of unprovoked hostilities in our sister colony of Massachusetts, as well as the danger to be apprehended to this colony in particular from a domestic enemy, said to be prompted by the wicked minions of power to execute our ruin, added to the menaces of an Indian war, likewise said to be in contemplation, thereby think to engage our attention, and direct it from that still more interesting object of liberty and freedom, that deeply, and with as much justice hath called forth attention of all America; for the prevention of all, or any of the impending evils, it is

"Resolved, That the recommendation of the Richmond convention of the 20th of last March, relative to the embodying, arming, and disciplining the militia, be immediately carried into execution with the greatest diligence, in this country, by the officers appointed for that end; and that the recommendation of the said Convention to the several committees of this colony, to collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gun-powder, and one pound of lead, flints, and cartridge paper, for every tithable person in the county, be likewise carried into execution.

"This committee, therefore, out of the deepest sense of the expediency of this measure, most earnestly entreat that every member of this committee do collect from each tithable person in their several districts the sums of two shillings and six pence, which we deem no more than sufficient for the above purpose, and give proper receipts to all such as pay the same into their hands; and the sum so collected to be paid into the hands of Mr. John Campbell, who is to give proper security to this committee, or their successors, for the due and faithful application of the money so deposited with him for the above purpose, by or with the advice of this committee, or their successors; and this committee, as your representatives, and who are most ardently laboring for your preservation, call on you, our constituents, our friends, brethren and fellow sufferers in the name of God, of everything you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children and unborn generations, that you will, every one of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in a condition to do so. We heartily lament the case of all such as have not this sum at command in this day of necessity; to all such we recommend to tender security to such as Providence has enabled to lend them so much; and this committee do pledge their faith and fortunes to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavors to procure, with the money so collected, the ammunition our present exigencies have made so exceedingly necessary."

Westmoreland County Meeting.

On the very same day, May 16, 1775, was held a meeting of the Pennsylvania adherents at Hannastown, about thirty miles only from Pittsburgh, of which the following record was made. Unfortunately the names of the men who took part at that meeting have not been preserved, but a full copy of the written proceedings is here appended for a lesson in true patriotism for the Pennsylvanians of to-day and hereafter. Note the evident effort toward a reform of abuses on the part of the British Parliament, with loyalty to the British Crown, and yet with a conditional Declaration of Independence anticipating that adopted by the Congress of the United Colonies held at Philadelphia more than a year thereafter! And remember that Westmoreland County in that day embraced the whole of Southwestern Pennsylvania as it is to-day.

"At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, held at Hannastown the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of the country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain:

"Resolved unanimously, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to be in Rebellion, and the ministry, by endeavoring to enforce those acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing their lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

"Resolved unanimously, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in Massachusetts Bay) be extended to other parts of America. It is therefore become the Indispensible duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes, and the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies to be made up out of the several townships under the following association, which is declared to be the Association of Westmoreland County:

"Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty, King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and who we wish may be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire; we declare to the world, that we do not mean by this Association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which, with sorrow, we have seen of late violated in many instances by a wicked Ministry and a corrupted Parliament) and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which we do agree and associate together,

"1st. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment or regiments, and choose officers to command us in such proportions as shall be thought necessary.

"2nd. We will, with alacrity, endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual exercise, and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert; and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed either for the companies or the regiments, by the officers commanding each when chosen.

"3d. That should our country be involved by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defence of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

"4th. That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to, and go on in the same way as before the era of the Stamp Act, when Boston grew great, and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associate capacities, be ready when called on to assist the civil magistrate to carry the same in execution.

"5th. That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us, and make laws for us in every instance; or some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this our Association shall be dissolved; but till then it shall remain in full force; and to the observation of it, we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men.

"No licensed murder. No famine introduced by law.

"Resolved, That on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth instant, the townships meet to accede to the said Association, and choose their officers."

Mark the dignity of character in these resolutions. You wonder who wrote them. Was it Thomas Scott, then residing on Dunlap's Creek near Redstone Old Fort, now Brownsville? He was a strong Pennsylvania adherent, a Justice of the Westmoreland County Court, an able and educated man, and when brought before Lord Dunmore the preceding year he had been discharged from his arrest; and when Washington County was organized on March 28, 1781, he was made the first Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts for that county, and was subsequently our representative in the First Congress of the United States under the U. S. Constitution of 1789. He it was who had the honor of presenting to the Congress of the new

nation the resolution which when adopted established the capitol of the United States of America on the banks of the Potomac where it now is and will remain. In blood he was a genuine Scotsman, as tokened by his name. He lived and died a citizen of Washington, in Washington County; his remains still lie in the old Walnut Street burial ground at Washington, and since his death he has been represented by many worthy descendants, and the record of his work in the early history of our county will keep him in memory.

The Revolutionary War came on apace after the Declaration of Independence promulgated by the United Thirteen Colonies on July 4, 1776. The boundary controversy, still unsettled between Pennsylvania and Virginia, there were still in the Monongahela Valley two distinct peoples who could come together upon one subject, at least, and that was the cause of America against at this time both the Crown and Parliament of England, in a contest for colonial independence.

Until of late years you thought that as the battles that were fought under the Banner of the Republic, then with but thirteen, now with forty-six stars upon it, were all fought within a short distance of the Atlantic Coast, but very few if any at all of the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania took part in those battles. A great mistake! For it is now known to a certainty that out of the militia of Westmoreland County (then embracing Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene and Beaver counties, remember,) there went forth across the mountains to fight under Washington in the East, two regimental organizations. But Virginia had militia organizations here in Monongahela Valley as well as had Pennsylvania; and from the militia of the District of West Augusta went forth across the same mountain barrier three regimental organizations, known as the Third, Fifth and Twelfth Virginia Regiments, who fought with their Pennsylvania brethren in the same battles for the Union. It is estimated that a third at least of all the able-bodied men from Southwestern Pennsylvania, with their arms and equipment, including powder and lead, went out to the East to hear the cannon's roar in the battles for the new flag. And, ah! How about the homes, the wives and children, left behind them, to struggle alone in the cabins of the wilderness surrounded day and night by not only the panther and the wolf, but by the merciless Indians instigated by their own natural ferocity and by the ten shillings per scalp paid to them by the agents of the British governors of the Canadas, along the great lakes?

The almost helpless condition of the people of that day in our section may be sufficiently illustrated by an original paper which lies before you as you write. But to make it intelligible it should be stated that by the Declaration of Independence and the other important acts of the colonial Congress following it, the proprietary province of Pennsylvania and the crown colony of Virginia had become two sovereign states of the American Union under the Articles of Confederation, but still the boundary controversy remained undetermined; and in October, 1776, the legislature of Virginia, then become a sovereign state, passed an act dividing the District of West Augusta into three new and complete Virginia Counties, to-wit, Yohogania, Monongalia and Ohio. These counties all came together at a common corner at or near what is now our town of Washington. Standing at the reservoir of the Citizens Water Company near the Washington Cemetery, and looking to the Northeast your eye would overlook Yohogania County, Virginia, with its county seat near the West Bank of the Monongahela, and near the present Allegheny County line. Turning to the right and looking to the Southeast you would oversee Monongalia County, Vir-

ginia, with its county seat in the Southern part of Fayette County, not far from the present town of New Geneva, opposite Greensboro, Greene County. Turning again to the right and looking to the Southwest and West you would have in front of you Ohio County, Virginia, with its county seat at West Liberty about eight miles Northwest of West Alexander. Of these three old Virginia counties, only one, Ohio County, remains, having its county seat at Wheeling, now West Virginia.

Each of these Virginia counties established in Pennsylvania territory had a complete militia organization, although many of its arms-bearing men had gone into the patriot army operating in the East. These organizations were under the control of a County Lieutenant over the whole, in each county, with sub-ordinate colonels, majors and captains.

A Council of War at Catfish Camp.

Passing near the Southern edge of Washington Borough is a small stream of water bearing upon old maps the beautiful Indian name of "The Wissameking." Along its banks just below the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad Station, a Delaware Indian called Tingooqua had his hunting lodge. Tingooqua meant "The Cat-Fish" in English, and the locality frequented by him on his hunting tours became the early name of the town laid out on October 13, 1781, first called Bassettown, then Dandridge, and finally Washington Town.

The great Patrick Henry had become the first governor of Virginia after she had become an independent state in the American Federation, and in the early winter of 1776, reports had been circulated of an invasion of Indians instigated by British agents along the lakes, to take place in the early Spring thereafter; and on December 9th, and again on December 13, 1776, respectively, Governor Henry wrote two letters the last of which, addressed to Col. Dorsey Pentecost, the County Lieutenant of Yohogania County, then residing probably on the Eastern branch of Chartiers Creek, was as follows:

"Williamsburgh, December 13, 1776.

"Sir:

"The more I consider of the State of things in your Quarter the more I am convinced of the Necessity there is to prepare for Hostilities in the Spring; and although Continental Troops will be stationed on the Ohio, yet the Militia must be the last great Resource from which your safety is derived.

"In order to form something resembling Magazines, for the Present, I have ordered about six Tons of Lead for West Augusta; and that this article may be deposited in the Proper places, I wish you to Summon a Council of Field Officers and Captains, and Take their Opinions which places are the fittest for Magazines in the three Counties of Yohogania, Monangahela, and Ohio, and Transmit the result to me.

"I wish you would please to find out where Cap't. Gibson's Cargo of Powder is, and let me know. In the Council of Officers I would desire it Should be considered whether the Militia with you want any Article Government can furnish, and what it is, for be assured it will give me great pleasure to contribute to your Safety. I am of Opinion that unless your People wisely Improve this Winter you may probably be Destroyed. Prepare then to make resistance while you have Time. I hope by your Vigorous Exertions your frontier may be Defended, and if necessity shall require some assistance be afforded to Combat our European Enemies.

"I have great Expectations from the Number and known Courage of your militia, and if you are not wanting in foresight and preparation they will do great things. Let a plan of Defence be fix'd and settled beforehand; I mean, principally, the places of Rendezvous and the officers who are to Act as well as to Provide speedy and certain Intelligence. Let the Arms be kept in Constant repair and readiness, and the Accoutrements properly fixed. It will be proper to send out Scouts and Trusty Spies Toward the Enemy's Country to bring you accounts of their Movements. I wish great care may be used in the Nomination of Military Officers with you, as so much depends on a proper appointment.

"You will please to give strict attention to the great Objects here recommended to you, and I shall be Happy to hear of the safety of your People, whose Protection Government will Omit Nothing to accomplish. I am

Sir

Your Mo. Ob. Serv't.

P. Henry, Junr."

Col. Dorsey Pentecost,

The meeting of the council thus recommended took place at "Cat-fish Camp", the point where all three of the Virginia counties came together, on January 28, 1777. At the first day's session on said date there were present the following militia officers: For Yohogania County, Dorsey Pentecost, County Lieutenant, John Cannon, Colonel, Isaac Cox, Lieut. Col., and Henry Taylor, Major; for Ohio County, David Shepherd, County Lieutenant, Silas Hedge, Colonel, David McClure, Lieut. Col., and Samuel McCullough, Major; and for Monongalia County, Zachwell Morgan, County Lieutenant, and John Evans, Major; and there were present also thirty-two captains, among whom were: John Munn, John Wall, Gabriel Cox, William Scott, Joseph Tumbleson, Benjamin Frye, Matthew Ritchey, Samuel Meason, John Pearce Duvall, James Brinton, Vinson Colvin, James Buckhanon, Reason Virgin, William Harrod and David Williamson.

Col. Dorsey Pentecost was unanimously made president of the council, and Col. David McClure was chosen clerk, or, as both spelled and pronounced in that day, "Clark."

The president called the council to order, presented the letters from the governor, and upon motion a committee consisting of divers colonels and captains, was appointed a "Select Council, to consider of the before mentioned letters, and make their Report to this Council, to be by them Re-considered; and the Council adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock."

The record of the next day's proceedings was as follows, verbatim:

"January 29th, 1777.

"The Council met according to adjournment, present as yesterday, and Col. Isaac Cox was unanimously Chosen Vice President.

"Colo. Pentecost from the Select Council delivered the following resolutions, which he read in his place and then handed them to the Clark's Table, where they were read a second time.

"**Resolved**, That it is the opinion of your committee, That the following is the Proper Places for Magazines in the District of West Augusta, (vizt) the House of Gabriel Cox in the County of Yohogania, the House of John Swearingen in the County of Monaungahela, & the House of David Shepherd in the County of Ohio; and that the six Tunns of led to be sent to this District, mentioned in his Excellency's letter of the 13th of December last addressed to Colo. Pentecost, be divided in the following manner and deposited at the before Mentioned places, (vizt) for Yohogania County 2 1-2 Tunns; for the Monaungahela County 2 1/4 Tunns; and for the Ohio County 1 1/4 Quarter Tunns, being (as this committee conceives) as equal a Division of the sald led and other ammunition that may be sent to this District, according to the number of People in each County as may be.

"**Resolved** that his Excellency the Governor be requested to send with all convenient Expedition, Powder Equivalent to the before mentioned Led; which agreeable to the Rifle use is one pound of Powder to two pounds of Led, with Ten Thousand flints.

"**Resolved**, that in consequence of his Excellency's Request, and that it is highly necessary, and it is accordingly Strongly recommended to Colo. Pentecost, to send a Capt. & 50 men down the Ohio to find out if Possible where Capt. Gibson's Cargo of Powder is, and conduct it up to the Settlements; and that it is the Opinion of this Council that the Officers and Men to be Employed in this Business Deserves double Wages.

"**Resolved**, as the opinion of your Committee, That upon the best Information they Can at this Time Collect, that one third of the Militia of this District is without Guns occasioned by so many of the Regular Troops being furnished with Guns out of the Militia of this District, and that one half of the remaining Part wants Repairs.

"**Resolved**, therefore, that Government be requested to send up to this district One Thousand Guns, Rifles if Possible to be had, as Muskets will by no means be of the same service to defend us against an Indian Enemy.

"Resolved, for the Purpose of Repairing Guns, making Tommehocks, Sculpting Knives, &c., that Proper Persons ought to be Employed in each County, at the Public Expense; and that Thomas & William Parkenson be appointed in the County of Yohogania, and that they Immediately open Shop at their House on the Monaungahela River, for the above purpose; and that they make with all Possible Expedition all the Rifle Guns they can, and a sufficient number of Tommehocks & Sculpting knives, &c., and that the County Lieut. Receive them, or direct the Distribution thereof.

"Resolved, that Robert Currie be Employed for the above Purpose in the Monaungahela County, and that he open Shop at his own Dwelling House in the forks of Cheat.

"Resolved, that Thomas Jones (or some other proper Person to be appointed by the County Lieut.) be appointed for the above in the Ohio County, to open Shop at the House of Colo. Shepherd.

"Your committee having Maturely & Deliberately considered the Truly Critical and Distressed situation of this Country, and with the deepest Anxiety have viewed the very Recent cruel depredations committed on our people by our relentless Neighbors the Indians, and with the utmost regard have considered his Excellency's Recommendations to prepare for Hostilities in the Spring, and to prepare to make defence while we have Time, & to form a plan of Defence for this Country, are of the opinion that if no field Officer appear to Take the Command of the Troops now Raised and Raising in this District, at the next meeting of the different Committees, that the sd Committees forthwith Order the sd Troops to such places on the frontiers as they shall think proper, for the Present Protection of the Inhabitants, and at least one hundred of sd Troops be ordered to Grave Creek Fort; and in case the said Troops are not stationed as aforesaid, then the County Lieut. of Yohogania County is requested to order a Lieut. and 25 men to Baker's Fort, and a Lieut. and 25 to Isaac Coxes on the Ohio; and that the County Lieut. of Ohio County order a Lieut. and 25 men to the Beech Bottom, and a Lieut. & 25 men to the Grave Creek Fort; and that the County Lieut. of Monaungahela County order a Capt. & 50 men to be stationed at the house of Capt. Owin Davis's at the head of Dunkard Creek, and a Lieut. & 25 Men to Grave Creek to augment that Garrison to 50 men; Those men to be ordered at such Time as the County Lieuts. shall think Proper and the Exigency of the Times Require; and that Militia be Drafted, Officerd (and held in constant Rediness) to Rendezvouse at the following Places in the following manner:—

"(Here is mentioned the active Officers, the place of Rendezvouse in each County, which are the places of the Magazines, the drafts and who heads them from each Company, which is 15 Privates, one sergt, and a Commissioned Officer, making in the whole about 1,100 men).

"Resolved, unanimously, that upon the first Hostilities being committed on our settlements, that the County Lieut. in whose County the same may happen, Immediately call a Council of the three countys, as Proper measures may be persued for the Chastisement of the Cruel Perpetrators.

"Agreed to in full Council, A Copy

[Signed]

"David McClure, Clark."

End of the Boundary Controversy.

These transactions of these troublous times were the doings of the Virginia Militia of the Monongahela Valley; and it may be safely assumed that the Pennsylvania militia over the same territory were not behind them in activity and vigilance, but only in numbers.

Only a single incident by way of illustrating the terrors of the life of the pioneer and of the life of his family in those days. The cabin of Major Henry Taylor, one of the militia officers of Yohogania County, present at this Council of War on January 28, 29, 1777, was upon the high lands about one mile only Northeast of our Washington of to-day. Somewhere about the time of this council he was absent from home assisting in the defence of a fort or blockhouse on the Western borders of our present county of Washington, besieged by the Indians. Ammunition running low Major Taylor under cover of the darkness slipped from the fort unobserved, and late in the night made his way to his home for a fresh supply. To his horror he found that his wife and three little children whom he had left in his cabin were there no longer. Supposing they had been taken captive by the Indians then prowling in numbers throughout the country, but

fearing to disclose his presence at home by striking a light for a search, he hurriedly procured the ammunition desired and returned to the fort. On the coming morning it was found that the siege was raised and the enemy departed, when with help from the men from the fort he hurried back to his home and found that his wife, alarmed at the prolonged absence of her husband, had early in the evening taken the children with her to the woods, where a large tree had blown down leaving at its upturned roots a deep hole which had filled with dry leaves, and that in these leaves she had covered up herself and the children for the night. Her agony during the long hours of darkness was heightened by the distant cry of the panther, and as well by the overpowering fear that a cry from one of the children might bring upon her and them the yell of lurking savages.

The hostilities anticipated for the Spring of 1777, did not occur, at least to the expected extent. Perhaps the preparations made to meet them had become noised abroad and had frightened the dreaded enemy. But the boundary controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia still continued undetermined. Its determination, however, had become more easy as the War of the Revolution proceeded. What seemed to be impossible whilst Pennsylvania was a proprietary province and Virginia a crown colony, both, although unequally, under the power of the British Parliament, became possible when both the contestants were independent states of a federation, then at war with the parent country. So it was that in 1779, commissioners from the respective states met in conference at Baltimore, and after much deliberation an agreement was finally reached, which, subject to ratification by the legislatures of the two states, was to terminate the boundary controversy that had been a matter of heated contention for nearly thirty years.

That agreement was in substance that Mason and Dixon's line should be extended on the same parallel from the point to which the engineers had marked it in 1767, when stayed by the Indians, to a point which measured in full five degrees of longitude from the fixed point on the Delaware, thus establishing the Southwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania; and a line run due North from that corner should constitute the Western boundary of our State. Fortunately that agreement was finally ratified by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Virginia the following winter, having an important condition attached, to-wit, that where lands falling within the newly determined limits of Pennsylvania had been settled upon under the laws of Virginia, the rights acquired by the settlers thereby should be thereafter respected by the land-office of Pennsylvania in the granting of patents to such settlers, their heirs and assigns. And on September 24, 1780, the last Virginia Court was held within the present limits of Pennsylvania, Virginia's occupation of any portion of Pennsylvania was ended, and thenceforth the early Virginia settlers in the Monongahela Valley became and have since remained entirely loyal Pennsylvanians.

On the formation of Washington County by an act of assembly passed on March 28, 1781, many of the former Virginia adherents were made public officials of the new county. As an instance, only, among many, many others, Major Henry Taylor, a member of the Council of War noted above, said to have emigrated from Cecil County, Maryland, but always a consistent Virginia adherent, afterwards became Colonel and County Lieutenant, and subsequently Brigadier General of the militia, and on the organization of Washington County in 1781 he was commissioned as the presiding Justice of the several county courts, and presided at the first term of court of that county, held on October 2, 1781. In 1783 he was succeeded in that office by Col. Dorsey Pentecost, an ardent Vir-

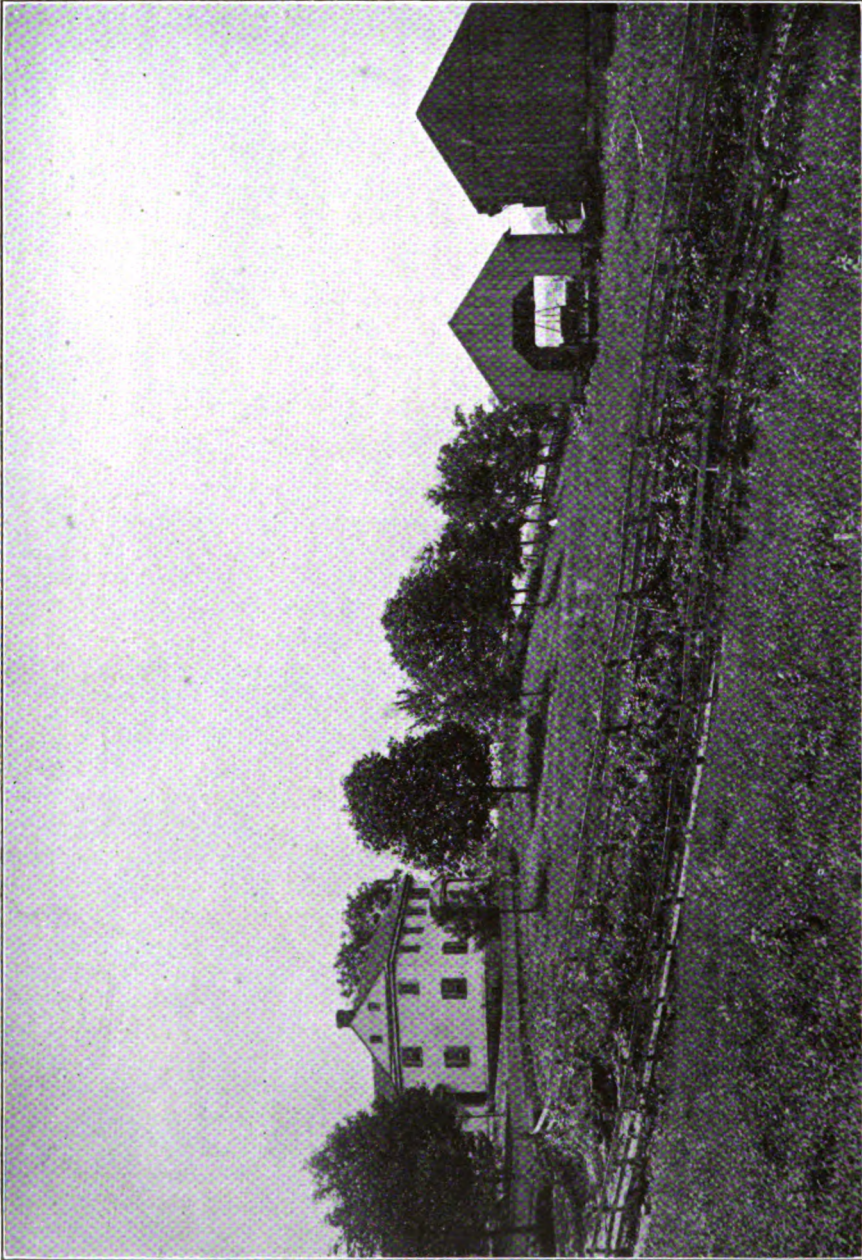
ginian, and also a leader thereafter in the public affairs of Pennsylvania. And so it is that as to the titles to lands throughout Southwestern Pennsylvania, as they are held to-day, very, very many of them, had their origin in certificates of settlement granted to settlers under the Virginia Laws by Virginia commissioners holding sessions and hearing proofs of settlements at points along the Monongahela River in the winter of 1779 and the following year of 1780.

May we not, then stand upon the proposition, not, of course, stated for the first time in this paper, but well established though seldom remembered, that the labors, trials and sufferings of our pioneer immigrants, in passing over mountain barriers known only to the daring adventurer, to seek a new home in the wilderness; in finding that home upon the waters of the Monongahela or Ohio; in starting with the little clearing where the cabin was hurriedly placed in some apparently favored spot, and where the daylight hours were full of lonely toil and the night-time full of restlessness and terror; that these and a hundred other impediments to peace and happiness,—and in addition the natural bickerings and contests between individuals, by reason of the existence over the same locality but over two peoples of not one government for the regulation of individual rights, but of two governments each exercising jurisdiction at the same time over the same territory, each with its different laws for observance, and each with its own judicial system, and its own executive officials,—was not all this endurance of toil and suffering and hardship but the result of an instinct as deep as the depth of all nature herself, to establish for each one a home and a family? How few of these pioneers then knew, and how few of their descendants of this day think of the fact, that the establishment of this home and family was to be, in the order of nature herself, for the foundation upon which the Nation was to arise!

You, who have reached the ordinary limit of three score years and ten, have been building, year by year, like the Chambered Nautilus, the home of your individual life on earth. Beginning with a small cell for the infant life, chamber after chamber has been added of pearly brightness, until the dwelling of your life has rounded out as the years advanced, its brightness of color never diminishing, even though here and there for the years of the past there are the scars of the wounds of conflict. Go back, now, with the light of memory through each chamber in which you have dwelt, and look again at what you may see.

You see, with the vision of your early days, off at a distance from the house of your birth, an old log cabin near an old spring, where cool waters come from the foot of the rock or from the roots of an ancient Birch or Oak. The walls of this cabin, of but one small room, are of logs hewn within and without and chunked and daubed with clay; the battened door,—there is but one,—becomes barred, when the leather strap which lifts the heavy latch within is pulled inside; the fireplace is cut widely from the end of the room, and the chimney is strongly built on the outside, large stones well mortared for the base, and short sticks of wood held by clay to become hardened by the heat that comes up from the place of warmth within; and from the little windows, few in number and high from the ground, comes the light of the little home from the lard oil lamp or tallow candle, which sets up a beacon light for the belated traveler.

This was the home of your pioneer grandfather and grandmother, who were ever ready, sitting by the fireside of the more substantial dwelling, built in later days by him and his sturdy sons, one of whom was your father, to



BIRTHPLACE OF BOYD CRUMRINE.
Built by his Grandfather in 1805.

tell you of the hardships of the past. The old cabin was still preserved sacredly intact, until the grandfather and grandmother had passed away.

The cabins of the early days were improved later by the building of the broad-mouth fire-place and chimney of brick, or dressed stone laid with mortar and within the room. Still later, two cabins were put up, end to end, with a space under a covered way between. One of the rooms thus connected served as the cooking and eating room; the other as the living room. But the log cabin of either style has about disappeared forever, and the little clearing in which it stood has widened into broad acres of regularly cultivated fields.

But the house in which life came to you and to your sisters and brothers, was built of larger dimensions. It was made of heavy logs, chunked and daubed, two stories in height, finished in oak throughout; and though at this date more than a century old, it trembles not in the fiercest storm, and a pin cannot enter between the oaken boards of the floor. You remember it as it was in your boyhood days, with its red weather-boarding on the outside; its large fire-places in large rooms, as well as in the kitchen where the crane hung over a back-log of such length that it might have been riven into fence stakes, and on the crane hung the dinner pots, and in front of them on the broad hearth, and to the right and left, stood the old-time Dutch-oven, with its aids, and the old-fashioned "Reflector," for hot biscuits in relief of the old-style bake-oven near at hand on the outside. Yes, and you remember the barn below the house on the slope therefrom, as it was in those early days, built of logs alone and thatched with straw; large rooms for storing grain on each side of the grain-tight barn floor wide enough to turn a loaded team in almost, and how that many a time in your dreams you would fall from the floorless loft above, in an agony of fear, until you would awake all right just before you struck that floor.

To the left of the barn, as you saw it from the house, stood the horse-stable, and to the left of the stable, but nearer the house was the "Spring-House," carefully constructed of stone of even thicknesses clear around, with the large stone basin where the milk was kept out of which was made all the butter-milk you wanted, and in front and under the same roof was the famous spring, let into a basin cut from the solid rock. In front of the spring lay a slab of smooth stone, on which as a cool spot would collect in the summer weather a green vegetable growth which made it very slippery; and you remember well when alone at the spring, in skirts,—for you had not yet been admitted into trousers,—you got thirsty and lay down on your stomach to get a drink out of the cool water, without a gourd or a tin cup; and just as you were succeeding you plouted in heels over head! How you managed to crawl out you never could remember, but you did it, and as, wet and dripping from head to foot, you mustered up the pathway to the house, you were quickened by the question, "Where 've you been?" when your answer was, "I fell into the spring, but got out again." The last words were thought to make a sufficient excuse for the first part of the reply. The old house, plain, but commodious and comfortable, received more than fifty years ago, however, a complete new dressing in new weather-boarding with white paint on the outside, whilst within, with other changes, the wide fire-places were taken out, and in their stead were placed modern fire-places for the "stone-coal" of the hills. This was the typical dwelling erected by the pioneer after he had conquered the wild ways of the wilderness, or by the pioneer's son when the pioneer's days on earth were ended. Many of this class of dwellings here and there over the lands of the Monongahela Valley

were of stone well dressed or of brick well laid, and as they still endure and will last for the hereafter they are at this day not unknown to all.

But, since the dwellings of the people of the middle days, which were the early homes of the strong men now in active life, we have had the turn-pike road and stage coach; the railroad; the telegraph; the telephone; the electric dynamo for both light and heat; the sewing machine; the typewriter, the spinning jenny for the old-time spinning wheel, natural gas and oil,—and now the automobile—both for town and country; and for the city, the arc-light hangs over paved streets, lined with sky-scrapers that tower to the skies. The mind cannot grasp at once all the great things we enjoy to make the labors of life lighter, which our forefathers had not; whilst the homes that we see to-day for the bringing up of the little ones, rival in comforts, conveniences and elegances the palaces looked upon by the people of the old worlds. Let us not speculate, however, as to what we yet may have, for our physical comforts and conveniences in the future, but

“Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul!
As the swift seasons roll,
Leave thy low-vaulted past;
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!”



ALEXANDER RESIDENCE ON MEADE STREET."

JOSEPH HAMILTON.



Joseph Hamilton of whom the above is an excellent likeness taken from an old daguerreotype, was the sixth child of William Hamilton. He was born in York County, but came to Ginger Hill shortly after reaching manhood. Two strong ties in particular attracted him toward Washington County. David Hamilton, Esq., his brother-in-law, and General John Hamilton were both residents of this county; the latter being the first sheriff on the county and a man of prominence in the Whiskey Insurrection, having been paraded through the streets of Philadelphia, thrown for some time in the cells and compelled to wear the word "Insurgent" in his hat, but acquitted.

Soon after coming west, Joseph Hamilton was married, January 7, 1813, to Margaret, daughter of William Ferguson, of Pigeon Creek. For more than a quarter of a century following he resided in Monongahela (then Williamsport) where he wrought his trade as carpenter and house builder and he wrought the Public Inn at the point where the city also conducted the Public Inn at the point where the city Block now stands. In 1841, having bought the Ginger Hill farm of Esquire David Hamilton he removed there and lived until November 9, 1849.

Eight children were born to him as follows: Sarah, Mary Jane, Margaret, Harriet, William, David Ralston, John and Martha.

David Ralston is still living on the Ginger Hill place and is the sole survivor. Harriet was married to Hon. T. R. Hazzard from whom the Hazzards now living in Monongahela are descended. John Hamilton another child of Joseph Hamilton was married and is survived by his widow and one child, Mrs. Elizabeth Coulson, now living on the farm at Ginger Hill.

About fifty other descendants of Joseph Hamilton and his wife Margaret, including children, grandchildren and great grandchildren survive.



WITHEROW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Was built (no one knows when) and had a widespread reputation when iron and salt was transported from the East of the mountains on horse back. Samuel Witherow was blacksmith here for over half a century and John (standing at the door) worked here for over 60 years. John Witherow was born Feb. 3, 1821 and died Nov. 24, 1905. Picture in possession of Miss Margaret Witherow.

THE PARKINSON FAMILY.

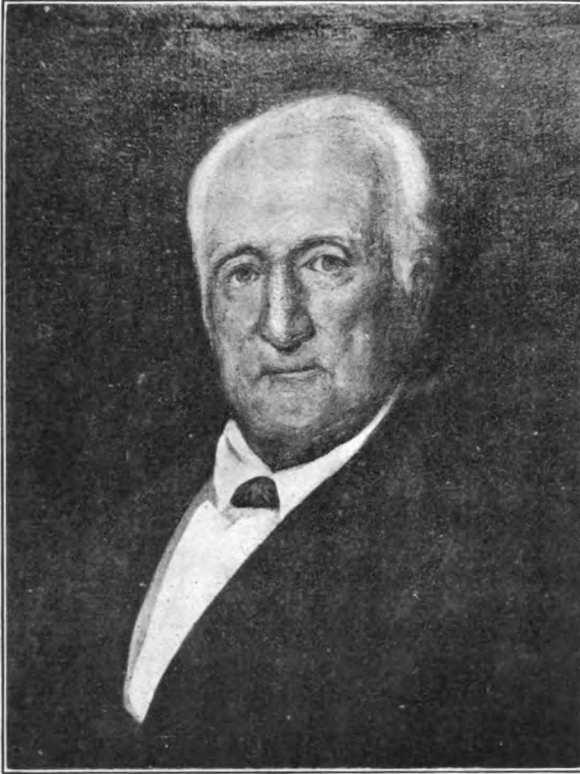
The earliest pioneers were of English descent and came with Lord Baltimore to America, becoming members of the historic Conococheague settlement in Maryland. Between the years of 1768-70 five Parkinson brothers, Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, James and William came from Virginia to the Monongahela Valley. Memorandums and documents still in existence give ample proof that this family possessed educational advantages and culture far surpassing the usual curriculum of the times. The Parkinson brothers came to Pennsylvania in search of a valuable mill site, which was then a primary object of nearly all the earliest pioneers in the region. Mills were then erected all along the river, and also on some of the smaller streams which afforded more water power at that



GRAVE OF BENJAMIN PARKINSON, MINGO CEMETERY.

date than in the present day. The Parkinsons were among the first to erect a river mill, at that time an undertaking of great magnitude, on account of the necessary expense. This fact combined with the constant danger of their destruction by ice and floods, deterred many from investing their time and capital in so hazardous an enterprise. But if these mills were once completed with reasonable safety from destruction, they were a veritable mine of wealth to the fortunate owner.

The brothers before mentioned devoted their energies almost without exception to manufacturing industries, and among the commodities they produced are named whiskey, woolen goods, flour, furniture, guns, timber, boats, glass and paper.



BENJAMIN PARKINSON.

waiting hours. Thrice was the old Parkinson mill torn from its foundation by ice gorges in the river, only to be rebuilt. Finally a boat-load of salt was wrecked on the dam, and an interminable lawsuit followed which was many times more expensive than the original value of the salt. This affair so impoverished the owner that when the ice again destroyed the mill it was never rebuilt and thus this historical landmark faded forever. Several years later, the old Parkinson homestead, a large brick of fourteen rooms was burned and many valuable papers and relics were then destroyed. Among the latter were the remains of an English pipe-organ, and through the scattered reed the wind drew weird music, so that those that heard the lyric strains declared the place to be haunted.

Benjamin Parkinson was married in 1796 to Olivia Rodgers, daughter of James Rodgers, who emigrated from the north of Ireland, and in 1786 located in Washington Co., Pa. Benjamin Parkinson was accustomed to make annual trips with flour to New Orleans and the French settlements in Louisiana, and the silver obtained from each barrel of flour would, it is said, sometimes cover the top of the barrel. When making these trips by flatboat he took a horse on which to ride home, a distance of 12 to 1,500 miles. On one occasion, while crossing a bend of the Mississippi, he was taken a prisoner by the Indians, but a thunderstorm so terrified his captors that he was enabled to escape the same night. Mr. Parkinson died in 1831 and was buried in the Mingo Cemetery.

Benjamin Parkinson (a nephew of the Benjamin Parkinson, who was an active participant in the Whiskey Insurrection) was one of the most industrious of our early settlers. He erected the river mills opposite Mingo, the location of which there is nothing left remaining to indicate, although many of the old pilots on the steamboats can point out the course of the old "chutes." These dams were constructed with a long cribbing of logs filled in with stone, extending up stream on both sides of an opening in the dam, through which keels of flat boats could pass up and down. The dam itself was not more than 3 feet in height and the power was obtained by placing an underchute or breast-wheel of about thirty inches in diameter immediately below the comb of the dam in such a position that the current striking it on the upper side, passed under it. These wheels were sometimes 28 feet or more in length, and so great was the power obtained that no machinery attached ever stopped their movement. If it became disarranged, or choked and clogged, the trundle-shaft, ten or twelve inches in size, constructed of the strongest wood, was instantly twisted off, while the wheel continued to revolve in the current. As the smaller mills were stopped during dry weather the settlers came a distance of many miles to the river mills. They were often compelled to wait many days for their turn, meanwhile camping out or staying with the hospitable owner. Night and day, week in and week out was heard the incessant clatter of the mill, and the swash of the wheels constantly mingled with the movement of the hurrying stream. Stories of wild animals, Indians or the ghostly banshee furnished an un-failing supply of material for the many blood-curdling tales with which the men were wont to beguile their



WM. PARKINSON.

Son of Benjamin and Olivia Parkinson, was born in the homestead in Allegheny County, Pa. In his early days he followed the river, at one time he and his brother James owned and ran several steamboats, later he built a saw mill and carried on boat building, then erected a paper mill at Elkhorn just below the old homestead. After the war he went south and purchased a plantation, returned later to Pennsylvania where he died. Mr. Parkinson owned in early days the farm now called Bellevidere. He built the old house later known as the "Black Homestead." In the meadowland in front of his residence he had a race course in circular form running among the trees up to about 3rd Street, which was then called Race Street named after this race track.

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Attest. *I Anne Thompson*
Secretary

Patent No. 3783 given to Joseph Parkinson on May 11, 1796 entitling him to all the land from Pigeon Creek down to almost 3rd St. The dividing line runs between the Crall and Merrill Buildings on Main St. This Patent was the one that was given to Abraham Decker on Aug. 26, 1789 and was held by him until it came in possession of Parkinson. This valuable piece of paper is now in the possession of Albert Gregg of this city.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MONONGAHELA CITY.

By John S. VanVoorhis, A. M., M. D.



J. S. VanVoorhis, A. M., M. D.

Nature did wonders to the past, the present and the future in its formation of Western Pennsylvania. The beauty, sublimity and grandeur of creation is no where more eloquently displayed than in the Monongahela Valley. Its rocked ribbed mountains filled with untold wealth ready for the developing hand of capital and skilled labor; its valleys clothed in primitive verdure; its everflowing streams belching forth uncontaminated water quenching the dry land and verifying all animated matter.

The morning sun sheds its earliest rays on the mountain tops and its latest beams of light linger and play in the valley.

Prior to the unfortunate Braddock defeat, the valley appeared more of a dream than a reality of the future. Washington was not slow to take in the vast resources of this region of Western Pennsylvania as was evidenced by his frequent visits as surveyor of the Ohio Land Company.

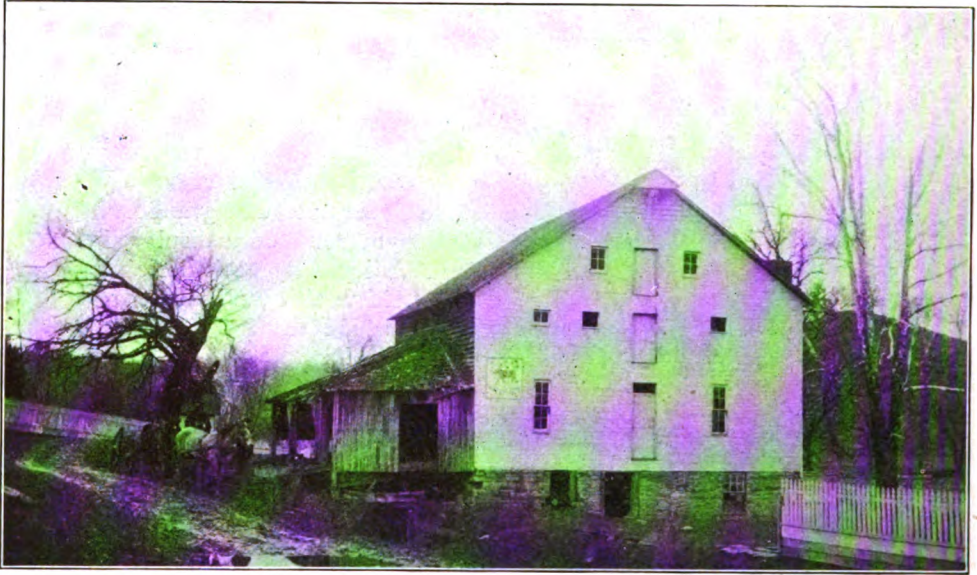
Shortly after the middle decades of the 18th century we find the good Scotch Irish, the Germans, the French, from Eastern Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania and the old country, hastening to occupy this land of promise, so rich in all that tend to make man "healthy, wealthy and wise." The Deckers, the Halls, the Parkinsons, Fromans, Wickerhams, Depues, Fries, Colvins, Platters, Crawford, Witherows, Van Voorhis' et al., early selected the territory watered by the streams of Maple, Pigeon and Mingo Creeks and the Monongahela River, with concentrated predictions that the Parkinson plateau would be in the future the center of that industry which in these modern days so distinguishes Monongahela.

The Deckers claimed originally, but the Board of Property decided finally in 1796 that Joseph Parkinson was legally entitled, to the tract of land on which Monongahela City is now situated. In pursuance of such decision the patent granted in 1769 was given to Parkinson. First sale of lots in 1792 was a failure, the second sale was financially a success. In 1770 the Parkinsons arrived from the East and tarried for a time with the Deckers in the log house that stood near the spring on that part of the land known now as the Van Voorhis Homestead. Near this spot the Parkinsons erected the famous mill remodeled by McFarland and Van Voorhis and demolished a few years ago.

In what year Joseph Parkinson erected and moved into the first house in town we do not know. That was known as "The Parkinson Inn." The original part was log and the addition with its porch was frame. In this Joseph Parkinson kept a small store and tavern. He died April 28, 1834.

Parkinson Ferry was the name of the primitive Post Office and Joseph Parkinson was the first Post Master and the present Post Master is a Parkinson. The original town extended from Ford, now First Street, to Race, now Third Street.

The tract of land adjoining was patented by Paul Froman and sold to Adam Wickerham, March 13, 1793, on which he laid out Georgetown in 1807, and in 1816 was made part of Williamsport. That was the name of the Post Office after 1833. In 1837 the Post Office was changed to Monongahela City and in 1873 the town was incorporated into a city.



OLD VAN VOORHIS MILL.

On Pigeon Creek which stood opposite the old homestead. Was owned first by Parkinson in 1784, by McFarland, 1791 and by Van Voorhis from 1843 until 1877 when it was demolished.



McGOUGH'S RESIDENCE.

The old part of which was built by Wm. Irwin in 1802, being the first brick house to be built in town.

The first brick house in the town was erected in 1802 by William Irwin and is still standing near the corner of Main and First Streets. Geo. Trout built in 1802 the house on Main Street long kept as a tavern by Joseph Caldwell. The well known City Hotel, so long used by Joseph Hamilton, was built by Washington Palmer in 1811. The brick row in the gut was erected in 1836. The stone for the foundation was taken out of Scott's Hollow up Pigeon Creek. William Ihmson had it built for a business house and dwellings for his workmen connected with his glass factory erected on the Island in 1834. William Ihmson had in the early thirties a store in the building adjoining the Irwin building on Main Street.



CALDWELL HOTEL BUILT BY GEO. TROUT IN 1802.

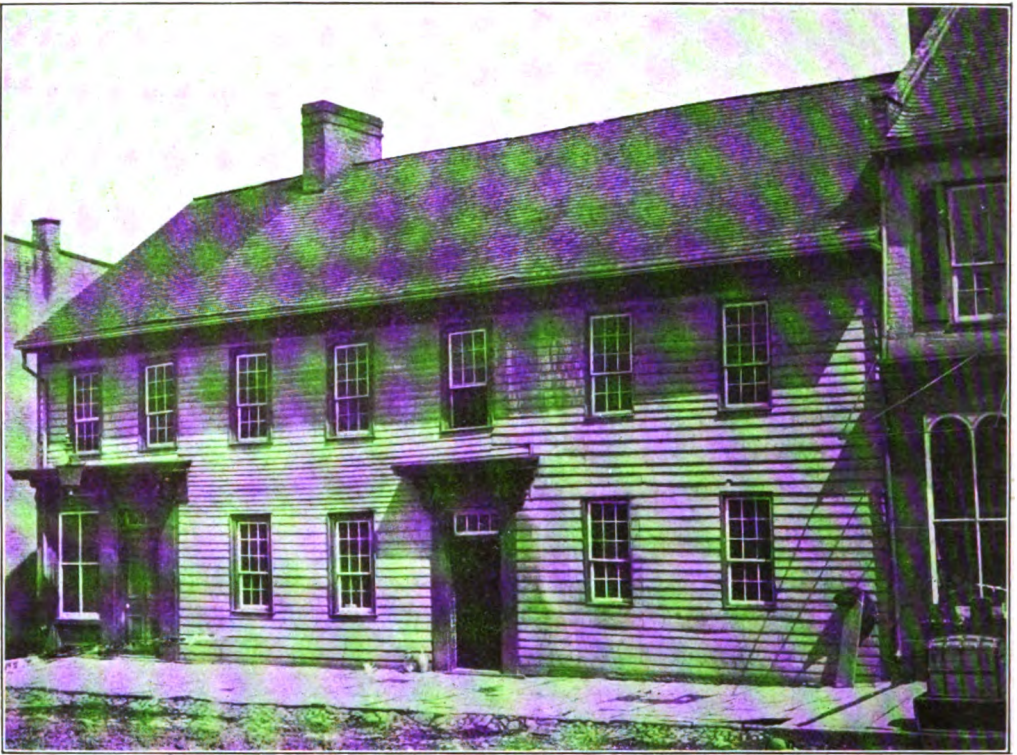
Benjamin Butler and family on their way to Ohio, stopped over night at this hotel, Oct. 6, 1806. The next morning Mr. Butler died which caused a delay in the trip and the family at last decided to make this place their home. Capt. Ira R. and Joel Butler were both members of this family. Among the many landlords of the hotel were Geo. Trout, Joseph Caldwell, A. T. Gregg and John Chessrown.

In 1796, Samuel Black appeared in the town as a merchant trader. He had his store in the well known "Red House" on the River Bank near Ford Street, erected by Joseph Parkinson. Near this house resided Dick Manks, the ferryman. He was the first colored man in the town even antedating Charley, the beer man, and Elijah Thos. Bowman. The old frame house still intact on Main Street, built by Samuel Black in 1815, was long the residence of Dr. S. M. King, son-in-law of Samuel Black.

In 1805, James Warne built the house above Stewarts Alley in which Joseph Wilson so long resided. In 1820 Warne bought from Jos. Parkinson the farm above Catsburg, where he died in 1855.

The old Glass Factory, corner of Chess and Second Streets was built by Warne, Parkinson & Co. in 1816. This company issued for convenience, bank notes redeemable in goods etc., at their store.

In 1830 Chas. Bollman erected the brick house just below Bollman's Alley in which he had a store. The house, in after years, was destroyed by fire, the first fire in the town. He had it re-erected in a very short time. He cashed the shin plaster currency issued by A. L. Williams. This instituted the first clearing house in the valley.



OLD CITY HOTEL.

Built by Washington Palmer in 1811 just before he went into the army with James Warne's Co. Joseph Hamilton, Henry Wilson, Caleb Harvey and W. H. Wilson were landlords in this tavern. In early days when Joseph Hamilton was proprietor the stage-coach and horses were kept here. It was also the first voting place when the place was changed from Parkinson Ferry to Williamsport. This spot is now occupied by the McCurdy, Meredith & Borland buildings.



BRICK ROW BUILT BY WM. IHMSON IN 1836.

A. B. Chess built the Mansion House occupied by old Daddy Rose for many years as a hotel. In later years he had a tavern on the corner of Main and Second Streets. His trade principally consisted of first-class gingerbread and spruce beer. The old lady with her cargo mentioned did not miss being present at General Muster days at Ginger Hill and Valley Inn.

William Parkinson and Nathan Chalfant were the first boat builders. A. B. Chess was the farmer. Dr. Rose and Dr. Scott King, the early physicians. Joseph McClure was the first cabinet and coffin maker. Chas. Wells the saddler and horse-geers maker, no harness then. J. and R. McGrew hatters. John Lamb first tanner and then John Cooper, James Gordon and Mathew Fleming. Aeneas Graham was an early tailor. He erected the old brick house on corner of Main and Third Street. Frederick Layman the tailor emigrated from Germany and came direct to Williamsport in 1807. In 1834 he erected the old brick on the Northeast corner of Main and Church Alley, now occupied by the building of S. C. Markell. W. P. Biles was the primitive lawyer. His peculiar ethics was to charge so much for the case if he found the witnesses and so much if the other fellow found them.



OLD BENTLEY HOUSE BUILT BY SAMUEL BLACK IN 1815.

The first druggist was Dr. Geo. Morgan, on Main Street, below Second. J. R. Shugart and Henry Rabe were old time saddle and harness makers, but in more modern time, R. M. Clarke was in that line as well as Post Master for a term.

In 1834, Samuel Devore had a brewery just across the gut on Main Street. Some of his customers, as now-a-days, complained that his beer was too well watered. The first manufacturer of shoes was Jesse Martin, who was for many years post master and a member of the Legislature in 1844.

James Mercer, in 1834, built the brick house on corner of Main and Fourth Streets, now the Commercial Hotel, and in it Mercer kept a shoe store. The brick house known as the Juniata Iron Factory was erected in 1834 by C. & W. Bryant. This building had in its belfry, the first public bell of the town and it, to-day, is hanging in the cupola of the Second Baptist Church. In

this building on its second story, was held by Prof. Thompson, the first classical school in the Borough. The building was demolished years ago to make way for a vacant space, which still exists.



THE ROSE-THOMPSON HOUSE WHICH STILL STANDS ALONG THE PIKE.

This was a famous tavern in early days and for many years the voting place for Carroll Township.

Billy Savage was the old time stone cutter and Pop Mumbower the stone mason.

Asher Vankirk had a chair factory in early days on the Island and was succeeded by William McMahan, James McCalla was the gunsmith. He built the brick house on corner of Main Street and Fifth Street, so long occupied by Rev. John Kerr and the Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence. Thomas & James Collins were potters by trade. Thomas was also a school teacher and Justice of the Peace in after years.

In 1819 the Murdy's had a carding machine at the mouth of Dry Run, being a successor of Benjamin Parkinson who had one at Mingo Creek in early days, operated by a tramp wheel. William Johnson operated the first saw mill. Wm. Mills and Wm. Ihmsen also had a saw mill in their day.

The Monongahela Manufacturing Company originated in 1872 and 1883 still exists. The first attempt to start a bank was in 1816, but was a failure. Alexander & Co. established the first successful bank in 1850 and to-day is one of the most substantial institutions in the valley. The Peoples Bank was established in 1870. The late A. C. Sampson was its first president. The "Village Informant" was the first newspaper published. It was in 1819. Since that time we have had the Williamsport Patriot issued, Pennsylvania, The Carroll Gazette, Neutral Ground, Barne's Day Spring, etc.



THE BUILDING THAT STOOD AT THE CORNER OF MAIN ST. AND CHURCH ALLEY.

Now occupied by the Markell Building, was built by Frederick Layman in 1834.

July 7, 1848, Solomon Alter issued the first number of the Monongahela Republican. The Times is the latest addition to the newspapers of the city.

The first Presbyterian minister who preached in the vicinity was Rev. James Finley. He held the services in the log house on the Parkinson Mill property in 1784, but Rev. Samuel Ralston preached the first sermon within the limits of the town.

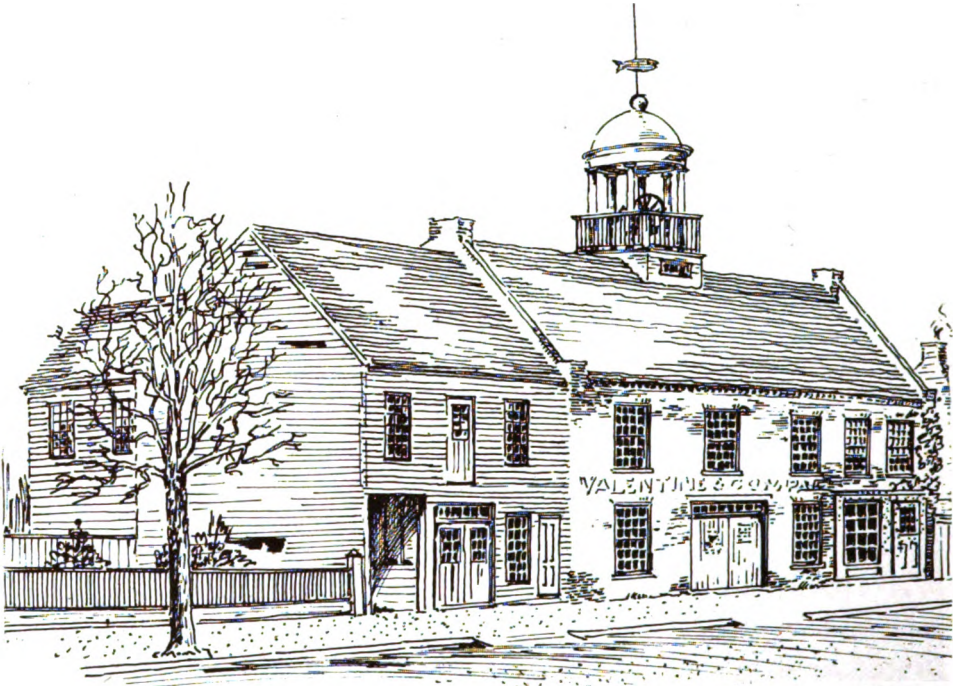
Rev. Charles Cook was the first regular Methodist minister.

The wooden bridge was erected in 1838, burned a few years ago and in its place now stands the present beautiful iron bridge which is soon to be destroyed to gratify the whims of a few coal men.

The city has at present more than ordinary facilities for continuing its prosperity: viz, Churches and public schools, not surpassed in the valley.

The Valley Saw and Planing Mill was established in 1850, the extensive Mills of Yohe Brothers, the Paper Mill established in 1850, the Granite & Marble Works of R. M. Gee, Steam Docks, Graham Foundry, started in 1852. The Gas Company, long and short distance telephone, paved streets, water works and sewerage system and electric light, et al. What more is wanted.





MEMORY SKETCH OF THE OLD CARRIAGE FACTORY.
FORMERLY STOOD OPPOSITE THE M-E CHURCH IN MAIN STREET.

JUNIATA IRON FACTORY.

Was a historic land mark, being built in 1834. It not only served as an iron works but as a school house, newspaper office, carriage factory, livery stable, harness shop, blacksmith shop, voting place and was the place where the New Year's Ku Klux parade was first originated. The bell in the tower was the first in town and now hangs in the tower of the 2nd Baptist Church. (Colored).



STEWART HOUSE.

Built by Joel Butler in 1807.



ISAAC VAN VOORHIS.

Born March 15, 1794. Died June 4, 1875.

Was married to Miss Martha Hair in 1819 by Rev. Samuel Ralston. Was ordained elder of the Presbyterian church in 1836 was one of the stockholders of the Washington and Williamsport Turnpike. Mr. Van Voorhis was a member of the Presbyterian church for 50 years. He built the first coal boat that was loaded with coal at the Williamsport wharf, the boat measuring 12 feet wide and 40 feet long.



VAN VOORHIS HOMESTEAD.

Situated on Pigeon Creek, about a mile from Monongahela. Was built shortly after 1800 and occupies the site that Abraham Decker selected for his cabin in 1769.



JAMES MANOWN.

Came to America from Ireland in 1798, the vessel that he came over on making the trip in 14 weeks. He was 17 years old at this time. In 1808 he married Mrs. Cassandrew De Vore Elliott, the widow of Geo. Elliott, who was drowned at the ferry while trying to rescue his little son. This ferry belonged to Moses and David De Vore who bought the property now known as Carrolton and Axleton, in 1771 paying 50 cents an acre for it. David De Vore dying in 1781 left his property to his only child, Cassandrew, afterwards the wife of James Manown. Moses De Vore's property was then bought by James Manown. Joseph Parkinson having purchased the property called the Island he and James Manown carried on the ferry, Mr. Parkinson receiving the toll from all persons going East and Mr. Manown all coming from the East. Mr. Parkinson failing in business, Mr. Manown bought at sheriff's sale, (Jan. 5, 1829) the Island and Mr. Parkinson's share in the ferry. He and his son continuing with the ferry until the covered bridge was built. He died May 21st, 1873 in his 94th year.



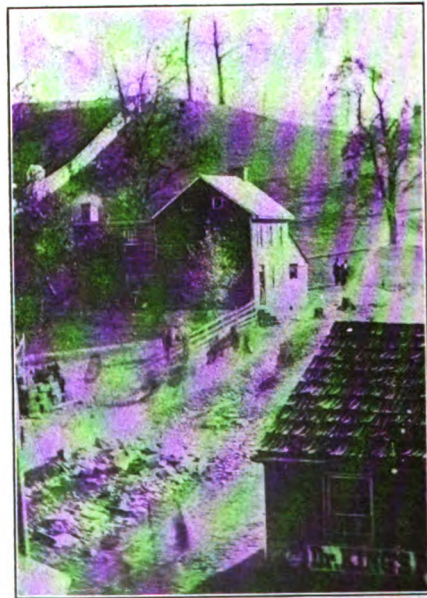
CAPT. IRA R. BUTLER.

Arrived at Parkinson's Ferry Sunday evening, Oct. 6, 1805 and stayed all night at the old Caldwell House (next door to Hotel Betty). His father dying next morning caused the family to settle here instead of going on to Ohio. He was born Nov. 15, 1792 and died July 18, 1884. Was married to Mary Boyd June 14, 1822. Spent 3 years of his life sailing on Great Lakes and was an active member of the Methodist Church for over 70 years.



ABRAHAM CARMACK.

Mr. Carmack came to Williamsport in 1838 on his way west and after spending a few days here decided to stay. He opened a blacksmith shop at the east end of the river bridge running it for several years. He and his two eldest boys bought the Eby foundry near the blacksmith shop and run this business until the foundry burned. They then came over to this side of the river and built the old foundry on the Island where they made the old Enterprise Cooking Stove. Mr. Carmack was born in Maryland in 1799 and died in this city in 1863.



OLD SUTTMAN HOUSE WHICH STOOD AT THE CORNER OF 2ND and CHESS STS.



JOSIAH CARMACK.

AN OLD FASHIONED WEDDING PARTY.

When neighbors became in some degree settled, and boys and girls had grown to manhood and womanhood, mutual love resulted in marriage, which was celebrated different from weddings of the present day. An eye witness and a participant gives the following glowing description of a wedding day among our early settlers:—

In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father for the purpose of reaching the mansion of his bride by noon, which was the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, which for certain must take place before dinner.

Imagine an assemblage of people, without a store, tailor, or mantua-maker within a hundred miles, and an assemblage of horses without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoepacks, moccasins, leather breeches, leggings, linsey hunting shirts, and all home made. The ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, and buckskin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons, or ruffles, they were the relics of old times, family pieces from parents or grandparents. The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, and pack-saddles, with a bag or blanket thrown over them. A rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather.

The march, in double file, was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstructions of our horse-paths, as they were called, for we had no roads, and these difficulties were often increased, sometimes by the good and sometimes by the ill-will of neighbors, by felling trees and tying grape-vines across the way. Sometimes an ambuscade was formed by the wayside, and an unexpected discharge of several guns took place, so as to cover the wedding party with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene which followed this discharge, the sudden spring of the horses, the shrieks of the girls, and the chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling. Sometimes, in spite of all that could be done to prevent it, some were thrown to the ground. If a wrist, elbow or ankle happened to be sprained, it was tied with a handkerchief, and little more was thought or said about it.

Another ceremony took place before the party reached the house of the bride. When the party were about a mile from the place of their destination, two young men would single out to run for the bottle of whiskey, the worse the path, the more logs, brush, and deep hollows, the better, as these obstacles afforded an opportunity for the greater display of intrepidity and horsemanship. The start was announced by an Indian yell, logs, brush, muddy hollows, hill and glen, were speedily passed by the rival ponies. The bottle was always filled for the occasion, so that there was no use for judges, for the first who reached the door was presented with the prize, with which he turned in triumph to the company. On approaching them he announced his victory over his rival by a shrill whoop. At the head of the troop he gave the bottle first to the groom and his attendants, and then to each pair in succession to the rear of the line, giving each a dram, and then putting the bottle in the bosom of his hunting shirt, took his station in the company.

The ceremony of the marriage preceded the dinner, which was a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and sometimes venison and bear meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables. During the dinner, the greatest hilarity prevailed although the table might be a large slab of timber hewed out with a broadaxe, supported by four stocks set in auger holes, and the furniture some old pewter dishes and plates, the rest wooden bowls and trenchers; a few pewter spoons, much battered about the edges, were to be seen at some tables. The rest were made of horns. If knives were scarce, the deficiency was made up by scalping knives, which were carried in sheathes, suspended to the belt of the hunting shirt.

After dinner the dancing commenced, and generally lasted till the next morning. The figures of the dancers were three and four handed reels or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what was called jiggling it off, that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out" that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation the place was supplied by some one of the company without any interruption of the dance. In this way a dance was often continued till the musician was heartily tired of his situation. Towards the latter part of the night, if any of the company, through weariness, attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were hunted up, paraded on the floor, and the fiddler ordered to play "hang out till to-morrow morning."

About nine or ten o'clock a deputation of the young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this it frequently happened that they had to ascend a ladder instead of a pair of stairs, leading from the dining and ball-room to the loft, the floor of which was made of clayboards lying loose and without nails. This ascent one might think would put the bride and her attendants to the blush, but as the foot of the ladder was commonly behind the door (which was purposely opened for the occasion), and its rounds at the inner end were well hung with hunting shirts, petticoats, and other articles of clothing, the candles being on the opposite side of the house, the exit of the bride was noticed but by few.

This done, a deputation of young men in like manner stole off the groom, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if seats happened to be scarce, which was often the case, every young man when not engaged in the dance was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and the offer was sure to be accepted. In the midst of this hilarity, the bride and groom were not forgotten. Pretty late in the night some one would remind the company that the new couple must stand in need of some refreshments. Black Betty, which was the name of the bottle, was called for, and sent up the ladder. But sometimes black Betty, did not go alone. I have many times seen as much bread, beef, pork, and cabbage sent along with her, as would afford a good meal for half dozen hungry men. The young couple were compelled to eat and drink more or less, of whatever was offered them.

In the course of the festivity, if any wanted to help himself to a dram, and the young couple to a toast, he would call out, "Where is black Betty? I want to kiss her sweet lips." Black Betty was soon handed him, then holding her up in his right hand, he would say, "Here's health to the groom, not forgetting myself, and here's to the bride, thumping luck and big children." This, so far from being taken amiss, was considered as an expression of very proper and friendly wish, for big children, especially sons, were of great importance; every big son being considered as a young soldier.

It often happened that some neighbors or relations not being asked to the wedding took offence, and the mode of revenge adopted was that of cutting off the manes, foretops, and tails of the horses of the wedding company.

On returning to the infare, the order of procession and race for black Betty was the same as before. The feasting and dancing often lasted for several days.



WASHINGTON ECKLES.

Was the founder of the Eckles Drum Corp which has been in existence for about 70 years.



SQUIRE JOHN KENNEDY.

Was born on the Kennedy homestead near Mingo Church in 1795. Was a blacksmith by trade and followed this business until his leg was broken by being kicked by a horse. He afterward devoted his time to farming. At one time he owned the old mill (now Riverview Distillery) also the property which the opera house, school house and Shepler estate now occupies. Mr. Kennedy died in 1857.



MRS. WASHINGTON ECKLES.



MRS. JOSEPH WARNE.

Formerly Ellza J. Irwin was married to Joseph Warne Feb. 20, 1844. She died on the 1st of August, 1891.



JOSEPH WARNE.

Born on Jan. 6, 1810. Died Oct. 26, 1895. Received his first education at a subscription school kept by a Mrs. McKeever in a frame house near the P. V. & C. R. R. Depot. Was a member of the Methodist Church for many years.



PETER FELL.

Born at the old Fell Homestead in Westmoreland County in 1826. He came to Monongahela about 1846 and died in 1895. Mr. Fell's grandfather was a manufacturer of leather and leather goods and when he saw Washington's men, barefoot and suffering as they passed on their march in December, 1777, he offered his supplies and premises to the General until all the leather was made up. For this brave act the British bid a reward of £1500 (\$7,500) for his head and £500 (\$2,500) for the head of his son and they had to join Washington's Army in order to save themselves.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

By J. P. Taylor.

In my search for the important items of interest during the whiskey insurrection of Western Pennsylvania, I have gathered only such as are considered authentic being found in the Archives of Pennsylvania, in letters received and written by Alexander Hamilton, who was secretary of the treasury of the United States, from the history written by Hon. William Findley, to exonerate himself from any criminal act in the part he played during the insurrection, from a history written by H. H. Brackenridge, Esq., to vindicate his actions with the insurrectionists, the history written by Boyd Crumrine in 1882, and the encyclopedia Britannica.

I have condensed and abbreviated with the following result. The dissatisfaction leading up to the insurrection dates far beyond 1794, and with some degree of cause. As soon as the settlers began their building of homes west of the Allegheny Mountains, the Scotch and Irish, or Scotch-Irish, began to feel that discrimination and oppression of their native land had left an infectious disease that lurked in the hem of their garments across the seas, through the Revolutionary War and into the wilds of Pennsylvania.

The illegal acts of the Whiskey Insurrection were confined principally to four counties, Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, and Westmoreland; Washington being the chief actor.

The inhabitants of these counties were principally from Scotland and Ireland. They had been so rigorously ruled in their native country that they almost felt that the word government, meant oppression. This feeling was strengthened by the Revolutionary War which was throwing off with armed resistance the bonds of oppression. A hatred of government officers and a growing feeling that Liberty could not exist where a government's ruling hand limited the wishes of perfect liberty of the subjects, filled the Scotch-Irish breast, hence when a government officer came along to execute its laws, he should be punished so as to make him abandon his efforts or suffer an abuse worthy of the folly of his oppressive acts.

Washington County was the home of the insurrection. In this county the insurgent spirit first showed itself and lived the longest. In this county the spirit was more violent and reckless and the violations of the law were more frequent than all the other three counties. The insurrectionary outbreak embraced an armed resistance, on several occasions, to the execution of certain State and National laws imposing an excise tax on distilled spirits and stills used for the manufacture of such spirits. This tax was generally and peculiarly obnoxious to the people of these counties, particularly because they regarded it as calculated to bear with especial and discriminating severity on the industries of this section as compared with the other parts of the country.

The first excise tax imposed in the province of Pennsylvania, was authorized by the act of assembly, in March 1684, entitled: "A Bill of Aid and Assistance to the Government." As it was found objectionable to the sense of the

people, the part relating to excise duties was repealed and no similar legislation was had for half a century. In 1738 the Provincial Assembly passed an act for laying an excise on wine, rum, brandy and other spirits, but this like the law of 1684 only lasted a few months because of its disfavor. Again in May 1744 the Assembly renewed the measure for the purpose of raising money, without a general tax, to purchase arms and ammunition for defense, also for other demands that might be made on the province, by his Majesty for distressing the public in America. This enactment remained in operation but a short time.

Another excise law was passed in 1756, but failed of execution. Then the people of Pennsylvania had a rest of 16 years from the government's attempt to impose duties on the spirits. In 1772 the subject came again before the Assembly as a measure of revenue. A law was passed laying a duty on domestic and foreign distilled spirits. At first the law was not executed in reference to domestic liquors and especially in the old counties of the province, but Pennsylvania became a state and her necessities increased by the Revolutionary war then in progress, the law now was less obnoxious on the account of the patriotic spirit of the people and considerable money was raised and appropriated to the Depreciation Fund.

In 1779 a law was passed preventing the distillation of all kinds of grain and meal, as every bushel was needed to feed the soldiers, but in October the law was repealed as to rye and barley. Findley says in his history of the insurrection: "In the time of the Revolutionary war, when neither foreign rum nor molasses could be imported, the demand for domestic distilled spirits for the army and the general consumption, became exceedingly great, and the manufacture of it became so profitable that not only rye but a great quantity of wheat was consumed by distillation. In many parts of the country you could scarcely get out of the sight of the smoke of a distillery. The citizens became alarmed, lest the army should suffer for the want of bread for the troops and feed for the horses. The clergy from the pulpits and in some instances by judicial warnings of Presbyteries inveighed against this alarming destruction of bread from the poor and against the still-houses, as the general nurseries of intoxication and licentiousness. There was no law then in force to prevent the distillers from selling in small quantities, consequently those who loved to get drunk at a small expense went to the stills, and the manners of the youth were much endangered by the number of stills. The last named law remained on the statute books until 1791 (some 7 or 8 years). The collection of these taxes and enforcements of the law was several times attempted, but never successfully collected in these four south western counties."

In the years of 1785 and 1786 an attempt was made in Washington county by a collector, Wm. Graham, whom Judge Veech says was a broken down Philadelphia Market Street tavern keeper. He went to Fayette County and collected a little without any trouble. He then went to Greensburg, Westmoreland County and collected a little, and in the night at his hotel he was called to the door by a masked man, who told him he was Beelzebub, and had called for him to hand him over for torment to a legion of devils who were waiting without. He saw his danger and escaped to Washington County where he was told the people were more sober and submissive. Washington County then covered all the land west of the Monongahela river. .

Dorsey Pentecost in a letter written to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania (Pa. Archives) says Graham was seized by a number of people who took his pistols and broke them in his presence, took his Commission and all papers relating to his office, tore them up and threw them in the mud and forced him to stamp on them and imprecate curses on himself, the commission and the author-

ity that gave it to him. They cut off one-half of his hair, queued the other side on one side of his head, cut the cock off his hat and made him wear it so as to render his queue most conspicuous; and many other marks of ignominy. They marched him midst a crowd of people from the frontier of this county to Westmoreland County, calling at all the still houses on their way, where they treated gratis. They treated him to every insult they could invent. This occurred April 7th, 1786. Prosecutions were made against twelve persons who were found guilty and fined, but the fines were afterward remitted. One of the party afterward served 8 years in Congress.

The office was afterward accepted by a Mr. Craig with no result but that of becoming infamous with the people.

In 1790 a Mr. Hunter accepted the office and instituted seventy suits against delinquent distillers. These suits were all set aside on the account of irregularities. A bill for the repeal of this law was instituted in 1790 (Pa. Archives). Claiming that grain distilled had no more right to be taxed than that fed to horses or made into bread and eaten by the people.

In March 1791 Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the United States Treasury had a bill passed in Congress imposing 4 pence per gallon on all spirits. This law also was opposed by the people and by the State House of Representatives. Rye was the principal grain raised and there was no market for it this side of Philadelphia. All transportation was on pack horses. One pack horse could carry but four bushels of grain while it could carry the whiskey of 24 bushels. In some sections every fifth or sixth farm had a distillery on it, and in 1794 goods hauled to or from Philadelphia cost from five to ten dollars per hundred pounds, and it was claimed that not enough grain could be taken to Philadelphia to buy important and necessary goods, and pay excise tax. Moreover the inhabitants being Scotch-Irish had been raised to believe whiskey to be necessary and the excise law most odious of all laws, (Pa. Archives). The Irish transmitted to their posterity unto the 3rd and 4th generation a hatred for excise laws. They also remembered the stamp act, and the duty on tea at the commencement of the revolution and how they were resented. Their opposition to the excise laws produced such violent threats from the hotheaded and turbulent ones, that it was difficult to get any one hardy enough to undertake the collection of excise tax. Judge Wilkinson says, in order to allay opposition as far as possible, Gen. John Neville, then a member of the state legislature was appointed to the inspectorship of Western Penn. He accepted as a matter of duty to his country. He was one of the few men of great wealth, who had hazarded his all for the independence of his country. At his own expense he had raised and equipped a company of soldiers, with his son at the head, marched them to Boston and delivered them to Gen. Washington. He had contributed greatly to the relief of the suffering people; he divided his last loaf with the settlers, and in times of more than ordinary scarcity opened his harvest fields to the poor. If any man could be found to execute the laws, Gen. Neville was the man. He appointed his deputies from among the best and most popular citizens. The excitement increased and the resistance grew more determined, and soon found expression in a public act which marked the commencement of the famous Whiskey Insurrection. This was a meeting held at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) on the 27th of July 1791.

This meeting directed that meetings should be held at the county seats of the four counties to arrange for successful resistance to the law. The Washington county meeting was held the 23rd of August. Alexander Hamilton says, James Marshal, David Bradford, Henry Taylor, James Edgar, Thomas Crocks, Wm. Parker, Eli Jenkins, Thos. Sedgewick, and Peter Kidd, all public officers

were present. The county committees were to meet in Pittsburg Sept 7th and draft resolutions to Congress. These committees of three persons from each county, met and adopted resolutions in strong measures against the action of Congress, a copy of which was sent to Congress and one to the State Legislature. Mr. Hamilton said this meeting of such influential men and conducted without moderation, or prudence, was chargeable with the excesses which followed, and threatened the foundation of the government.

On the 6th of September at a place near Pigeon Creek, Washington Co. a party of disguised men waylaid Robert Johnson, collector for Washington and Allegheny Counties, cut off his hair, stripped him of his clothing, tarred and feathered him, took away his horse, and made him travel on foot in this painful and mortifying condition and compelled him to resign. This commission was resigned to John Hamilton. Processes for this outrage were issued against John Robertson, John Hamilton and Thomas McComb. The serving of them was confided to Jos. Fox who went in to Allegheny in October to serve them, but from threats made he became afraid and sent the process by John Conner, who was ignorant of the danger. He was caught, whipped, tarred and feathered and left in the woods in a pitiable condition. Benjamin Wells, collector of Westmoreland and Fayette counties was maltreated in Greensburg and Uniontown.

In the same month Robert Wilson a school teacher was looking for a job in Washington Co. He made some inquiries about the distilleries and was supposed to be an excise officer and was taken out of bed by a party, carried about five miles to a smith shop, stripped of his clothes which were burnt and he was inhumanly burnt in several places with a heated iron, was tarred and feathered and about daylight was dismissed. He became a maniac. Five persons were prosecuted but their cases never came to trial (Pa. Archives).

Soon after a Mr. Roseberry remarked that the inhabitants of Washington county could not expect any protection from the government whose laws they had so actively violated; for this remark he was tarred and feathered.

May 8th, 1792, Congress changed the excise law somewhat. The troubles seemed to abate until 1794 when a meeting was held in Pittsburg which showed that the feeling was intensified rather than abated. Delegates from the four counties were: Wm. Wallace, Sheshbaser Bentley, Benjamin Parkinson, John Huey, John Badollet, John Hamilton, Neal Gillespie, David Bradford, Rev. David Phillips, Mathew Jamison, Jas. Marshel, Jos. Robinson, Jas. Stewart, Robt. McClure, Peter Lysle, Alexander Long, Sam Wilson, Edward Cook, Albert Gallatin, John Smilie, David Bowel, Thos. Gadis, and John McClellan. The meeting was organized by electing John Conner President and Albert Gallatin Clerk. The resolutions passed at this meeting were violent in the extreme. They aimed in a general way at all persons who might be remotely concerned on the side of the government, and especially against Gen. Neville because he accepted the inspectorship.

Gen. Neville had rented a part of Captain Wm. Faulkner's house in Washington in Aug. 1792 for his collector's office. This aroused the indignation of the people to such a pitch that threats were made against the inspector's life if he should come to Washington to open an office. John Wilkins, Jr., said in a letter to Gen. Wm. Irvine, Aug. 31, 1792. On the day Neville was to open the office the road was waylaid by a number of men armed and disguised. Neville heard of it and did not go. In two or three days they went to Washington and broke open his office and searched for him. Faulkner was accosted near Pigeon Creek by a number of men who drew a knife and threatened to scalp him and tar and feather him if he allowed the government to use his house. Sec. Hamilton reported to Gen. Washington (president) who on 15 Sept., 1792,

issued a proclamation for all persons to desist from violence or unlawful combinations, declaring it to be the intention of the government to bring all infractions to justice.

June 1792 Inspector Gen. Neville advertised in *The Pittsburg Gazette* that he would open a collector's office in his own house, at Bower hill and at the house of Robert Johnson in Allegheny Co., at Phillip Reagan's, Westmoreland Co., and at Benjamin Wells in Fayette County. This Robert Johnson was the same who was attacked at Pigeon Creek in 1791. Benjamin Wells' house was repeatedly attacked and finally fired and destroyed by a mob. About the 1st of July the next year Phillip Reagan house was attacked and all the books and papers were taken. Gen. Neville was burned in effigy.

In the early part of 1794 numerous outrages were committed in Washington and Allegheny Cos. In January of that year Wm. Richmonds had his barn and all its contents burned for giving information on those who committed the outrage on Robert Wilson, the school teacher. Robert Strawhan, a distiller had his barn burned for complying with the law. Threats of tarring and feathering were made against Wm. Cochran, a complying distiller, and it was also given out that in three weeks there would not be a house standing in Allegheny County of any one who complied with the law.

Gen. Neville visited several leading individuals to try to avert the execution of their threats. The mob followed him and on their way called at the house of Jas. Kiddoo, broke in the still house, fired several shots under his still, destroyed his saw mill and did great damage to his grist mill, and on their last visit to Cochran, a written note was left requiring him to publish a full account, in the *Pittsburg Gazette*, of all his injuries, threatening in a mysterious but unmistakable language that in case of his refusal to do so he would receive another visit and his property would be destroyed by fire. This note was signed "Tom the Tinker." As to the origin of this name, Brackenridge says a certain John Holcroft was thought to have made the first application of it at the time of the masked attack on Wm. Cochran whose still was cut to pieces. This was humorously called mending his still, and the men of course must be Tinkers.

Judge Lobengier says this "Tom the Tinker was a new God added to the mythology of this time and was supposed to preside over the whiskey stills. Judge Veach says that this new God had his Olympia on some of the hills of Mingo and Peters Creeks.

Gen. Neville now succeeded in renting a house for an office from John Lynn in Cannonsburg in 1794 to be opened for entering stills in June. But on the night of June 6th twelve persons painted black broke into the house and induced Lynn to come down stairs, by promising safety to him and his house. They seized and tied him and threatened to hang him, took him to a retired spot in the neighboring wood and after cutting off his hair tarred and feathered him and swore him never again to allow his house to be used for an office, never to disclose their names and never to take any excise agency, then bound him naked to a tree and left him in that condition until morning when he succeeded in extricating himself. In a few days they visited him again, pulled down a part of his house and put him in a situation to be obliged to become an exile.

Soon after Maj. David Lenox, a U. S. Marshal was sent with a large number of writs against non-complying distillers in Allegheny, Fayette, and Washington counties and a few against the rioters of Ben. Wells. Sec. Hamilton says he got along fairly well until he got into Washington county where he served all but one, against Wm. Miller on Peters Creek and he delayed serving

this writ and went to Pittsburg. On the following day (July 15th) in company with Gen. Neville he rode out to the Miller house and served the writ, and on their return to the Neville house he was beset by thirty or forty armed men who fired on him but without injury to either of them. The Marshal went to Pittsburg and Neville went to his house. This was the prelude of an outbreak.



THE PRESENT MINGO CHURCH.

Built about 1831.

At this time there was some kind of military gathering at the Mingo Meeting house. A large number of Col. Hamilton's Mingo Creek Battalion were there. More than fifty having their firearms. The news reached them by Miller, of the serving of writs, and that all receiving writs were to be carried to Philadelphia, and that Lenox was then at Gen. Neville's house. During the night, Brackenridge says 37 armed men (N. B. Craig says 100 strong), marched under command of John Holcroft (Tom the Tinker) to Gen. Neville's house.

Gen. Neville's Bower Hill estate was on Chartiers Creek. The mansion was large and exceedingly aristocratic for those days and surrounded by out-buildings and small buildings for his negroes. At that time the Bower Hill mansion was the finest establishment in Penna., south of the Monongahela river. These men arrived there about daylight July 16th, Holcroft at their head. Marshal Lenox was not at Neville's having gone to Pittsburg the previous evening. Neville espied the men approaching, and surmising their purpose immediately made preparations for defense. When Holcroft's party arrived they found the house closed and bolted against them, but Neville boldly appeared at an upper window, and demanded to know the purpose of their visit. An evasive and suspicious answer being given they were fired upon from the house and after returning the fire were fired upon by the negroes from the small buildings. Another account says that John Holcroft's men demanded that Gen. Neville surrender with all his papers and being refused fired first. The prompt firing of the negroes intimidated Holcroft's men who retired, reorganized and were reinforced.

In the first attack no one was killed on either side. After the departure of Holcroft's men, Gen. Neville rode to Pittsburg and communicated the events of the morning to his brother-in-law, Maj. Kirkpatrick, who advised him to obtain assistance from the garrison of the fort at Pittsburg. Maj. Butler commandant at the fort detailed a subordinate officer and ten men for the purpose. Neville returned to his house and did what he could to prepare for another attack. Kirkpatrick came up with eleven men.

Holcroft had returned from Neville's to Mingo Creek, narrating the events of their visit. The insurgents' indignation was greatly aroused, who without delay decided to rendezvous that night at Couches Fort, a few miles from the Neville house. On the morning of the 17th of July there were nearly five hundred men, most of them fully armed prepared for an attack on Neville. Nearly all these men were from the Mingo Creek vicinity. Not nearly all who had been notified were there. A Rev. Mr. Clark made a strong appeal to the men not to become law breakers, but in vain. The insurgent force then moved toward Bower Hill, under the leadership of Maj. Jas. McFarland who had done excellent service in the Revolution.

Gen. Neville learned of the size of the approaching force and fearing that his life would be endangered, wisely retired toward Pittsburg leaving the house in defense of Maj. Kirkpatrick, the soldiers and negroes. The insurgents arrived and finding the house barricaded and garrisoned by the soldiers, halted, and consulted and finally advanced a flag of truce, demanding Neville surrender with his commission and all papers and books. The flag returned reporting Neville was not at home. The flag was again advanced demanding that six persons be permitted to search the house. A peremptory refusal was returned. The flag was sent the third time with notice for the women and children to leave the house. This was complied with and a desultory firing was commenced on both sides, the assailants firing from cover like Indians, the defenders from the windows. Finally during a lull in firing Maj. McFarland stepped from behind a tree from which he was taking shelter, and in doing so was fired on from the house receiving a bullet wound in the groin from which he died in a few minutes. The insurgents claimed that a white flag had been displayed from an upper window which caused McFarland to expose himself and that Maj. Kirkpatrick fired the shot.

At McFarland's death the insurgents became furious and boldly advanced from their cover and set fire to the barn and outbuildings; from this the house took fire, whereupon Kirkpatrick surrendered. The house was entirely consumed with all its contents except the liquors which the assailants were careful to save. The cellar was broken open, the casks rolled out and the liquor drank and most of the men became intoxicated. Brackenridge says the principal leaders were not drunk.

The prisoners taken at Bower Hill were Maj. Kirkpatrick, the soldiers, Ensign Sample, Maj. Lenox, Maj. Isaac Craig, Col. Presley Neville, son of Gen. Neville. Col. Neville, and Maj. Lenox and Craig having arrived from Pittsburg about the time of the surrender. The soldiers were released, Kirkpatrick made his escape, being assisted by David Hamilton of Ginger Hill. Maj. Craig was liberated. Col. Presley Neville and Maj. Lenox the Marshal, were disarmed and let go under a kind of parole.

The rioters then marched southward, taking the body of Maj. McFarland with them, which they buried in the graveyard of the Old Mingo Creek Meeting house, where his grave may still be seen. The assemblage at the funeral was very large and a great majority was in a half frenzied state of mind, and wild with rage against Gen. Neville and Maj. Lenox. It was proposed to move in a body a thousand strong from Mingo Creek to attack Pittsburg. This how-



GRAVE OF MAJ. JAMES MCFARLAND, MINGO CEMETERY.

"Epitaph"

"Here lies the body of Capt. James McFarland, of Washington Co., Pa. who departed this life the 17th of July, aged 43 years. He served during the war with undaunted courage, in defence of American Independence, against the lawless and despotic encroachments of Great Britain. He fell at last by the hands of an unprincipled villain, in the support of what he supposed to be the rights of his country, much lamented by a numerous and respected circle of acquaintances."

ever was opposed by the committee who had been appointed to deliberate and control the assemblage. The committee decided to send David Hamilton and John Black to Pittsburg to meet Neville and Lenox and demand Neville's commission and the copy of the writs Lenox had served. Hamilton and Black proceeded, accompanied by the committee to Shockans Tavern, four miles from Pittsburg. Hamilton and Black failed and returned and made a report and in the meantime Gen. Neville and Maj. Lenox made their escape down the Ohio river in a small boat in a heavy thunderstorm, passing through Virginia and Maryland to the east, where Neville remained until the army crossed over the mountains to quell the insurrection.

When Hamilton and Black returned and made their report to the committee, a meeting was at once called to be held at the Mingo Creek Meeting house on Wednesday, July 23rd. The notice was sent out through the four counties and a great assemblage gathered at the old church, some upon compulsion and others to prevent rash measures. A delegation came from Pittsburg among whom was Geo. Robinson, chief burgess of the borough, Josiah Tannehill, Wm. H. Beaumont, and Hugh H. Brackenridge, a lawyer. Those from Washington were David Bradford (Deputy Atty. general) and Col. Jas. Marshal. Col. Edward Cook and Craig Ritchie from Cannonsburg. Brackenridge came from Pittsburg he says expecting it to be a committee meeting, but he found a large assemblage some from a distance but most of them had been in the riot at Gen. Neville's. The avowed purpose of the leaders was to commit the whole western country to adoption of all of the crimes already committed and to combine to procure immunity.

The meeting was organized by making Ed. Cook chairman and Craig Ritchie secretary. Brackenridge says a gloom seemed to rest over the people

for they had slightly cooled down, and could have some vague idea of being involved in treason in what they had done. The gloom was not of sorrow or repentance. The fire of rage still glowed in their bosoms. No one knew how far to trust his neighbor and life itself was insecure; some were there who were afraid to come, others who were afraid to stay away. Bradford (prosecuting atty.) and Marshal a county officer, who had been leaders in the insurrection were now trying to avoid these meetings but were warned to come under penalty of being burned out. Now Bradford said, "I encourage? Good God I never thought of such a thing." "Yes you did encourage" they said, and from that time he adopted the most violent counsels. Marshal was also obliged to take part, and also took a violent course. Craig Ritchie avoided going to Neville's but could not avoid coming to this meeting.

Brackenridge's history of the Western Insurrection, says: The first thing done at the meeting was a letter from Col. Presley Neville read by Benjamin Parkinson. The letter was brought out by one of the Pittsburg party stating that his father and Marshal Lenox had left the country and giving their reasons for so doing and with regard to what had been done by the insurgents. They had burned his father's house and might burn his, but that they had plenty to live on, beyond their reach. He also praised Maj. Kirkpatrick. This letter was unwise and should not have been read, as it excited indignation. This and some other letters being read Benjamin Parkinson addressed the chair, and demanded to know whether what had been done was right and whether the people intended to stand by them. The Pittsburg committee was alarmed about their lives. Mr. Brackenridge says he was in agony.

Marshal addressed the assemblage and he said the question was not so much what had been done as what they intended to do in the future. Bradford rose and made a most inflammatory speech applauding what had been done and demanding that it be put to vote whether those present approved and would pledge themselves to support those who had destroyed the house of the inspector. After this speech there was a dead silence for some time. The rioters wishing for a vote and those who were not engaged in it were afraid to vote and to not vote.

Marshal came to Brackenridge and asked him to speak. Brackenridge knowing the feeling of the meeting toward him and his party was at loss to know what to say, but the situation was too critical to admit of delay or reflection. All eyes were turned on him. He advanced to the middle of the aisle encountering the scowls of the leaders who were in favor of pushing to greater violence. He began in a slow and deliberate and even hesitating talk, to pacify the insurgents and yet to save himself in case of further outbreak. He tried to be jocular, told of Neville and Lenox leaving Pittsburg, of Craig tearing down the signs of his inspection office. Parkinson asked the question whether what had been done was right or wrong. He answered that the burning of Neville's house might be morally right but was legally wrong and treasonable and that the president might call out the militia to enforce the law. At this reply there was an alarming sensation in the audience. He assured them that the President would reflect before acting and would doubtless be willing to grant amnesty. But the request for amnesty he said would come with better grace from those who had not been implicated than from those who had been already so, and it was not the interest of the latter to involve others, but to let them remain as they were in order to act as mediating men with the government. At this point Parkinson and the others began to show exasperation. Brackenridge again had to resort to humorous tactics. Finally he proposed calling a larger meeting to get representatives from the whole revenue survey, and to send a committee

to see the president, of which he offered to be one. At the close of his speech the audience adjourned to a spring nearby apparently to get a drink. During this interview Brackenridge collected his companions and advised them to leave the ground without delay, to avoid being called on by the meeting and to avoid the appearance of leaving in haste. He returned to the ground to show himself and then joined his men at Jacob Figley's and departed. His appearance and speech at the meeting in the eyes of the government officials identified him with the insurgents. Col. Marshel and David Bradford from Washington and Benjamin Parkinson made speeches.

Three days after this meeting another bold and treasonable act of outlawry was committed. That was the robbing of the U. S. mail on its way from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. This project originated with David Bradford of Washington. The original idea was to rob the eastern mail from Washington on its way to Pittsburg, hoping to ascertain the feeling of the people of that place concerning the burning of Gen. Neville's house. This plan was made known to Col. Marshel, David Hamilton and John Baldwin, either at the Mingo Meeting or on their way there, and asked their assistance. This did not at first find favor with Hamilton and Baldwin. But Hamilton did agree to take part, as it was adopted to take the eastern bound mail, which was done July 26th on the post road from Pittsburg to Greensburg at a point about twenty-two miles from Pittsburg. The robbery being done by Wm. Bradford, cousin of David Bradford and John Mitchell who was employed by David Hamilton. These men having obtained possession of the mail pouch took out the Pittsburg and Washington packages and returned the pouch with its other contents to its carrier. They rode to Monongahela river, crossed it at Parkinson Ferry and delivered the stolen mail matter to Benj. Parkinson. He reported with it to Bradford who with Parkinson and Col. Jas. Marshel and Alex. Fulton took it to the Black Horse Tavern, kept by Henry Westbay in Cannonsburg. There it was taken to a private room, opened and examined by Bradford in the presence of Marshel, Parkinson, Fulton, Col. John Cannon and Thos. Speirs. The contents threw Bradford into a rage. The letters were from Presley Neville to Gen Morgan, Gen. Gibson to Gov. Mifflin, Jas. Bryson to Gov. Mifflin, Ed. Day to Sec. of the Treasury, Maj. Butler, commandant of the fort to Sec. of War, and put those men all under ban of the insurgent leaders. These letters were kept by Bradford; the rest of the mail was resealed to return to the office at Pittsburg.

The discovery of the strong sentiment of the people of Pittsburg against the insurgent leaders greatly alarmed Bradford and the other leaders. And dreading the result those who met at Black Horse tavern set about to revive and increase the insurgent feeling lest it should wane in the seventeen days that must elapse before the delegates would meet at Parkinson's Ferry. They issued a strong circular address to the people of the four western counties, for every person to rendezvous at Braddock's Field on Friday Aug. 1st at 2 o'clock with arms and ammunition. The circular was signed by Cannon, D. Bradford, Spears, Parkinson, Fulton, Lockny and Marshel. Bradford and other leaders did not make plain in their circular the real meaning of their meeting, which was to march to Pittsburg, besiege and destroy the fort, and overthrow the town, and capture the writers of those obnoxious letters. When an officer disapproved the circular letter says Brackenridge he did not dare to conceal from his company that such a notice had been received, for the people commanded the officers. They said, call us out or we will take vengeance on you as a traitor. The whole county was an inflammable mass ready for the smallest spark to ignite it. I had seen says Brackenridge the spirit which prevailed at the Stamp

Act and at the commencement of the Revolution from the government of Great Britain, but it was by no means so general and so vigorous among the common people as now existed in the country. Orders were given for the militia to assemble at the time appointed at Braddock's field, which order was at once accepted, not knowing from whence the order originated or for what purpose they met. But many among the more conservative and influential people disapproved of and were alarmed at the intended demonstration. Several of these remonstrated with Bradford and Marshal, protesting against the carrying out of the dangerous plan and insisted on countermanding the march of troops to the rendezvous. When Col. John Hamilton and some others had discovered Bradford's design of attacking the garrison at Pittsburg, they persuaded Bradford and Marshal to countermand the orders. Hamilton told him the arms were for an expedition against the Indians under Gen. Scott. Bradford without consulting Marshal, or answering a word to Hamilton, wrote the countermand, showed it to Hamilton and asked if that would do. This first brought the design of the rendezvous to light. Finally Bradford issued the following notice:

Dear Sirs, upon receiving some late intelligence from our runners, we have been informed that the ammunition we were about to seize was destined for Gen Scott, who is going out against the Indians. We thereupon concluded not to touch it. I give you this early notice, that your brave men of war need not turn out until further notice.

Col. David Williams

Yours, David Bradford.

This notice had but little effect except in a few instances. In general the men were determined to march and did march to the field.

No sooner was this frivolous order given than the Washington people broke out in rage, called a meeting at the Court House and those in the country came rushing in under still greater excitement. Jas. Ross, U. S. senator who resided there, in a speech of two hours length tried to dissuade the populace. Thos. Scott of the House of Representatives, Thomas Stokely, State Senator, David Reddick, Prothonotary, Henry Purviance, and others of the bar all made speeches and exerted themselves to effect the same object. Jas. Marshal was in earnest and spoke publicly to retract. Bradford seeing the violence of the people by which he was always swayed was more inflammatory than ever, denied that he had given his consent to countermand, and asked who the scoundrel was that said he had. It was now carried by a vote that the march to Braddock's Field should proceed. To show their displeasure with Marshal the door of his house was tarred and feathered that night.

The reported intention of the insurgent leaders to march from the rendezvous on the 1st of August to attack the fort and despoil the town of Pittsburg was generally known by the citizens of that town who were much excited, and wild consternation prevailed when a detachment from Washington arrived in Pittsburg the day before the appointed rendezvous at Braddock's Field, as it was understood, from the insurgent leaders with a message and demand which was immediately to be accepted if the town was to be saved from destruction. In this alarming situation of affairs notices were sent out for the inhabitants to attend a meeting to be held at the Courthouse that evening (July 31st) to adopt measures for the public's safety.

Nearly all of the male citizens of the town convened early. Gen. Gibson was made chairman and Mathew Ernest sec. The main business was at once announced, to hear and act upon the communication brought by the committee (Absalom Baird, Wm. Meetkirk, Henry Purviance, and Gabriel Blakeny). The stolen mail packets with all their contents except the letters of Neville, Gibson, Bryson, Day, and Butler were delivered to them by the committee. Their mes-

sage stated that Bradford and his followers were enraged over the contents of the suppressed letters and they were determined to take vengeance on the writers and that the people who were then on their way to Braddocks Field were in a state of ungovernable fury and determined to destroy Pittsburg, which was to be done on the morrow unless some effective means could at once be taken to prevent it, and the committee had several times on their way been stopped by persons in the interest of the insurgents who wanted all notice to be withheld from the doomed town and called the committee traitors.

The committee informed the Pittsburg people that they knew of but two ways to save the town and that either of them was as likely to fail as to succeed. One was to banish the proscribed persons and the other was for the citizens of Pittsburg to march in a body to Braddock's Field there to appear to fraternize with the insurgents and convince the insurgents that the Pittsburg people were not enemies but friends. The meeting fully considered all points seeing that something must be done immediately, for their defenders would not exceed three hundred including the forty or fifty men to garrison the fort, while the enemies would number thousands and the greater part of them had seen service in the Revolution and Indian Campaigns. None of the dwellings in the town were strong enough to resist an assault, and if no assault was made they were scantily provisioned, and could not stand a siege longer than a few days. After fully deliberating it was decided to banish the proscribed persons, and march enmasse to Braddock's Field. The obnoxious persons left the town.

The proceedings of the meeting were handed to John Scull of the Gazette and 600 copies were ordered printed adding that those persons had been notified and had left the town. The following day a vast multitude (variously estimated from 5,000 to 8,000 men) arrived at Braddock's Field, more than one-half of them from Washington Co. as were nearly all the leaders. The men were dressed in hunting shirts and many with handkerchiefs on their heads. It was in this dress that they equipped themselves against the Indians. H. H. Brackenridge was one of the Pittsburg committee and when they arrived at Braddock's Field much shooting was being done. When the committee advanced within the camp they halted and waited for Gen. Wilkins at the head of the Pittsburg Militia to approach, Brackenridge says I saw him march by us and discovered in his countenance a sufficient evidence of a sense of danger, though I know him to be a man of great personal intrepidity yet I did not wonder at his apprehensions. Nothing but his appearing at the head of the committee could have saved him. I was thinking of his danger when I turned my head and saw the man I was most afraid of, Andrew McFarlane (brother to Maj. Jas. McFarlane, who was killed at Gen. Neville's). He was dressed in a blue coat with a dark visage, lowering countenance and a rifle in his hand, looking right at me. I eyed him in return but did not venture to speak. After a while he turned and walked away. Next I saw Bradford walking before a number of battalions which had just crossed the river and were waiting to be reviewed by him. Next I met Benjamin Parkinson; he was with a group of men; all or most of them had been at the conflagration at Neville's, each had a rifle in his hand.

On this occasion, Carnahan says, Bradford certainly had great influence. He assumed the office of Maj. Gen. in high military dress. Never was mortal man more flattered than was David Bradford at Braddock's Field; every thing depended on his will.

The troops bivouacked on the mustering ground for the night. Many were hilarious and good humored, except the people from Pittsburg, for they had great anxiety for the fate of that town on the morrow, and not having expected to stay over night had brought no provisions and were suffering from hunger. Some attempted to return for food but were closely watched and com-

pelled to stay. Brackenridge about midnight came across the Mingo Battalion commanded by John Hamilton, a man very reasonable and moderate and was disposed to restrain from all violence, and with that end in view came with the "Bloody Battalion" as it was called. David Hamilton his cousin was there also. The next morning a council of war was held with officers, Edward Cook chairman. Bradford harangued the people and put the question what was to be done with certain objectionable persons in Pittsburg, Maj. Butler, Gen. Gibson, Maj. Isaac Craig and others. It was decided to take no action against Majs. Butler and Craig, until the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry to be held on the 14th. The people gathered around and interfered with the committee, becoming impatient with their delay. Bradford at once moved that the entire body move to Pittsburg, the motion was seconded by Brackenridge. The plan was adopted, officers appointed, David Bradford, Edward Cook, Gens. and Col. Gabriel, officer of the day, and under their command the entire body moved to Pittsburg, being led by Brackenridge. Bradford sent the Pittsburg committee of twenty-one ahead to notify the people of their coming and to close all stores, saloons and hotels and to warn them to give no refreshments of any kind as the march was in motion, and also to secure boats to be moved to a certain point to convey the people across the river. Wilkins says, I was one of the first five to reach the town; we called on Maj. Butler and told him the whole force was coming to town, but to do no harm. I rode where I could see the procession; it seemed to be two and a half miles long, marching in files in good order. There must have been 5,000 or 6,000 men in line. Many had left for home before leaving Braddock's; one full battalion from Westmoreland left in a body. Jas. Marshal did what he could as did David Bradford also, to keep men from destroying property. Brackenridge knowing the fording place led them across the Monongahela a little piece above the mouth of the Allegheny. All but about two or three hundred crossed to the South Side that night. During the night the army on the south side set fire to Maj. Kirkpatrick's buildings. The barn was burned but the house was saved. They also set fire to Maj. Kirkpatrick's house in Pittsburg. It had been their intention to set fire also to Neville's, Gibson's, and others but were prevented by the interference of Cols. Marshal, Cook and Andrew McFarlane. The firing was done by a company under command of Capt. Riddle. The next day being Sunday all departed for home.

A card signed by Cook, Marshal, and thirteen others was published in the Pittsburg Gazette, deploring the fact that some of the disorderly men had set fire to Abraham Kirkpatrick's houses on both sides of the river, placing a blemish on the good order of their march and that they raised money to pay Kirkpatrick's tenant for his loss.

News of this march was at once communicated to the state department and national authorities, whereupon Pres. Washington issued a proclamation stating that many persons in the western parts of Penn. have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which he was advised amounted to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States and commanding all insurgents as aforesaid and all others to retire peaceably to their homes before Sept. 1st following and at the same time called for troops to be raised and equipped and to be held ready to move on shortest notice. The quotas as signed were as follows:

	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Total
Pennsylvania	4500	500	200	5200
New Jersey	1500	500	100	2100
Maryland	2000	200	150	2350
Virginia	3000	300		3300
	<hr/> 11000	<hr/> 1500	<hr/> 450	<hr/> 12950

The same day Gov. Mifflin of Pennsylvania issued his proclamation directing that the state's quota of men be armed and equipped as speedily as possible and to be held, ready to march at a moments warning and a second proclamation calling together the Assembly of the state in special session.

On Aug. 6th the governor appointed chief justice McKean and Gen. Wm. Irvine to proceed immediately to the disaffected counties to ascertain the facts in reference to the acts of violence and lawless gatherings and if possible to induce the people to submit to the law. The next day the President appointed Jas. Ross, U. S. Senator, Jasper Yeats, associate Judge Supreme Court of Penn. and Wm. Bradford, Atty. Gen. U. S. commissioners on the part of U. S. with full instruction and ample powers to repair forthwith to the Western counties for the purpose of conferring at their discretion with individuals or bodies of men in order to quiet and extinguish the insurrection.

The call of a meeting of delegates from townships of the four western counties of Pennsylvania adopted and issued at the Mingo Creek Meeting July 23rd before mentioned was supplemented by another call issued by Maj. Gen. Bradford at Braddock's Field on Aug. 1st. The meeting to be held at Parkinson's Ferry was called for Aug. 14th and on that day according to appointment



WHISKEY POINT, MONONGAHELA, PA.

Cross shows where the famous meeting was held during the Whiskey Insurrection, Aug. 14, 1794.

under the shade of trees near which had been erected a tall Liberty Pole from which floated a flag bearing the inscription "Equal Taxation and No Excise. No Asylum for Traitors and Cowards". There were two hundred and twenty-six delegates present of whom ninety-five were from Washington Co.; forty-nine from Westmoreland; forty-three from Allegheny; thirty-three from Fayette; two from Bedford; six from Ohio Co. Va. and around them gathered a greater number of spectators, many of them armed. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Ed. Cook to the chair and Hon. Albert Gallatin, Sec., both of Fayette Co. The meeting was opened by a speech from David Bradford in which he rehears-

ed the events that had occurred, reading the objectionable letters, commenting on their contents in severest terms, advocating extreme measures against those who were not actively assisting them. The speech was followed by one from Col. Marshal which was less extreme but firm in support of the insurrection.

At the convening of the meeting news was received of the appointment of the commissions by the President and Governor, but neither had been heard from, but during the meeting there came news of the calling out of the troops and that the two delegations were on their way from Philadelphia and that two U. S. commissioners had arrived at Greensburg. Findley says, I was at the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry. Messrs. Yates and Bradford had arrived at Greensburg the morning of the meeting and wrote me by express of their pacific intentions and authority which being communicated to the meeting had salutary effect and a committee of discreet men was appointed to confer with the commissioners at Pittsburg, but unfortunately the newspaper came the next morning with the President's proclamation and the orders for an armed force. This inflamed those even who had formerly been conservative and greatly increased the difficulty of accommodation.

However the news fell like a thunder bolt on the assembly and the fact became apparent that the tide of opinion had begun to react with nearly all of the leaders against adopting violent measures. Brackenridge an able and far-sighted man had realized from the first that this result was probable and all his speeches were made to admit a double interpretation so as to allow him to keep his popularity with the insurrectionists and yet not compromise him with the government.

Gallatin, a wily and prudent man had foreseen the result and was much like Brackenridge though less adroit. Bradford alone of all the leaders stood defiant and even more so than before, declaring that a vigorous show of military opposition would overawe the government. While all the speeches made were against him, the rank and file of the populace were almost unanimously with him and the whole cry was war.

When the meeting reconvened next morning Aug. 15th, Albert Gallatin, H. H. Brackenridge and Herman Husbands of Bedford Co., who had been appointed to remodel the resolutions previously offered by Col. Jas. Marshal, submitted their revision which were read before the meeting and afterward past though somewhat modified. During the forenoon the U. S. commissioners came to a house not far from the place of meeting. This Findley says rendered the situation of the friends of law more delicate. If they called on the commissioners wishing to record themselves as friends of order, the fact would be known by the insurgents and would make them unpopular, and if they kept aloof from the commissioners it would place the ban of government on them. Most of them in their fear forgot the consideration of popularity of election to office and some insisted on making terms with the commissioners before they adjourned, but this result was not accomplished. The final resolution passed was to appoint a committee to meet the U. S. commissioners and the commissioners from Pennsylvania. The committee was as follows: Washington Co., D. Bradford, Jas. Marshal and Jas. Edgar; Allegheny Co., Hugh Brackenridge, Thos. Moreton and John B. C. Lucas; Fayette Co., Albert Gallatin, Ed. Cook and Jas. Lang; Westmoreland Co., John Kirkpatrick, Geo. Smith and John Powers; Bedford Co., Herman Husbands; Ohio Co., Wm. Sutherland.

The meeting at Parkinson's Ferry then adjourned at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 15th of August. The sixty delegates adjourned to meet at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) on the 2nd of September.

The commissioners of the state arrived in Pittsburg on the 17th of Aug. On the 20th the two bodies met the committee of conference appointed at Parkinson's Ferry. Preliminary proceedings were taken and propositions by both bodies of commissioners who said explicitly that the exercise of the powers vested in them to suspend prosecution, and to promise general amnesty and pardon for past offenses, must be preceded by full and satisfactory assurances of a sincere determination in the people to obey the laws of the U. S. The members of the committee who took the most prominent part in the proceedings were Bradford and Marshel of Washington, Gallatin and Cook of Fayette, and Brackenridge of Allegheny County. All these except Bradford were in favor of accepting the propositions of the commissioners and this was found to be the sense of the committee. They had no power to act further than to report to the committee of sixty who were to meet at Redstone Old Fort Sept. 2nd but on the conclusion of the conference the time of the meeting at Redstone Old Fort was changed to five days earlier. The change of time gave great offense to Bradford and other extremists.

Accordingly on the 28th of Aug. the standing committee (com. of sixty) met at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) to receive and act upon the report of the committee of conference. Of the sixty members of the committee, fifty-seven were present, twenty-three from Washington, thirty from Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, one from Bedford and three from Ohio Co., Va.

While the committee were assembling a large military company crossed the Monongahela from the western side by John Krepp's Ferry to the site of the present town of Bridgeport, then crossed Dunlap's Creek to the Old Fort. The company consisted of about seventy men on foot, all fully armed and fifteen or twenty horsemen also armed and in uniforms of the region and day, the principal garment of which was the omnipresent hunting shirt. The company was under command of Capt. Crawford of Muddy Creek and the company from that section of Washington Co. They attended the meeting for the purpose of extending their sympathy with the insurrectionists and the defiance of the government and to administer chastisement to Samuel Jackson of Fayette Co., an old quaker, who was wealthy and owned part of a paper mill on Red Stone Creek. Jackson had called the committee of sixty and their meeting at Parkinson's Ferry a Scrub Congress. He was arrested and taken to the meeting and probably violence would have been done to him but Brackenridge, who was at the meeting was well acquainted with Jackson and knew him to be conscientiously opposed to the manufacture of whiskey. He made a speech and said Jackson was very culpable in calling the Parkinson ferry meeting a scrub congress, but thought it sufficient punishment to call him a Scrub Quaker, which satisfied the people. He was liberated amid the jeers of Scrub Quaker. The armed party stayed in Brownsville till night when they left for home.

The meeting was opened by the submission of the conference committee's report and a speech from Albert Gallatin, who urged the adoption of a resolution in acceptance of the terms offered by the commissioners of non-resistance to the law and the impossibility of the four western counties successfully contending against the United States, Judge Wilkins says, Mr. Gallatin, although a foreigner who could with difficulty make himself understood in English yet presented in great force the folly of the past resistance and the ruinous consequences to the country if continued. He urged that the government was bound to vindicate the laws and that it would surely send an overwhelming force against them. In a new light he showed the insurrection to be a much more serious affair than it had before appeared. Brackenridge followed in a speech to the same end, but in a different manner. His speech was followed by

a violent one from Bradford who scouted the idea of surrender as he called it, denounced all who advocated making terms with the commissioners and urged continued resistance. He was almost unanimously supported by the large assembly of people who cheered enthusiastically. The business of the day was wild with excitement, but nothing was accomplished.

On the 29th the meeting was opened by Gallatin who made another long and strong speech in favor of accepting the terms of the commissioners. Other speakers spoke in the same line but when Bradford spoke his speech was more violent than any he had previously made. He boldly advocated the erection of a new and independent government. He cited the revolutions of America and France as models for imitation. He proposed the immediate raising of an army to meet any government force that might be sent against them, and drive them back and seize their ammunition and arms and secure independence. Judge McKean says Bradford and some others had bound themselves together to fight to a successful independence, and institute an independent government or join themselves to Great Britain. His whole speech was to keep opposition to Gallatin's resolutions.

The leaders except Bradford and others had made up their minds to leave the wreck of insurrection but the populace were for continuance. The fear of popular frenzy was so great that it was difficult to take a vote at this meeting. No one would vote by standing up. None would write yea or nea on a piece of paper, for fear his handwriting would be detected. At last it was decided that the secretary write yea and nea on the same piece of paper; that the voter could tear off what he wanted and chew up or destroy the other; giving the voter a chance of expressing his wishes concealed from those who were feared might resort to violence. A vote was taken resulting in thirty-four to twenty-three for resolutions. It was afterward found that six votes had been cast in the negative under misapprehension of its import. When the result of the votes was announced so strongly against Bradford's wishes he left the meeting in anger and disgust. Nearly all the spectators left also leaving the committee almost entirely alone to transact business. A committee was appointed to meet the commissioners to arrange for peace and receive their best terms which were that all male citizens of the said survey of the age of eighteen years and upwards be required to assemble on Thursday the 11th of September in their respective townships, at the usual place for holding township meetings, between the hours of twelve and seven, and sign the propositions made by the commissioners which is too long to record here, except the part following that all persons signing before the 10th of July, 1795 should be granted a general pardon and oblivion of all the said offences. On the appointed day, the 11th of Sept., votes were cast by three thousand two hundred and eighty of the thirteen thousand eight hundred taxable inhabitants. Much effort had been made by Marshal and other leaders as well as many other prominent citizens. Rev. Mr. Porter worked hard in public and private to get his congregation to vote and Dr. McMillan refused to administer sacrament to those who refused to vote. The commissioners said the obstinate persons were nearly all from Washington Co. The majority from the other three counties favored submission. But the numbers submitting were so very small that the commissioners reported to the President that their proposition was unaccepted and that the military was necessary to force submission, and the military before named being held in waiting were put in motion on Sept. 25th. Those of Virginia under command of Gen. David Morgan. Those of Maryland under Brig. Gen. Samuel Smith, forming the left wing rendezvoused at Cumberland, Md. The right wing was rendezvoused at Carlisle, Pa., under Maj. Gen. Wm. Irvine, and accompanied

by Gov. Mifflin of Penna. Those of New Jersey under Gov. Richard Howell. The commander in chief of the whole army was Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, the Light Horse Harry of Revolutionary fame and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the confederate commander of 1861-1865. The President directed him to march his forces in two columns with the utmost dispatch and within co-operating distance of each other, as he was likely to meet the entire force of the four counties and that part of Bedford Co. west of the town of Bedford. The objective point to which he was to march was Parkinson's Ferry on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania.

In the meantime the meeting of delegates which had been called was held at Parkinson's Ferry, Oct. 2nd, Judge Alex. Addison being made secretary. At this meeting Wm. Findley of Westmoreland and David Reddick of Washington Co. were appointed a committee to call on the President of U. S. and assure him that submission and peace would be restored without the aid of a military force. They found the President at Carlisle, Oct. 10, where he had come to review the troops of the right wing of the army. But he informed them that the army was on its way and he could make no change but no violence would be used unless needed. This ended the interview and the delegates returned and made their report to another meeting which was held at Parkinson's Ferry, 24th of October, of which Judge Jas. Edgar was made president, and Albert Gallatin was secretary. At this meeting of the committees of the townships of the four western counties of Penna. and sundry other citizens, it was resolved to appoint another committee to wait on the President assuring him that whatever was demanded would be acceded to if the troops were kept away and the civil court left to handle the offenders. Wm. Findley, D. Reddick, Ephraim Douglas, and Thos Morton were appointed committee and met at Greensburg, but here they learned that the President had left Bedford for Philadelphia. They then returned deciding to meet the Commander in chief of the army on its arrival.

The right wing of the army left Carlisle on the 22nd of Oct. and came by the way of Bedford, the advance arriving at what is now Mt. Pleasant on Oct. 29th. The center corps of this wing camped on Col. Bennet's farm near Fayette county line and the rear went into camp at Lobengiers mill on the 30th. The left wing moved from Ft. Cumberland 22nd of Oct., and took the same route marched over by Gen. Braddock, thirty-nine years before to the Great Meadows and from there to Uniontown. Gen. Lee arrived on the last day of October. With the left wing of the army came Col. Presley Neville and with the right wing came Col. John Neville, who fled from Pittsburg on July 28th. The committee of four appointed to wait on the President went to Bennett's farm on the 30th of October and presented their resolution of assurance to Sec. Hamilton who accompanied the division of Gov. Mifflin who advised them for the sake of decorum to present them to Gen. Lee. They then started for his quarters arriving there the 31st of Oct. They presented their message to Gen. Lee, who on the next morning Nov. 1st gave his reply that the army must remain here until the daily life gave evidence of the sincerity of their promise. His address to the people was printed and circulated extensively throughout the four counties. After a few days stay at Uniontown and Mt. Pleasant respectively the army moved on. The right wing to Budd's Ferry and the left wing to Peterson's on the east side of Parkinson's Ferry. From his headquarters near Parkinson's Ferry, on the 8th of November the Commander in chief issued an address to the people of the state west of Laurel Hill in the state, the tone of which was a little after the tone of a conquering chieftain addressing the people of a subjugated province, but will be here omitted.

The entire army remained in the neighborhood of Parkinson's Ferry for about ten days, after which the main part of the troops marched down the Monongahela river to Benjamin Bentley and on the 15th of November a detachment was marched from the vicinity of Parkinson's Ferry to the town of Washington, accompanied by Sec. Hamilton and Judge Peters, and taking with them a large number of prisoners which had been taken in the eastern part of Washington Co. All the prisoners except three were taken in that county, and Allegheny under Gen. Lee's special orders issued for that purpose to Gen. Irvine and other officers. On the night of 13th of November a raid was made to arrest those most conspicuous in the riots and opposition of law. About 200 prisoners were taken that night. Some reported inhuman treatment while others were very courteously handled.

While the soldiers were raiding the country for prisoners, some persons escaped arrest by hiding under a projection of rocks over which the water poured and concealed the pursued from the pursuers. This little water fall is known



MINGO FALLS.

(Near Mingo Church).

today as the Mingo Falls. The arresting and taking out of their beds that cold night they knew not whither, has given it the name of "That Dreadful Night." A large number of prisoners from Washington county were collected together at the county town and taken thence to Pittsburg under guard, that they might be examined by a district Judge so as to ascertain which of them might be taken to Philadelphia for trial. Many of those guilty and leaders in the insurrectionary feeling had gone in hiding and remained secreted until after the soldiers left.

A large number of prisoners were captured on Mingo and Peters creeks by Brig. Gen. Anthony, M. White of New Jersey, and it is said were brutally treated by him. Findley's History says on Thursday, the 13th of November, there were about forty persons brought to the Parkinson's house by order of Gen. White. He ordered to put the d—d rascals in the cellar, to tie them back

to back, to make a fire for the guard, but to put the prisoners back to the further end of the cellar and give them neither victuals nor drink.

The cellar was wet and muddy and the night cold. The cellar extended the whole length under a large new log house which was neither floored nor the openings between the logs daubed. They were kept there until Saturday morning and then marched to the town of Washington. On the march one of the prisoners who was subject to convulsions fell in a fit but when some of the troops told Gen. White of his situation he ordered them to tie the d—d rascal to a horse's tail and drag him along with them, for he had only feigned having the fits. One of his fellow prisoners who had a horse dismounted and let the poor man ride. The man who had the fits had been in the American service during almost the whole war with Great Britain. This house spoken of was the property of Benjamin Parkinson but was rented by him to a Mr. Stockdale, who kept a tavern in it and who seemed to be a reasonable man, corroborated the statement of brutality. Other historians discount this report of Findley's saying he was a very much biased man. Many instances however of cruel treatment of prisoners are related by numerous persons.

On the 17th of November Gen. Lee gave notice for all the military forces, except the corps under Gen. Morgan, to return to their respective homes. Morgan's corps to remain over winter in this region. This corps rendezvoused at Ben Bentleys, on the south west side of Monongahela.

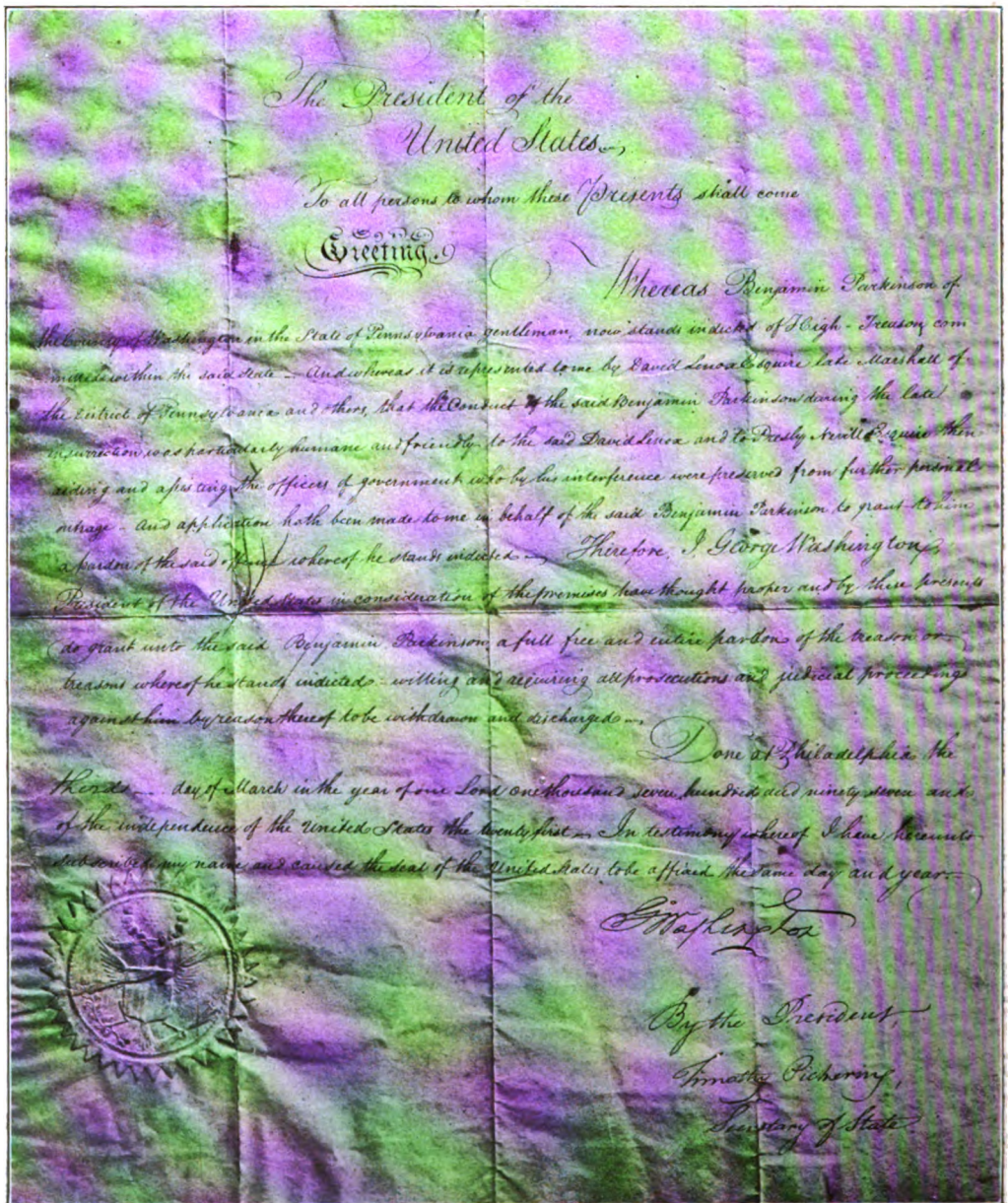
On the 29th day of November at Elizabeth Gen. Lee issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to all persons in Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties in Penna. and of Ohio Co., Va., except Benjamin Parkinson, Arthur Gardener, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Thos. Lapsley, Wm. Miller, Edward Cook, Edward Wright, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thos. Spiers, Wm. Bradford, Geo. Parker, Wm. Hanna, Ed. Wagner, Thos. Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, Wm. Hay, Wm. McIlheny, Peter Lysle, John Shield, Thos. Patton Stephenson, Jack Patrick, Jack and Andrew Highland, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, Wm. McKinley, John Moore and John McCormick of Virginia.

Geo. Parker's youth was not known when his name was inserted. If any one fled from home it did not avail them immunity from the arms of law. On the vote taken at Brownsville meeting Aug. 29th David Bradford was disgusted and left the town. He met with the insurgents at Parkinson's Ferry, second of October but was much crest fallen. His star had set and his glory grown dim. His power had vanished. On the fourth of the same month he wrote Gov. Mifflin for pardon but was refused. Finding that the army was advancing from Carlisle, he left Washington on the 25th of October and rode to the Ohio river where he intended to embark and make his way down that river and the Mississippi to Louisiana. A small boat was to receive him at Grave Creek, but being followed by a man from whom he had liberated a negro, he was obliged to take a canoe. Descending in this and passing Gallipolis he was pursued by five men dispatched from Gallipolis by D. Hebecourt commandant of the militia of that place. He had lain all night in his canoe at Sandy Creek and had gotten into a coal boat in the service of the contractor, cold and hungry, about two hours before the party in pursuit came up. They entered the boat demanded Bradford and took his arm to drag him away. He made no resistance but a lad from Washington Co. seized a rifle and singly defended him, obliging the party to withdraw. Bradford went on a coal boat to Fort Washington, Cincinnati, from which place he passed in safety to Louisiana, then under Spanish rule. There he remained until his death.

Those persons before named as excepted from general pardon and a number of others were taken to Pittsburg and tried. Some were released and twenty namely, Rev. John Corbly, Col. John Hamilton, Col. Wm. Crawford, John Black, David Bolton, Jas Kerr, Thos. Sedjwick, John Burnett, Capt. Rob. Porter, Marmaduke Curtis, Jos. Scott, Jas. Stewart, Thos. Miller, Thos. Burney, Isaac Walker, John Laughry, Caleb Mounts, Philip Wiley and Jos. Parey, were marched to Philadelphia, each one on foot between two mounted soldiers. They were kept in prison six months then tried and discharged.

The corps of soldiers left here for the winter were returned to their homes the following Spring and the Insurrection was over.

Thirty-three persons were excepted from the general amnesty and were tried as given on a former page. These persons afterward each received a special pardon. A cut of Benjamin Parkinson's pardon is here given.



Pardon given to Benjamin Parkinson freeing him from all part he took in the Whiskey Insurrection. This paper was signed by Gen. Geo. Washington.

SKETCH OF JOHN HOLCROFT.

By R. T. Wiley.

Author of *Sim Greene*.

"Tom the Tinker" is a name which stands inseparably connected with the Whisky Insurrection in the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, in the last decade of the Eighteenth Century, and was one of its most unique features. While it is doubtless true that this name came, in the progress of the Insurrection, to stand more for the idea of resistance to the government than as the designation of any particular individual, it seems pretty certain that it originated with John Holcroft, a farmer, distiller and prominent citizen, whose residence was not very far east of Gastonville, on the Finleyville and Elizabeth road. There he lived and died, and the old log house stood until recent years. The property at present belongs to Jerry Stilley.

John Holcroft was a native of Lancashire, England, and was born in 1742, so at the culmination of the Whisky Insurrection he was 52 years of age. Just when he came to this country is not certainly known, but in 1788 he was assessed as the owner of 400 acres of land, comprising a tract called "Liberty Hall". He was a man of consequence in the locality and filled various township offices. He was married twice and each of his wives bore him ten children, most of whom grew up, so that he must have a large posterity scattered about over the country. John and Richard, two sons, never married, but lived and died in the vicinity of his home.



JOHN HOLCROFT.

Tom the Tinker in *Sim Greene*.

(Copyright by R. T. Wiley.)

Aside from the character of his participation in the Whisky Insurrection, there is nothing on record indicating that John Hollcroft lived other than a blameless life. He died in 1816, and his body was buried in the cemetery adjoining the Mingo Presbyterian church, which was the chief rallying point of those who opposed the execution of the excise law. It is certain that he led the party which made the first attack on the house of Gen. John Neville and demanded the surrender of his commission as Inspector of Excise for the Fourth Survey of Pennsylvania. His party was repulsed on that occasion, six of them being wounded, at least one of them fatally. There is little reason to doubt that he was present at the same place on the evening of the following day, when the fine country mansion of Gen. Neville was destroyed and Major James McFarlane, in command of the assaulting party was killed. His son Richard was charged at the time with having applied the firebrand.

The distiller who showed a disposition to obey the law, by the registration of his still for taxation, was the object of particular hatred by the "Whisky Boys," as they called themselves. Such an offender would find a notice posted on his property, warning him to desist and to declare himself against the government, or take the consequences. One such was told that if he did not come squarely out with the opposers of the excise, Tom the Tinker would pay him a visit and "mend his still". When he continued obdurate his distillery was visited in the night and the copper still punctured by rifle bullets. That was the way the Tinker did his mending.



JOHN HOLCROFT'S GRAVE, MINGO CEMETERY.

(Tom the Tinker.)



R. T. WILEY.

At the time of the Insurrection it was very generally believed that Hollcroft was the author of many of the missives which went out over the name of Tom the Tinker. On the coming of the soldiers sent to suppress the uprising, he disappeared. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, who was with

the army in the west, wrote to President Washington from Pittsburg, under date of Nov. 17, 1794: "Gen. Lee just informs me that he has received a letter from Marietta, advising him of the apprehension of John Hollcroft, the reputed Tom the Tinker." It would seem that this information was incorrect, for Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded the detachment of soldiers left in the western country during the following winter and went in camp two miles above Elizabeth, on the west side of the Monongahela, wrote to the President, a month later, saying, among other things: "John Colcraft* who gave himself up to me, is the old Tinker himself".

It was denied by Hollcroft and his family, after the suppression of the Insurrection, that he was the redoubtable Tom, but denial of all participation in the doings of that strenuous time was very much in order. His second wife outlived him for nearly half a century, and two of her grandsons who talked with her often on the matter, have assured the writer of these lines that there was little doubt of their grandfather having been the original Tom. These were Rev. Dr. Thomas Storer, a well known physician and Methodist preacher, and John Huston, a resident of Monongahela, recently deceased.

*Gen. Morgan's error in the name, evidently.



ALBERT GALLATIN.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Noteworthy in local history is the name of Albert Gallatin, statesman, diplomatist and scholar. His career, as friend and advisor of General Washington, member of the early Pennsylvania legislatures, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jefferson, and special envoy from the United States in the treaty of Ghent, is of general knowledge.

Enforcement of the objectionable excise law by United States Marshals sent by President Washington was resented by the farmers of this locality, who, under the leadership of David Bradford, Judge Brackenridge and James Marshall, met at Mingo Creek Meeting House, July 21st, 1794. At this meeting an invitation was issued to the four western counties of Pennsylvania and the adjoining counties of Virginia to send representatives to a general meeting on August 14th at Parkinson's Ferry.

In the privacy of his beautiful home at New Geneva on the banks of the Monongahela, isolated from the bustle and excitement of public life from which he had retired for a brief enjoyment of domestic happiness, Albert Gallatin paid but little attention to passing events. It was not until the meeting at Mingo that the serious nature of the whiskey disturbances first became evident to him. What had been riot, had now become rebellion. Unlike many of the friends of order, he felt no doubts in regard to the propriety of sending delegates to the Assembly at Parkinson's Ferry. Offering himself as a delegate from Fayette County, he was elected. The insurrectionists prevailed in the elections and the peace party was over-awed.

On August the 14th, 1794, the convention assembled two hundred twenty-six delegates and as many spectators.

"Our hall was a grove on very lofty ground, overlooking the river", says Brackenridge in his "Incidents". This was what has since been known as "Whiskey Point" above Park Avenue, and on this spot was erected a liberty pole which bore the significant motto "Liberty and no excise and no asylum for cowards". Edward Cook presided with Gallatin, Secretary. Bradford opened the proceedings, declaring the purpose of the meeting to be the appointment of committees to raise money, purchase arms and enlist volunteers; in a word, though he did not use it, to levy war. Marshall supported Bradford and moved his resolutions. Mr. Gallatin immediately arose and delivered his memorable speech, counseling moderation, denouncing the proposed act of treason and throwing aside all tactful maneuvers, met the issue fairly in the face and moved the referring of the resolutions to a committee. This committee, or really Mr. Gallatin, next morning remodelled the resolutions in a house still standing just below the "Point" and the Committee went out to meet the Peace Commissioners from General Washington. The final struggle came upon the question, as to whether the meeting should now be dissolved or should wait for a report from their committee of twelve after a conference with the Commissioners of the government. But after great difficulty, Mr. Gallatin succeeded in getting a dissolution. The result of the meeting was to break the power of the insurrection.

His remarkable speech on the resolution lasting some hours was a piece of perfect eloquence, was heard with attention and without disturbance and so swayed the minds of his hearers as to turn the tide of the Whiskey Insurrection.

Never was there a more striking instance of intellectual control over a popular assemblage. By it Albert Gallatin saved the western counties of Pennsylvania from anarchy and civil war.

THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN.

Some of the Incidents in the Lives of the Whisky Boys of 1794.

(Saturday Evening Supper Table, April 25, 1896.)

The Black Horse Tavern, which stood on the lot now occupied by the old stone house of Mr. James Adams, Central avenue, Canonsburg, was owned at the time of our story by Henry Westbay.

It was a favorite resort not only for the convivial good fellows who congregated there nightly to pass the evening in song, story and mirth, (which were aided by the mellow rye-whisky, and more potent apple-jack always on tap,) but it was also a meeting place for those who met frequently to discuss plans to further what was then considered the duty of every good citizen, to-wit: the resistance of all attempts on the part of the government to collect duty on the product of their stills.

Back of the bar-room, which was not the elaborate affair of to-day with its mirrors and cut glass, but a plain counter with two or three shelves holding a half dozen black bottles, was a small tap room, and there among the sombre looking barrels and business like kegs, many a meeting was held, the transactions of which the conspirators engaged therein wouldn't have cared to have blazoned abroad.

The back yard of the inn was full of trees and shrubbery and an arbor of vines made a very pleasant retreat in warm weather for tired, heated humanity to rest in and be revived.

In this arbor on the night of July twenty-fourth, 1794, were gathered six or seven of the leading men of the town and vicinity.

They evidently came by appointment, and also were not anxious to be seen together, but quietly dropped in singly or in couples, and after lingering a few moments with those in the bar-room, perhaps treating all hands as was the custom, would quietly disappear into the back room and from thence to the arbor in the rear, and join their companions.

Times were troublous, indeed, and although what they were about to undertake was in violation of the law and a penal offense, they deemed it justifiable. 'Tis wonderful to what length we can justify our actions when our selfish aims are to be enhanced.

The Whisky Insurrection was fast reaching its culmination. For eight years the government had been endeavoring with but little success to collect its just dues from these men.

The recent attack upon, and burning of General Neville's house at Bower Hill, at which one of the leaders, Major McFarland, had been killed, and the sad scene enacted at his burial in Mingo church yard, had so inflamed the public mind that this little coterie gathered at the Black Horse Tavern were ripe for anything that would arouse the people to further action.

Some of them had served in the Revolutionary War, had been discharged with honor, and that they should so soon be plotting against the flag seems incredible.

They had seen and knew of the dumping of the British tea into Boston harbor, and had imbibed a deep and lasting hatred of anything that savored of the name of excise.

The retreat of Colonel Kirkpatrick and his men, who had been sent to protect General Neville's house, to Pittsburg, then a thriving village of fifteen hundred or two thousand souls, had helped to establish and embitter the belief in their minds that the citizens of that town were in sympathy with the government, and something must be done now to prove this to the people, and if need be, this proud metropolis of the west must be humbled.

After much discussion, for all were not in favor of such stringent measures, our worthies came to an understanding. The landlord was excused from active participation in the work, and his name was omitted from the round-robin which should select the two for immediate service.

Having returned to the tap-room, for it was getting late, and the customers had retired, David Bradford by the light of a tallow tip, with a piece of keel, drew the blind-robin on the floor, and each man present having sworn to submit to the decree, the drawing began.

The lot fell on John Mitchel and William Bradford (a cousin of David Bradford) and after a farewell toast with some further instructions, these men left the room by a rear entrance to arm themselves and prepare for their journey, and soon two well mounted men rode quietly out of the hamlet, taking a north-easterly direction.

The following morning Jamie Dugan, who carried the United States mail from Pittsburg to Greensburg, where he exchanged horses and continued on his way to Philadelphia, left Pittsburg by day-break, traveling along the sparsely inhabited road with a light heart, whistling as becomes an Irish lad full of hope and life.

As he entered a long shady ravine, known as "dead man's hollow," about eight miles from Greensburg, his horse gave an uneasy little neigh, as though scenting danger or company. Jamie tightened his hold on the reins and set his feet firmly in the stirrups ready to fight or fly, whichever necessity should present itself. His pistols were in their holsters on his saddle, buckled securely, and had it been night instead of day would have been ready for action.

It is remarkable what courage a bright sun gives us as compared with gloom! So he would have deemed it a sign of cowardice to ride with a pistol in his hand.

Making a short turn to the right he came on a lone horseman, the lower part of his face masked by a bandana handkerchief, who with a musket presented within six feet of Jamie's breast, commanded him to "stand and deliver."

"Not on my soul," said the lad as he slid from his horse toward the left, thinking to draw the highwayman's fire or gain time for a more even show in the fight; but with his eyes riveted on his enemy he failed to see an accomplice crouching in the bushes. As Jamie was trying to unbuckle his holster under cover of the horse, he received a blow on top of his head with a clubbed horse-pistol that knocked him insensible. Prompt action was required, for this was one of the traveled roads of the state, and they were liable to interruption.

One led the horses a short distance into the woods, tied them and returned to his companion, who had tied the still unconscious Jamie's hands securely and carried him into the thicket, just in time, for three or four Conestoga wagons loaded with salt and merchandise from the east were entering the other end of the glen. After these had passed they soon rifled the single mail sack of the Philadelphia packet of letters, disturbing no others, mounted their horses and

rode off in a southerly direction, leaving Jamie to the tender mercies of the bears and other wild animals that frequented the country at that time.

Two tired horsemen rested that night at the house of Benjamin Parkinson, at Parkinson's Landing, now the town of Monongahela, where they knew they were safe, as the spirit of revolt was ever strong and many of their leaders lived there.

There had been a mass meeting the night before at which inflammatory speeches had been made, and amid the revels of a barbecue at which a roasted ox and gallons of whisky were consumed, an enormous hickory liberty pole had been raised from whose top proudly floated a streamer on which was painted, "Equal Taxation and no Excise" and "No Asylum for Traitors and Cowards."

The following day Mitchel and Bradford with their host of the previous night rode leisurely to Canonsburg, and that night at a late hour the old tap-room of the Black Horse Tavern found congregated the same little band of "Tinkers" who had planned the raid on the night of the twenty-fourth, with the addition of Parkinson and two or three prominent citizens of the town, including Craig Ritchie and Colonel John Cannon, the founder and father of the town, for now if possible the people were to be aroused to frenzy and madness by these tell tale letters which they hoped to find; and on this wave of rebellion Bradford hoped to ride to national popularity and fame.

They were not disappointed in what they found in the stolen mail as to the sentiment of the people of Pittsburg towards their treasonable conduct, for it was freely expressed in many of the letters to friends in the east, and Bradford found some that caused him no little alarm and uneasiness. These were from Colonel Presley Neville to General Morgan; General Gibson and James Bryson to Governor Mifflin; Edward Day to the Secretary of the Treasury, and from Major Thomas Butler, commander of the Pittsburg fort, to the Secretary of War.

These letters not only denounced and named the ring leaders in the insurrection, but demanded that the state and general government should take steps to suppress and punish those participating therein. The leaders were wild with rage and Bradford demanded that steps be taken at once to destroy these base informers, and if need be to burn the wicked city of Pittsburg, which they declared was a veritable second Sodom of iniquity upon which the fires of earth, if not of heaven, should descend.

Not much drinking was done, for cool heads were needed to plan; but long into the night various projects were discussed and when Westbay was relieved of his guests, the eastern sky was beginning to glow with the rising sun of a new day. Some of those invited that night would gladly have been left out of the council, but once in could not retire, for well they knew that "Tom, the Tinker," would warn them but once, and then strike.

The next day a circular was addressed to all the military officers of the four western counties Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny and Washington, setting forth that certain things had been discovered, that made it obligatory on them to act, and calling on them to assemble their respective commands on the first day of August at two p. m. on Braddock's Field, which was the usual place for the annual muster. The militiamen of that age were not disposed to ask questions, for Indian raids were not infrequent and their work was a duty they owed to their homes.

What followed the issue of this circular is well known to all familiar with local history. At the hour named, between four and five thousand armed and organized men were encamped on the field, ripe for revolt, vowing vengeance on

informers, and it was only by the most discreet and conciliatory management on the part of a citizens committee from Pittsburg, that their city was saved from total destruction.

David Bradford, superbly mounted on a magnificent gray horse and wearing the gorgeous uniform of a major general, was in command of the troops and in the height of his glory.

It is also known to students of history that an army of infantry, horse and artillery, were sent by the government, arriving on the scene some time in October, finding none to oppose them, and were used to make arrests of the more flagrant violators of the law and march them to Philadelphia for trial, and this is the period when our story again reverts to the old Black Horse Tavern.

On "the dreadful night," November thirteenth, so called for years because some two hundred men were arrested in the middle of the night and dragged from their quiet homes and compelled to march to Pittsburg, the old hostelry in Canonsburg was the scene of a festive gathering that was being held by the "Whisky Boys," as a sort of celebration of the fact that although their enterprise had been a failure so far as coercing the government was concerned, still no one had been punished, and it was currently reported that the troops were to start next day for their homes.

There had been a company of Virginia horsemen encamped in the vicinity of the town for several days, but the officers were frequenters of the place and made themselves most agreeable to the citizens; indeed some of them were invited and came to the party at the Black Horse, but it was noticed by Bradford, who was ever suspicious, that they left the house at an early hour, which was unusual, for with the good cheer of music, dancing and hot-toddy it was an attractive place for a soldier.

About midnight, when the revelry was at its height, with the sets all full of old fashioned cotillion dancers, the two fiddles twanging and the figure caller shouting the figures at the top of his voice, there came a loud and peremptory knock on the front door, that was answered by Landlord Westbay with his punched tin lantern in hand as was his custom, thinking it some cold and belated traveler. A second and more mandatory knock had stopped the dance, and all were filled with anxiety. When the door was opened there marched into the room a file of soldiers led by a young lieutenant who had been present earlier in the evening.

Consternation and terror was on every face. The women screamed and all fled for the rear rooms and the back entrance, but to find it securely guarded. The house had been surrounded, and a few shots were fired more to frighten than to injure the more venturesome, who attempted to escape in the darkness. A few arrests were made, and the balance allowed to depart in peace, but the troops were disappointed in not securing Bradford and one other whom he had persuaded to leave with him soon after the officers had quitted the dance.

Bradford managed to elude the troops for several days, but as they were fast closing in on him he took his horse and during the night made his way to the Ohio river at a point near McKees Rocks.

Fortunately the next day he found a man named Charles Yodel who was willing to exchange a good skiff for his horse, saddle and bridle. This exchange was the cause of his still further pursuit and came near causing his arrest, for Yodel, delighted with his swap, rode directly to the Rocks where a company of troopers were located, and the horse being recognized as Bradford's, Yodel's story soon told the tale of the escaping major general.

On the afternoon of his first days voyage, while floating quietly on the road to safety and not dreaming of danger, he was hailed by an officer on the

left bank of the river, who requested that he come ashore and let him ride with him to Gallopolis where he said his company was stationed. But David was not to be caught napping and just at this particular time was not desirous of the company of any Federal officers, so he pulled further out into the stream and paddled on as rapidly as he could.

After exhausting entreaty the officer commanded him to halt in the name of the government, which confirmed his suspicions that it was a trap.

The balance of the detachment now appeared in view and began firing at the occupant of the boat, and a right merry fusilade they kept up during the afternoon.

Bradford was skillful with the oars, and kept his boat well to the opposite shore, but at one point where a sand bar ran into the river, and the soldiers had taken advantage of the position to get a closer shot at him (for a reward of five hundred dollars had been offered for him dead or alive) he was compelled to stop rowing, lie down in the canoe and trust to the current carrying him safely past.

At this point two balls pierced the boat but he escaped uninjured and succeeded in keeping out of reach of their bullets until darkness made it impossible for them to aim. They did not abandon the chase, although he thought they had.

Along toward the latter part of the night he came up with a coal barge tied up as was the custom for the night. He concluded to board it and if possible secure work on the boat, and thus have food and company on his long journey.

He hailed the boat, was answered by the watch and permitted to come aboard.

Cold, hungry and tired it was a welcome haven for him, and all the more so when he found the watch was a young man from Washington county who had been guilty of painting a device for a liberty pole, and been compelled to fly the country to escape arrest.

He fed him in the cook house while Bradford told his story of the afternoon's pursuit, and was assured that the crew of thirteen men would make it warm for the soldiers should they attempt his arrest while on the boat.

The captain was aroused and the story repeated. He promised him protection and work to New Orleans.

The sun was just beginning to brighten the horizon and the crew were making ready for the day's work, when the persistent squad of soldiers put in an appearance, and the boat being close in shore, waded out and climbed aboard without ceremony demanding to see the crew.

Bradford was hiding behind the little cabin, but was soon discovered and a soldier placed his hand on his shoulder to arrest him.

Scarcely had he done so when the watchman of the previous night snatched his musket from his hand and with one blow from his powerful fist knocked him into the river.

Then began a scene that rivaled the famous rows and ructions of Donnybrook fair, or any country muster of the day.

The crew disarmed the soldiers, threw them overboard, pelted them with coal, and casting off the lines floated away in triumph with our hero, leaving the discomfited officer and his squad to wend their way back to camp, while they pursued the even tenor of their way, carrying with them the principal figure and leader of the then disheartened and subjugated Whisky Boys of 1794.

DAVID RICHARD O'NEIL,

Canonsburg, Pa.

THE PIONEERS OF THE MONONGAHELA.

By Isaac Yohe.

To those who love the romance of local history, these few lines are addressed, in hope that they will stimulate a desire to know more of the valiant men and women who settled in those early days, on the banks of our beautiful Monongahela River, when the farms, now resounding with the whistle of the locomotive and the clang of the trip-hammer, were covered with groves of sugar and walnut:—

“Where the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate and the wild fox dug his hole unscared.”

We have read much of the Parkinsons, Fromans and Deckers, noted settlers on Mingo and Pigeon Creeks, but I wish to call attention to a man about whom little has been written—Andrew McFarlane.

About seven miles down the Monongahela River from Monongahela City, on the P. R. R. is Elrama Station, and about one-eighth of a mile down the railroad track you can see a piece of ground, somewhat elevated which was at one time an island in the river. An Ancient Indian Mound once crowned the summit where now grow the Sumac, the Dewberry and “Tangled beds of Juniper reeds”—as though nature were trying to hide the evidence of man’s neglect. Just near this spot are two stone tablets, one marking the grave of Andrew McFarlane and the other that of his wife—

“Andrew McFarlane departed this life November 7th, A. D. 1829 in the 89th year of his age.”

“Margaret Linn McFarlane departed this life January 22nd, A. D. 1811 in the 58th year of her age.”

Andrew McFarlane was of Scotch descent and came from County Tyrone in Ireland to Philadelphia soon after the close of the French and Indian war, and later made his way to the “Forks of the Ohio”, where he established a trading post. He held commission from Gov. Penn as a Justice of Peace.

In 1774 Capt. Connolly with a company of Virginia militia interrupted a session of the Pennsylvania Court at Hannastown and captured the three Justices, of which McFarlane was one, and took them to Staunton, Va. There he became acquainted with his future wife “Margaret Linn Lewis” daughter of William Lewis, one of five brothers famous in Military History of Virginia, and one of the F. F. V’s.

Together they traveled through a wilderness infested with hostile Indians to his home on the Allegheny. He afterwards moved his trading post to Kittanning where they lived in comparative peace until the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment formed for the defence of the frontier, was ordered to the East, leaving the isolated post almost deserted.

The British Authorities in Canada who were preparing to send rangers and Indians against the settlers in the Spring, and wishing to get a reliable account of the situation at Fort Pitt—sent Two Officers, Two Chippewas and Two Iroquois Indians down the Allegheny. At a Delaware town not far from where Franklin now stands, the officers became exhausted and sent the Indians

on ahead. On the 14th of February 1777 they arrived opposite the little settlement of Kittanning and called over asking for a canoe.

Thinking that the Indians had come to trade or bring important news, McFarlane crossed over to where they were. The instant he stepped from his boat he was seized by the savages and told that he was a prisoner.

The capture was undoubtedly witnessed by his wife and two other persons in the settlement. The Indians had orders from the Officers to treat their prisoner kindly and to return as quickly as possible to Niagara, where he underwent a most rigid examination. He was then taken to Quebec.

At the time of Andrew McFarlane's capture his brother James was a lieutenant in Washington's Army. It was through his efforts that Andrew was exchanged in the fall of 1780.

The released man soon rejoined his wife and child at Staunton, Va. He afterwards opened a store on Chartiers Creek and later purchased the farm on the Monongahela where they spent the remainder of their lives. He stated in his last "Will and Testament" that he had earned that farm by years of toil, and that he desired it to remain in the name of his children as long as possible.



ANDREW MCFARLAND'S CABIN.

Situated near Elben, Pa. The body of Major McFarland was buried from this cabin after his death on July 17, 1794.

The Homestead with its log front and stone kitchen is still standing on the Natural Causeway leading from the railroad to the river in full view of the Indian Mound and the stone tablets over their graves.

From this house in 1794 the body of his brother James (killed in the unfortunate attack on Neville's house at Bower Hill) was carried by his mourning friends to his last resting place in Mingo Grave Yard.

In 1845 Capt. Tom McFarlane, the oldest son sold the farm and went to a new home in Missouri, shipping his goods to Pittsburg on the steamboat "Enterprise" of which Capt. David Longwell was second engineer.

I have given a few of the interesting events of this noted man's life, for

a full account I refer the reader to a History of Western Pennsylvania called "Old Westmoreland" by Hasler.

"And I saw the humblest of all sepulchers,
And gazed with not the less of sorrow and of awe,
On that neglected turf and quiet stone,
With name no clearer than the names unknown—
That lay unread around it."

(Isaac Yohe.)



HON. T. R. HAZZARD,

Born Oct. 25, 1814 and died Sept. 3, 1877. He came from Jamestown, N. Y. to Williamsport in 1836. Mr. Hazzard was one of the leading men of our town being the first academic teacher in town and for many years the leading musician in the Presbyterian Church. He was proprietor and editor of the Daily Republican for many years.

Arrived in Williamsport in 1836. He was born July 26, 1815 and died Feb. 27, 1898. Mr. Gregg's father (Thomas Gregg) served as an officer in the American Army 12 years; was present at St. Clair's defeat, took part in Gen. Wayne's great victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794. He died at Fort Adamson (on the Mississippi) in 1803. Aaron T. Gregg learned the trade of plasterer with Geo. D. Stevenson of Unlontown. In 1841 he married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Caldwell, for many years innkeeper at the old Caldwell Hotel. Mr. Gregg served as adjutant and major of the 37th Reg., Pa. Militia; in 1855 he was elected justice of the peace, serving five years; in 1859 he was elected Colonel of the 2nd Brigade and in 1862 aided in recruiting Co. E, 140 P. V. I. and served as captain till the battle of Chancellorsville when he was honorably discharged on account of age. Was a member of the M. E. Church and Post 60, G. A. R. Mr. Gregg taught school two winters near Monongahela, 1839-40. In 1849 he crossed the Plains to the California gold mines, in Capt. Ankrin's company which left Pittsburg March 15, 300 strong, on the steamboat "Consignee," Capt. Lockwood commanding. He started with a mule team from St. Joseph, Mo., on the overland route and was gone two years.



AARON THOMAS GREGG.



THOS. COLLINS.

Thos. Collins was a potter by trade and with James Collins carried on the potter business in a building that stood on Cemetery St. Mr. Collins was born in Unlontown, Pa., Dec. 10, 1843. He learned his trade in Greensboro. He taught the first public school in this place in the winter of 1834-35, in an old house on the Island. Among his scholars were John Anawalt and Frank Manown. Was superintendent of the first Methodist Sunday School in town. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1839, being the first one under the Constitution of 1838, serving 5 terms. He died at his residence on Waverly Hill, Dec. 24, 1873 and was buried at Ginger Hill.

EARLY SCHOOL HOUSES.

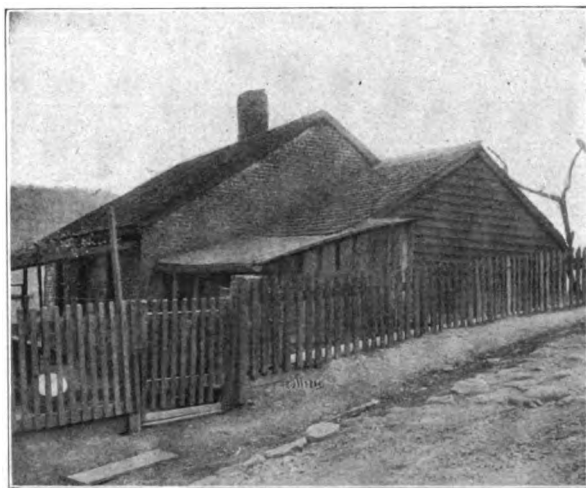
The school-house was considered as necessary to the prosperity of a settlement as the church, and the requirements of a schoolmaster were, that he could read, write and cipher as far as the double rule of three. When such a man offered himself, the neighbors would employ him, and immediately set about the erection of school-house. One would give the ground, some would cut the logs, some would haul them to the appointed place, others would put them up. In the erection of the school-house, a log would be kept out the entire length to answer the purpose of a window. The fireplace was built with logs, with a stone back wall calculated for a back log six feet long. The chimney was built with what was then called "cat and clay chimney." The seats were made of small trees, cut about twelve feet long and split, the flat sides dressed smooth with the axe, and legs put in the round side, which stood on an earthen floor. In summer time the dust would be sometimes two inches deep, hence the scholars for amusement would amuse themselves by "kicking up the dust" (which is likely the origin of the expression), to the great annoyance of the school master, who would use his cat-o'-nine-tails very freely.

In old times, they had a custom which is now, we believe, entirely laid aside. About a week before Christmas the larger scholars would meet in the night to bar out the master. On his arrival at the school-room he would endeavor to force his way in, but finding his efforts unavailing, he would enter into an agreement to give them holiday between Christmas and New Years, give a gallon of whiskey, and lots of gingercakes on Christmas day, and play corner ball with the scholars on that occasion.

CATSBURG SCHOOL.

By D. B. Woodward.

The brick portion of this picture was where the Catsburg boys and girls received their education. It was a well known fact that the directors would not employ a teacher unless he could handle a rod and the teachers generally used the rod, not that the boys needed it but just as a force of a habit.



CATSBURG SCHOOL HOUSE.

Still standing near the entrance to the cemetery.

I remember one dinner hour that John Coulter, Dewitt Collins, and Joseph Woodward climbed up in the loft of the school house to hide from Mr. Scott the teacher. During the afternoon they got restless and in changing their position one of the boys run his foot through the ceiling. Those three boys came down one by one, and received something that makes them remember Scotty to this day.

Everybody was deaf to the school bell and the only way the teacher could get them inside the room was to stick the rod out of the window, which always had a good effect.

Whenever the boys thought they needed a new teacher they proceeded to bar him out or play some other trick on him.

One teacher I remember was not a favorite with us so we planned to get rid of him. He boarded with Arch Wills' father, and as Arch was one of the scholars we arranged our plans accordingly. Arch and the teacher were to go to town and on coming back they were to go through the old covered bridge. As they started through the bridge we started to make a racket, the teacher got scared and started to run and the faster he went the harder we pelted him with stones.

This poor old fellow never taught us again.

BELVIDERE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Those who attended this School justly styled it the "Athens of the North", it was such an improvement over the "Old Brick" which stood on the VanVoorhis Place in 1854. Rev. Cyrus Black donated the ground on which the School house was erected. The teachers as correctly as I remember were: L. Hasson, W. Devore, S. Morrison, Wm. Thompson, all of whom became soldiers of the Civil War. Hasson and Morrison were officers of distinction, also Wm. Thompson noted for his bravery, was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville prison; he was never exchanged and with many other noble men gave his life for his country. He was the writer's first teacher and his memory shall always be revered.



BELVIDERE SCHOOL HOUSE.

After these men came Mrs. Mary E. Burt (lately deceased) an excellent teacher, who, afterward became Principal of one of the Pittsburg Schools. Miss Emily Burgit also taught part of a term of the galaxy of boys and girls who attended this school.

Joseph Armstrong and Wilson Layman seem to have been the "promoters" of fun and venture. Joseph usually received his Monday morning's whipping, in order to start the week well. When anything unusual occurred, he was always called first to give an account, as he was our best talker, and we all felt he could plead our cause best. Wilson Layman was not in our "Geography

Class" but he would place himself near us and look on the book and tell us the answers.

We all awaited a whipping one morning as we often went to class without preparation. Wilson got his book and helped us out by hollowing to us "Well-and Canal". We were saved a whipping by his bravery.

Bob Jones, an adopted boy of Mr. Clinton VanVoorhis, was a great athlete and doer of stunts. He taught the boys the Frog dance. Lute Collins was his most apt pupil.

This School was certainly noted for the number of its pupils becoming soldiers: James Anawalt, Cyrus Anawalt, Aaron Sutman, John Sutman, Hiram Sutman, Chas. E. Rose, Robert Jones, William Lowry, David Kearney, Ross Mellinger, Sam Black, Lewellen Vaughn, Fred. Layman, James Rose, and Joseph Armstrong, who later entered the Regular Army. From the lower end of the City which was then Carroll twp., came to this school were: Moores, Ferrees, Corrins, Laymans, Armstrongs, Taylors, Pattersons, Earnests, Mumbowers; from the Pike district: Teeples, Youngs, Kearneys, Hulls, VanVoorhis, Rose, Black, Mellinger; from the Hill: Collins, Clarks, Mullins, Fells, Wyeths, Temples, Flemings.

Miss Nonora Mills taught a Summer Term. She was Aunt of the late Bert Castner. Miss Cornelia Black also taught a short time. Of all the teachers and pupils who attended this seat of learning, none had cause to blush for their record. Many have gone to their final reward and many remain to bear testimony of their early teachings of Parents and Teachers.

Respectfully,

KATE MULLEN McCULLOUGH.



OLD SCHOOL BUILDING.

Built in 1853.

MONONGAHELA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



PROF. DEAN, OF THE MONONGAHELA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Prior to 1796 the history of Education in Monongahela City is clouded in uncertainty. There were private schools and schools supported by general subscription held before that time. These schools were generally conducted by some itinerant school master who happened along, and for whom a log cabin school house was hastily constructed, or for whose school some vacant or deserted cabin was found. The course of study in such schools was not elaborate, and was usually limited to the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

By Act of Assembly, March 28, 1781, the County of Washington was divided into thirteen townships, one of which was called Fallowfield, which included within its limits the Monongahela City School District. Carroll Township was organized in 1834 and this city—or Williamsport as it was called—was embraced in Carroll township, and consequently subject to its jurisdiction.

In April 1837, Williamsport was incorporated as a borough, under the name of Monongahela City, and thereafter the schools were under the supervision of the board of directors of the new district.

The act of Assembly of 1873 created a city government, enlarged our boundaries, and added considerable to the population.



CYRUS UNDERWOOD.

Born Aug. 28, 1807. Died Nov. 11, 1885.

Came to this city in 1834. Was president of the school board in 1852 when they decided to build the school house now known as the old Central School building. Mr. Underwood took an active part in the establishing of our cemetery, served as county recorder and was connected with the Methodist Church for 57 years.

According to the best sources of information, the first school which the early settlers of this vicinity attended, was in an old log school house, near what is now known as Witherow's blacksmith shop, about three and one half miles Southeast of Monongahela City, supposed to have been originally the residence of — McComas, one of the first settlers.

The exact date of the opening of the school, or the name of the school master is uncertain, but in the year 1796 another school was opened in an old log house at Parkinson's Ferry, once used as a dwelling and situated in a grove of sugar trees, near the Old Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Chess street, and Church Alley. The first teacher's name was Tilbrook, the next was Thompson, who was followed by Capt. Hughey Mitchell. The number of terms each taught is uncertain, but there is no doubt but that a school existed in this place for a number of years.

No organized effort was made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to establish a uniform system of schools until the year 1805 when the first tax was levied in Washington County for the education of the children. One hundred



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.
Built 1883.

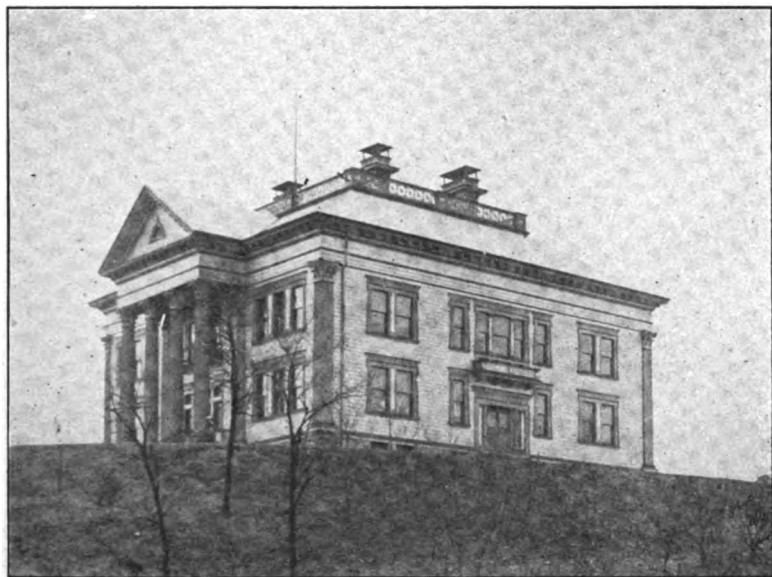
dollars per year was raised for four years, and in 1809 an act was passed authorizing a tax to be levied for the poorer classes. From 1809 to 1833 the amount collected for this purpose was \$22,400 for the state.

No doubt some of this amount came to Monongahela. The schools of this time were conducted on the subscription plan and under the authority of this act, for those unable to pay for schooling, the teacher made out a bill for expenses, including tuition, books etc., and presented it to the County Commissioners, and it was paid by them. This method drew a line between the richer and poorer classes, and soon became unsatisfactory, and gave way to the enactment of school laws in 1834 by which the present common school system of Pennsylvania was established.

Two school houses were soon built, one a double house, standing on what was known as the old Presbyterian Church lot on Chess street, and the other a single house, which stood on that part of the island which has now passed into the river.

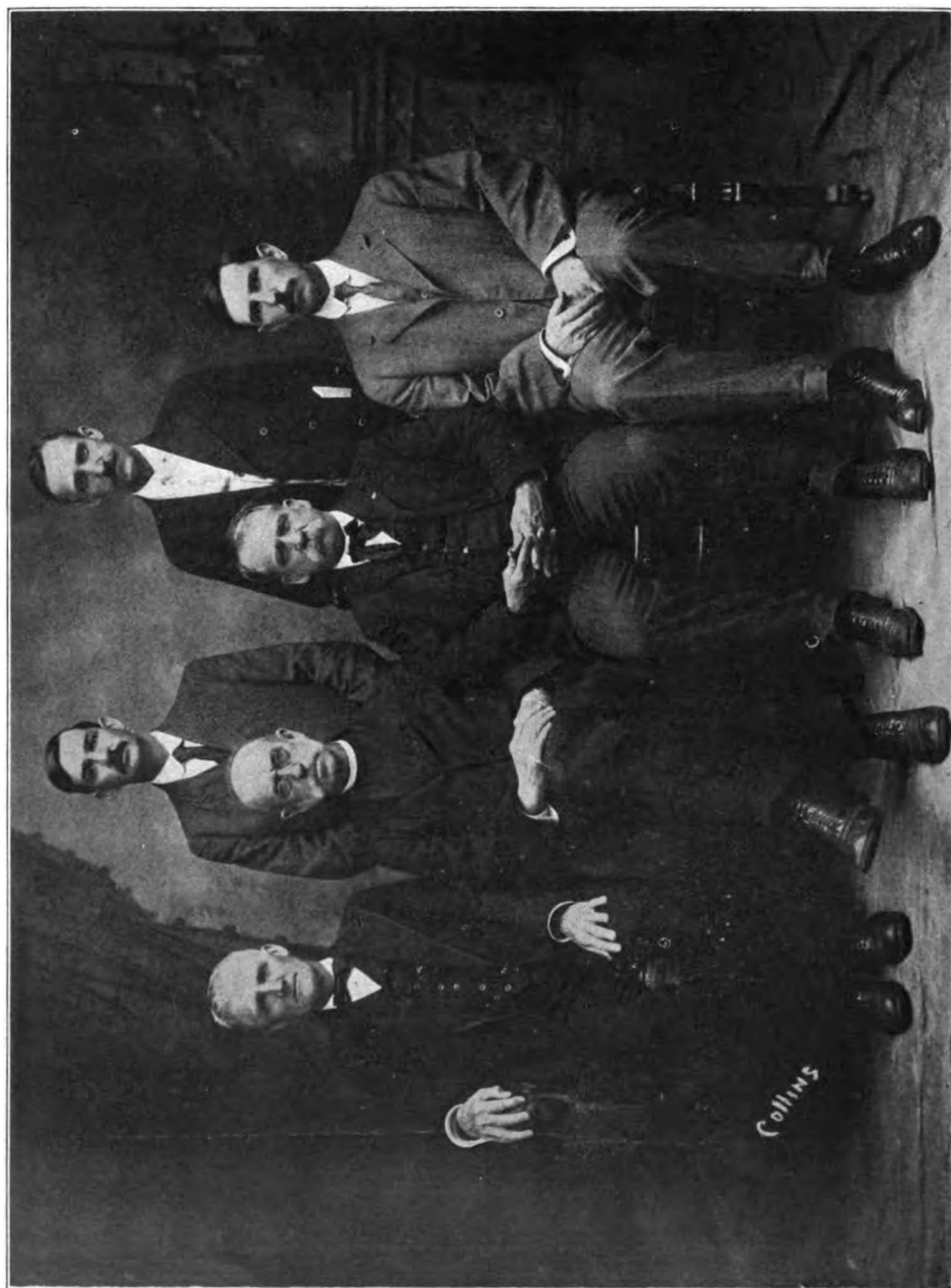
Mr. Prescott, Nimrod Gregg, Thos. Collins and Mr. Dunn were teachers in this house, while the teachers in the double house were Jos. S. Morrison, R. F. Cooper, and Hon. T. R. Hazzard.

These buildings were soon inadequate and the present structure known as the Old Building was erected and opened for use in September, 1853, Andrew Brown and T. R. Hazzard were the first teachers in this new building.



FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

Graded schools were first organized in Monongahela City in 1854, with Jas. H. Moore as principal, and three assistants: Miss Webster, Miss Bebee and Miss Hodgson. Graded schools were bitterly opposed at first but they soon won favor, and were pronounced a success by those who had opposed them. This Union School was the first in the County, and was the largest and best school house outside of Pittsburg.



SCHOOL BOARD OF 1904-05.
 Dr. C. T. Graves, Charles Stephens. John P. N. Coulter, Dr. J. P. Norman, Henry Louitt, Dr. G. H. Murphy.

The names of the principals of the Monongahela City Schools since then are as follows:

J. H. Moore.....	1854-56	J. N. Sights.....	1868-69
S. F. DeFord.....	1856-57	J. P. Taylor.....	1869-72
J. N. Boyd.....	1857-58	Geo. E. Hemphill.....	1872-76
A. J. Buffington.....	1858-61	Joseph Jennings	1876-1888
Wm. G. Fee.....	1861-62	E. W. Dalbey.....	1888-97
B. M. Kerr.....	1862-63	A. L. Hope.....	1897-1901
Matthias Tombaugh	1863-64	C. H. Wolford.....	1901-1906
Jos. M. Milligan.....	1864-68	R. G. Dean.....	1906-..

In 1854, the act of Assembly provided for the election of a County Superintendent, whose duties were the examination of teachers, etc. Previous to this time the examination of teachers was left to a committee from the school board, as a rule, and men were employed to teach school.

By act of Assembly, April 11, 1862, the Carroll districts of E. Williamsport and Belvidere were included in Monongahela City district, and the old historic school house in Catsburg ceased to be used as a school house.

In 1873, a city Government was created by act of Assembly, which enlarged the boundaries of the school district, and added to the school population so that more school room was necessary.

The present Central School building was dedicated July 1, 1881. Containing ten school rooms, an office, and a school hall, capable of seating about 400 people. On March 2, 1883, this building was almost totally destroyed by fire, but it was promptly re-built and re-dedicated Sept. 27, 1883.



GRADUATING CLASS OF MONONGAHELA HIGH SCHOOL, IN 1905.

In 1896 the First Ward building was erected, on one of the most pleasant sites of Western Pennsylvania. It contains eight recitation rooms, office, and a teachers room.

The first class was graduated from the Monongahela City High School in 1878, and consisted of ten members. At present the High School enrollment is about 85. A class of fifteen was graduated last Commencement. The work in the High School is ably done by Prof. Maxwell, Prof. Gaut, and Miss Wise.

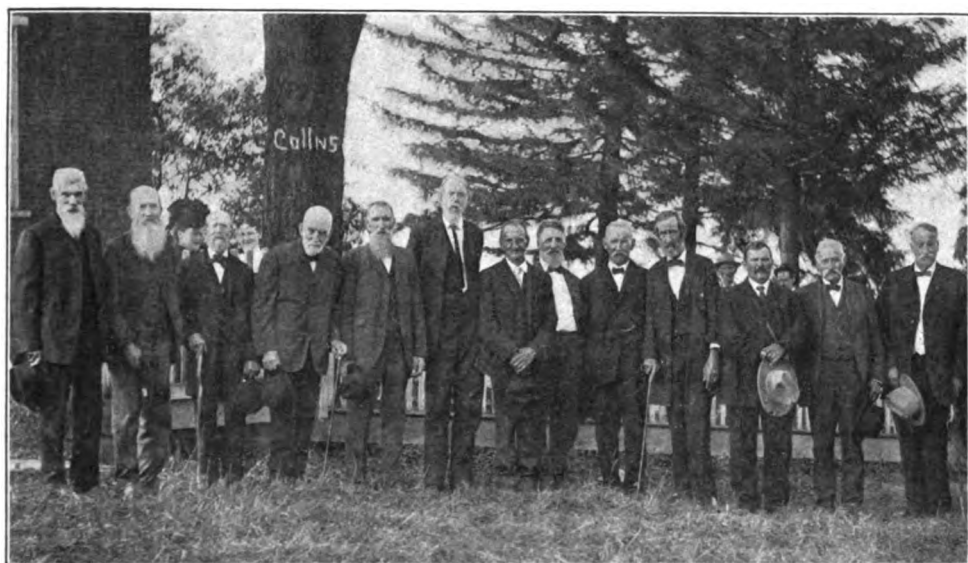
The work in Music has been under the supervision of Prof. Grundhoefer, who also has charge of the work in Physical Training. Penmanship and Drawing are taught by Miss Winterink.

In all the teaching force consists of the Principal and thirty-one teachers. The present crowded conditions are unfavorable for the best school work, but with the completion of the new building in the Third ward, better conditions will prevail. A high standard of work has ever characterized the Monongahela City Schools, and the desire is that they may keep pace with the best.

R. G. DEAN, Principal.

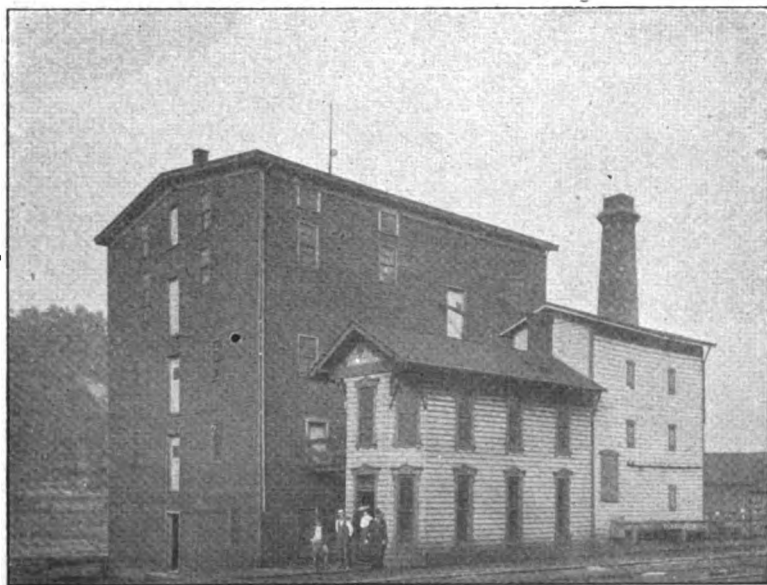


ONE OF THE "TWINS" WHICH STOOD ON THE GROUND
NOW OCCUPIED BY THE CENTRAL BLOCK.




"OLD NEIGHBORS" AT THE YOHE REUNION.

FROM LEFT—Wm. Wright, John Kennedy, D. R. Hamilton, Ralston Williams, Samuel Stecher, Spulre McDonald, John Stecher, David Williams, James Williams, Joseph Kammerer, Isaac Yohe (Iowa), Jack Hoffman, James Gibson.



THE OLD FLOUR MILL BUILT IN 1845.



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CHURCHES OF MONONGAHELA.*

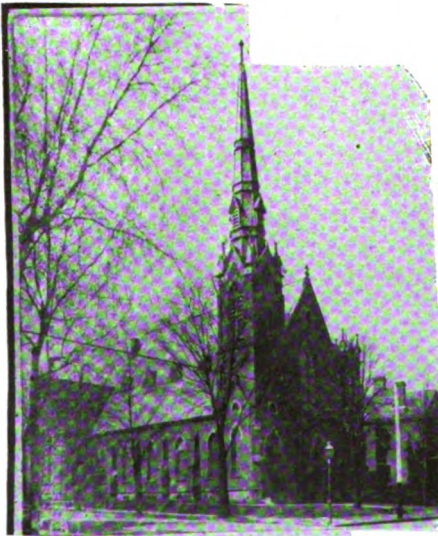
By Rev. W. F. McKee.

Among the forces that have aided in the development of Monongahela and that contribute to its standing and power in the world, doubtless none have been more potent than that exerted by the churches and clergy of our City. The architecture of our churches lends grace and beauty to its appearance and their formative influence upon the character of its inhabitants is beyond estimate.

The churches are eleven in number and a brief history of each one is here given in the order of their organization.

*The writer of these sketches desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to many individuals and other sources for information contained herein.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



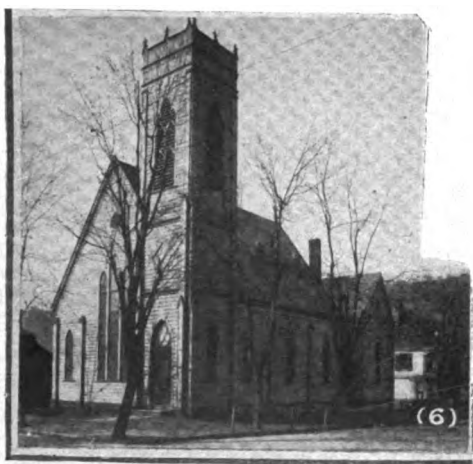
REV. W. F. MCKEE.

Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

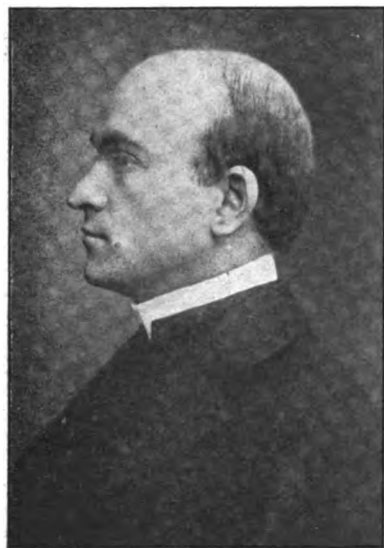
The Rev. James Finley was appointed by the Presbytery of Redstone to preach at Parkinsons Mill on the 4th Sabbath of March 1784 and during 1785 one Sabbath at his pleasure. This is, perhaps the first Presbyterian service held in the bounds of Monongahela. A church supplying this community was built, called Horseshoe Bottom, prior to 1786. In 1807 the Presbyterian church of Williamsport was organized and the Rev. Samuel Ralston was chosen pastor. He preached in a schoolhouse near the site of the first church building in the winter, and in a tent in the summer. The first house of worship was built of brick on the old church lot on the hill

in 1815. Dr. Ralston resigned to give his entire time to the Mingo church in 1834. From 1834 to 1840 the church was ministered to by the following supplies. A. Rev. Mr. Moore, Rev. Geo. D. Porter and a Rev. Mr. Chambers. During this period the second house of worship was built that stands at present on the corner of Chess street and Linn Alley and was dedicated in 1836. The name of the church was also changed by the Presbytery of Ohio April 20, 1837 from the Presbyterian church of Williamsport to the First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela City. On Oct. 28, 1839 the Rev. John Kerr was called to the pastorate and during his long pastorate the church grew rapidly. He resigned in 1862. He was succeeded by the Rev. Silas G. Dunlap who was pastor from April 1862 to September 1866. He was followed by the Rev. J. S. Stuchill from Dec. 1866 to April 1870. On Oct. 1st, 1870 the Rev. W. O. Campbell was called, who after a long and successful pastorate resigned in July 1885. During Dr. Campbell's pastorate the present church building was erected at a cost of \$35,000.00.

In Feb. 1886 the Rev. James M. Maxwell was called and continued the beloved and honored pastor, until failing health compelled him to resign in 1902. During the pastorate of Dr. Maxwell a new pipe organ was installed and the present handsome and substantial parsonage was erected.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



REV. LEROY W. WARREN.

The Rev. Leroy W. Warren began his pastorate on April 1st, 1903 and resigned April 1, 1906. Perhaps during no other time in the history of the church were so large additions made to the membership of the church as during the ministry of Mr. Warren. The present pastor Rev. Wm. F. McKee began his pastorate on Nov. 1st, 1906. On Sept. 29th, 1907 a beautiful addition to the chapel and Sunday school rooms was dedicated at a cost of about \$12,000.00.

During the week Sept. 29, 1907 and Oct. 6, 1907 the Centennial of the church was appropriately celebrated.

The church has wielded a wide and powerful influence in this region during its more than a hundred years of existence and through its ministerial sons and others it has gone out to evangelize the world. The following

have entered the ministry from the membership of this church. Samuel Hair, Thomas P. Gordon, D. D., G. M. Hair, A. H. Kerr, John McFarland, Wm. F. Hamilton, D. D., James P. Fulton, Oliphant M. Todd, Alonzo Linn, L. L. D., Geo. W. Chalfant, D. D., Robert Fulton, D. D., Wm. E. Caldwell, D. H. Stewart, D. D., Chas. G. Williams, Ph. D. and William Robinson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The beginning of Methodism in Monongahela may be traced back to 1812 when the Riggs Bros. local preachers who lived near California organized a class in the home of Samuel Baxter of Carroll Township. In 1813 the Riggs Brothers preached in Williamsport now Monongahela, at the home

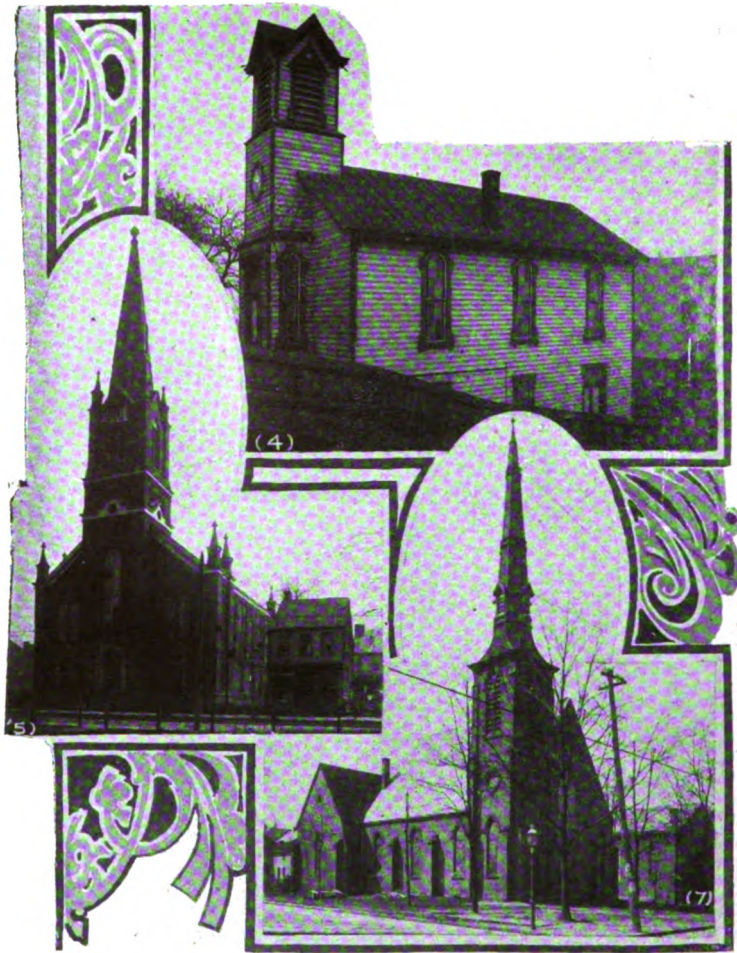
of Mrs. Van Devore. Larger accommodations being needed a room was procured in the house of Robert Beebe on the river bank. Rapid growth soon made another removal necessary, when a log house on Main Street, formerly used as barracks for troops was secured and fitted as a place of Worship. Next the congregation worshipped in the "Old Log Schoolhouse" thence it migrated to the old union church, (built by general subscription) on the top of the hill. In 1826 the congregation purchased a large dwelling on the river bank which was changed into a house of worship. In 1834 a lot was donated by Mr. William Isham on which a brick church was erected and completed in 1835. In 1864 the present commodious and stateiy church was begun which so attractively graces Main Street. The S. S. room was



DR. R. S. ROSS.

opened for worship in 1867 and the audience room was completed in 1873. The entire church costing about \$45,000.00 During the pastorate of Rev. John Conner the elegant manse that graces Chess street at the rear of the church was erected. During the present pastorate in 1903 the auditorium was completely renovated at a cost of about \$2,000.00 besides a new pipe organ was installed, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. At present the entire basement is being improved, with new chairs, toilet rooms, carpets etc. These improvements will cost about \$3,500.00.

The congregation was originally a part of the Greenfield Circuit, later a part of the Chartiers circuit but it became a station in 1833. The following pastors have been in charge since the erection of the present church building, Rev. Ezra Hingeley, A. W. Butts, Hiram Miller, S. M. Hickman, Edward Williams, T. N. Boyle, William Lynch, R. L. Miller, W. D. Stevens, J. S. Bracken, I. A. Pierce, L. H. Bugbee, S. H. Nesbit, M. J. Sleppy, John Riley, T. F. Pershing, J. W. Baker, John Conner, D. L. Johnson, and the Rev. R. S. Ross, appointed in 1902. This strong church has always had a large place of influence in the City and Community.



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
A. M. E. CHURCH.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1834 by Bishop Paul Quinn. The old meeting place was in a building which stood on the corner of 6th and Railroad streets, subsequently its meetings were held in a brick house on Railroad street adjoining Yohe Bro's. Mill, thence in a brick house opposite the bridge at Dry Run. Finally, in 1871 it moved into the handsome brick church that stands at the corner of Seventh and Main streets. The following is an incomplete list of the pastors; Samuel Clingman, George Coleman, Wm. Coleman, Augustus Green, Thomas Lawrence, R. Boggs, D. F. Davis, David Heart, Levin Gross, Jesse Divine, Jno. W. Jones, Chas. R. Green, J. M. Morris, S. T. Jones, W. G. West, Alfred Newman, Charles Peters, George Newman, W. H. Brown, Benj. F. Wheeler, Benj. Hogan, Alfred March, Burton Lewis, J. W. Young, David Lewis, H. A. Grant, J. J. Jones, R. H. Brown, F. Denny, J. J. Norris, C. A. McGee, W. H. Palmer, M. D. D. D., W. H. Coston, B. D., A.

E. Wolden, T. A. Green, Benj. Wheeler, S. P. West, R. H. Eumry, J. C. Young, C. J. Powell, M. F. Sydes, J. O. Morley and the present pastor, the Rev. J. E. Morris, D. D. under whose ministry the church seems to be taking on new vigor and life. A parsonage was erected on the rear of the church lot on Chess street in 1904.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

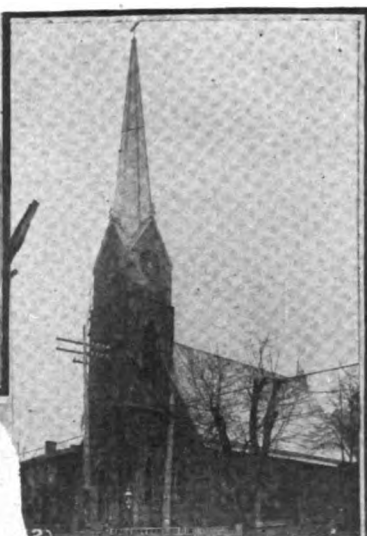
The First Baptist Church was organized in the public school hall on Feb. 9th, 1860. On the 24th day of the same month in which it was organized it met in the Presbyterian house of worship and was unanimously recognized as a regular Baptist Church by a Council duly called and constituted for that purpose. At that time it had twenty-four members. It was admitted into the fellowship of the Pittsburg Association in June 1860. The present church edifice in which the congregation worships was dedicated in January 1871 and cost, with furniture, \$7,000.00. Within recent years the interior of the church was remodeled at a cost of \$3,000.00. In 1900 a neat and commodious parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,700.00, which during the past year has been greatly improved.

The following is a list of those who have served as pastors: David Williams, R. R. Sutton, O. L. Hargrove, Aaron Wilson, Lloyd Morgan, A. J. King, E. C. Baird, J. F. Collins, L. S. Colburn, D. S. Mulhern, J. W. Moody, S. V. Marsh, J. E. Darby, E. H. Stewart, Daniel Trick, and the present pastor Rev. W. H. Shawger, who has been pastor since 1905. This church maintains a mission in its chapel in the 1st ward.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



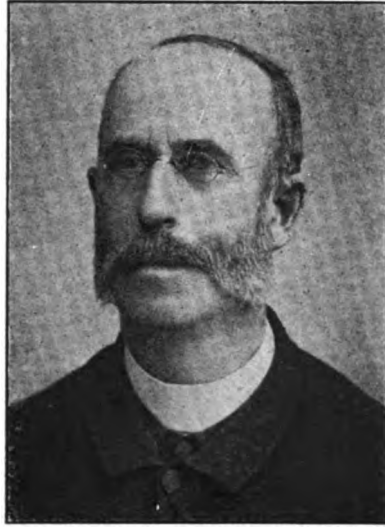
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church service celebrated in Monongahela was conducted by Rev. R. H. Lee, D. D. of Washington, Pa. in the Presbyterian church during the summer of 1860. Other services followed at intervals given by clergymen residing in Pittsburg. In July, 1862 the western convocations of the diocese of Pennsylvania met in the hall of

the Public school and appointed Rev. Wm. TenBroeck to take charge of the work as missionary. On November 17, 1863 the western convocation of the diocese of Pennsylvania met here a second time, and during its session the organization of St. Paul's church was effected. The Rev. Henry MacKay was called as the first rector of the newly formed parish. In 1866 the corner stone of the present St. Paul's church was laid by the Right Rev.



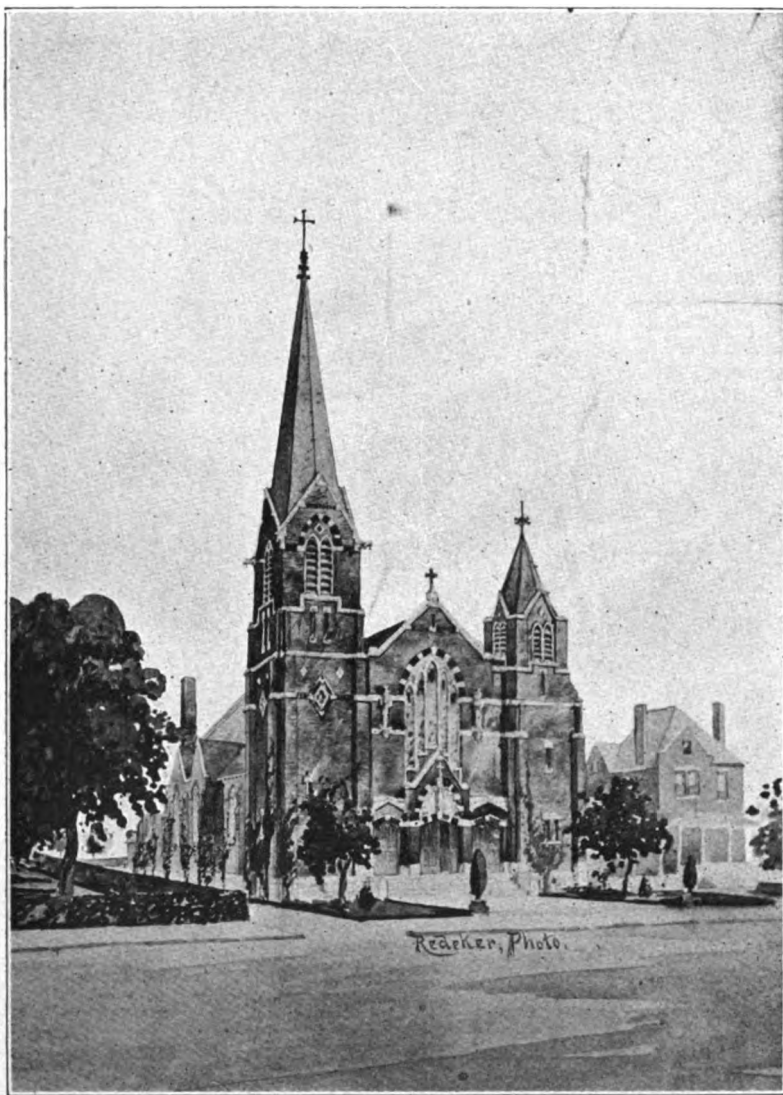
DR. JNO. P. NORMAN.

Bishop Kerfoot, D. D., LLD. The church was opened for Divine service about 1870. In 1870 Rev. John Linskea was appointed missionary to the parish. In 1872 the Rev. John P. Norman, M. D. was placed in charge by the bishop. Dr. Norman resigned in 1875 and was succeeded by Reverends Percival Becket, Emelius W. Smith and Thomas White. In 1880 the Rev. John P. Norman, M. D., was again placed in charge of the parish and continues the beloved rector until this day. During these years the "ivy walled" St. Paul's has been completed and was consecrated by Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg Diocese on June 29th, 1882.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Father McGuire visited this region, doing missionary work prior to the year 1833. From this period Mass was said by visiting clergy until the congregation was organized. The first house of worship erected under the pastorate of Rev. Father Dennis Kearney was completed in 1865 at a cost of about \$6,000.00. Father Kearney was succeeded by Revs. John O. G. Scanlin, Wm. L. Hayes, M. J. Brazill, P. M. Garvey and Francis McCourt. During the pastorate of Father McCourt a fine parsonage or priest's house was erected. Father McCourt was succeeded by Revs. J. J. Quigley, C. M. Lyons, and Thomas F. Walsh, who was succeeded Jan. 28th, 1900 by Rev. C. J. Poetz the present pastor. The church has enjoyed a continuous and rapid growth long since the old building became too small for the congregation and in May, 1904 the old church was removed to the

rear of the parsonage to be used by the church societies. On May 30th, 1906 the cornerstone for a new church was laid by Right Rev. Monsig'r Suehr and



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF TRANSFIGURATION.

on Feb. 23, 1908 the present handsome and elegant church building was dedicated by Bishop Canevin of Pittsburg. The present structure cost about \$75,000.00.



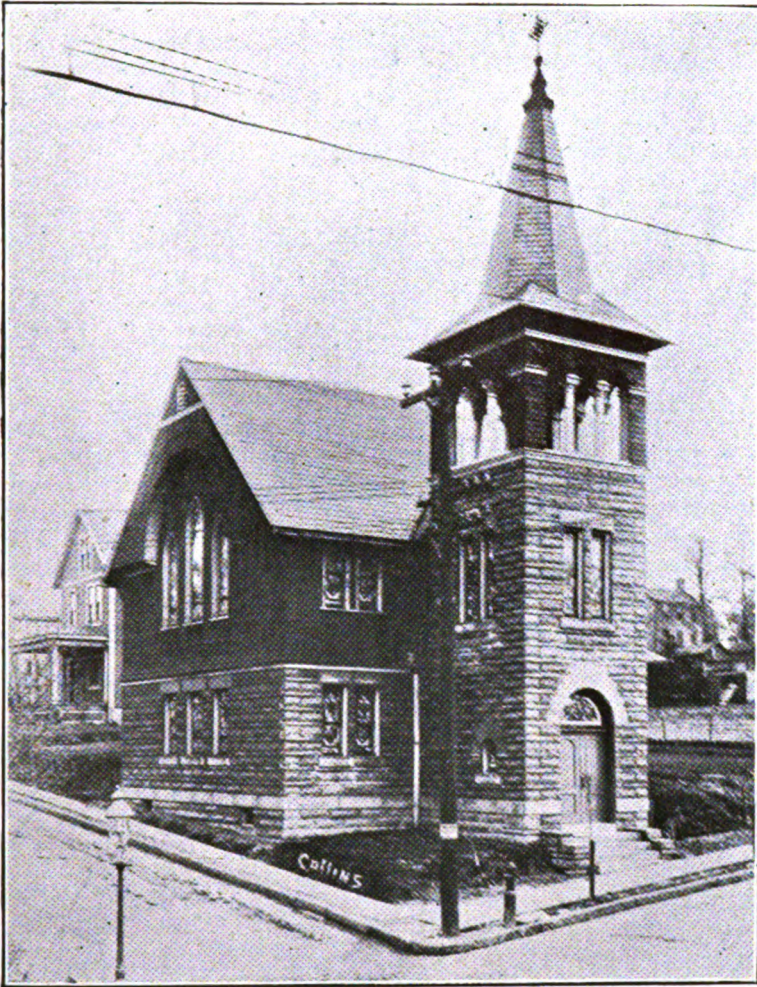
REV. FATHER POETZ.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1841 Rev. George St. Clair Hussey organized a German Lutheran congregation here. The English congregation was organized Feb. 7, 1869. This church has had the following pastors and supplies: Rev. D. L. Ryder until 1872; Rev. H. H. Hall, 1872-77; Rev. H. B. Winton, supply 1877-1883; Rev. J. W. Breitenbach, supply, 1883-87. Occasional supplies 1888-1902. Re-organized Aug. 14, 1902 and supplied by the Rev. Levi P. Young until 1903. In 1903 Rev. H. E. Berkey became pastor and from his arrival the church took on great activity. During his pastorate which closes in the early fall, the present beautiful church and commodious parsonage were built. The church being dedicated May 31, 1908. Other church buildings have been occupied by the congregation, as follows. The first was located at the corner of Third and Chess streets, back of Alexanders' Bank. The second in the first ward was sold to the Baptists. The present value of the plant is \$10,600.00. Rev. M. M. Allbeck has been called to become pastor on the retirement of Rev. Berkey.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, AFRICAN.

The Second Baptist Church was organized at a meeting held in the old school house by the Rev. R. H. Marshall, Nov. 26, 1882. The right hand of fellowship was given the new organization by the Rev. Mr. Bayard, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Steps were, at once taken to provide a suitable house of worship and the present church building was erected in 1883. The church has had a continuously prosperous growth and has wielded a large influence in the City. It has enjoyed the ministrations of the following pastors: Revs. R. H. Marshall, Thomas Ford, J. A. Simons, E. A. Neil, N. L. Young, T. E. West and the present pastor, Rev. L. Campbell Garland D. D., who was called Nov. 21, 1906. During the past year the church has purchased a cozy manse at No. 619 Lincoln St.



GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church is an outgrowth of a Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society that had been maintained for a number of years by a faithful band of that denomination, held in the old Markell Hall. These, with their recruits were organized into a church on August 19, 1899 by Elder J. A. Bennett, thirty-eight persons constituted the roll. A lot was at once secured on Chess street and the present building erected, which was dedicated in Oct. 1900, during the pastorate of Elder O. S. Reed. His pastorate was followed by a period during which Dr. S. T. Dodd, now deceased, supplied the pulpit. In the autumn of 1903 A. A. Doak was called and was pastor for about a year. He was succeeded by John W. Kerns in July, 1904. In July, 1906 G. L. Cook became pastor and remained for one year. This church has enjoyed a great measure of prosperity and is one of our aggressive religious forces. During the past year the church has not had a regular pastor; depending on supplies for its pulpit. On the first Sabbath of July, 1908, its present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Beckler, began his work.

ST. ANTHONY'S ITALIAN R. C. CHURCH.

St. Anthony's R. C. Congregation was organized in May, 1904 by Rev. Father Cornelius Falcone. The present house of worship was erected through the energy of Father Falcone, on a lot in Park Ave. donated by Mr. G. Anton. On the 17th of December, 1905 this church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg. In January, 1908 Rev. Falcone was succeeded in the pastorate of the church by the Rev. Vincent Maselli, the present pastor. Pastor Maselli has devoted himself to his work and the church is making great progress. The congregation numbers about 250 families and the pastor is enthusiastic in his efforts to lead his people to become good and loyal citizens of their adopted country.

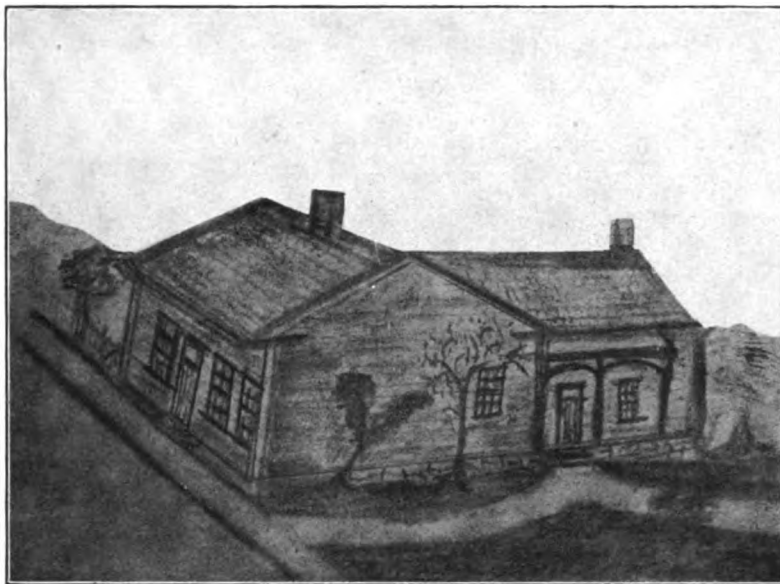
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On May 7, 1905 a United Presbyterian Sabbath school was organized in the Baptist church. Preaching services were conducted in connection with the Sabbath school by the Rev. W. W. Reed of Donora until October. On Oct. 24th, 1905 the United Presbyterian church was organized by the Chartiers presbytery with a membership of eighteen. Mr. J. M. McCalmont acted as supply October, 1905 to April 1906. In May, 1906 the congregation began to worship in Blankenbeuhler's Hall with Mr. D. A. Russell as supply until October 6. On December 1st, 1906 Rev. J. H. Miller became pastor of the church and did a great work among his people. The membership has been increased, a complete organization effected. A lot secured at the corner of 10th and Chess streets upon which the present tasty and finely appointed chapel has been erected at a cost of \$5,300.00. The chapel was dedicated on March 1, 1908. Mr. Miller has recently resigned on account of ill health.



OLD GRAVE YARD.

This land was donated by Wm. Parkinson.



HOME OF BISHOP SIMPSON NEAR CORNER OF 4TH and RAILROAD STREETS.

Built in 1837.



REV. RIDER.

One of the early Lutheran preachers.



REV. JOHN KERR.

Born Dec. 25, 1813. Died Mar. 20, 1892.

Student of the Cross Creek Academy. Graduated from Washington College in 1834. In October, 1838 was licensed to preach by the Washington Presbytery. He came to this place in 1840 and served for 22 years.



COL. S. B. BENTLEY.

Born April 29, 1826. Died Oct. 29, 1893.

Mr. Bentley was a grandson of Samuel Black who came to Parkinson Ferry in 1793. Joined the Methodist Church at the age of 17 serving later as class leader, steward, Sunday school superintendent and for 40 years leader of the choir. Col. Bentley was a private in the Monongahela Blues, appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Monongahela Artillery by the governor in 1857, was commissioned colonel of the 7th Reg., Pa. Militia by Gov. Packer in 1858. At the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned by Gov. Curtin quartermaster of the 140th Volunteers and served throughout the war. Was a charter member of Henry M. Phillips Lodge, No. 317 and served in council in 1856.

SOME EARLY HISTORY

THE BLACK FAMILY.

By Mrs. Mary Black Boggs.

The following paper, giving a history of one of the old families of Monongahela, was read at the annual banquet of the "Forty-Niners" at Hotel Main, Thursday evening January 30, 1907:

I was a small girl when my Grandfather died, but I remember him as being a small stout man, wearing a queue, plaited and tied with a black silk ribbon.

I give you a record of him and his children, taken from the "Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County," published by J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, in 1893.

"Samuel Black, the first one of this family in Washington County, of whom there is any record, was born in 1775 in County Down, Ireland, where the family were farmers. In 1791 he came to America, landing in New York, whence, in 1793, he proceeded to Washington County, Pa., and here embarked in trading, opening a general store in Williamsport, (now Monongahela), the first in the place, which he conducted for a few years. This store was known as "The Old Red House," and stock was brought from the East on pack horses, and traded for farm products, which Mr. Black would take to New Orleans, down the river on flat boats, there to sell for cash, and then proceed to New York to purchase a new stock of merchandise, and bring back to Williamsport.

He purchased of Joseph Parkinson a lot near First street, on which he erected a house and store combined; also bought large tracts of land in Washington County. At the time of his death he was one of the largest land owners in the County.

In 1824 Mr. Black built the first mill at Dry Run, (a tramp mill); the power for which was supplied by oxen; he also operated a saw mill on Pigeon Creek, and erected a Glass Factory at Dry Run, besides the dwelling houses surrounding the same. In short he was a thorough representative man, a progressive and useful citizen. In political preferment he was Federalist. In his church connection he was a leading Presbyterian, and one of the first Trustees of his Church."

Dr. VanVoorhis, in his "old and new Monongahela" says that Grandfather Black, with James Gordon, James Hare, David Hamilton, Wm. Irwin and others, bought a lot from Joseph Parkinson for the sum of forty-five dollars, to erect a Presbyterian meeting house "on the hill," also, that he was considered the most wealthy man in Washington County, owning the land where Bellewood (now West Monongahela) stands, the farm where Belvidere is located, land in Allegheny County opposite Bellewood, land in Cambridge, Ohio, large blocks in Pittsburg, and lots in Monongahela."

Grandfather Black had twelve children: the sons were Samuel, Harry, Marcus, (my father), Cyrus, Ross and Wilson. The daughters were Elizabeth, Maria, Caroline, Mary, Jane and Hester.

Our old home at Bellewood stood on the spot where Capt. James Allen's house now stands. Four children were born there, Elenor, myself,



CYRUS BLACK.

Samuel and Morton. Those two sycamore trees in front of Capt. Allen's house, were planted by my sister and I. We just put small twigs in the ground, and our mother cared for them. At that time there was a small stream of water running near.

I remember a big black bear which our cousin, Capt. John King, gave us. It used to sit in a high window of the barn, chained of course, and the people gave it a wide range.

When we lived there we all rode to church on horse back, and I remember that from that part of town where I now live up to the Chess house, now the home of the Friday Conversational Club, was a large blackberry patch.

At the death of my Grandfather, we moved to the old Black home on the Pike, now Fourth Street. My sister Belle was born there. Those were happy days. I was a child of nature, roaming the hills and woods of the farm with my two brothers, Sam and Mort. Mort was a dear and gentle boy, I took great care of him, and now he is left to care for me. We are the only two left of a happy family of five children.

There were two Indian mounds on this farm, the largest in what was called the Fort field, near where Crall's greenhouse now stands. I remember we fished for minnows in the stream which ran through the field at that time, and we dug in the mound for Indian bones, and found them, but I was so frightened at the sight of them I ran home and left Sam and Mort to cover them up. I never tried it again.

I could write volumes of the interesting things that occurred in my childhood days. One thing I remember is a regiment of Infantry passing up the Pike past our home, on their way to the Mexican War. I think every soldier stopped and got a drink from the old well, (still in use I



WM. M. BOGGS.

William Marshall Boggs was born in Lancaster County, Pa. He was a son of Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs, a prominent Presbyterian minister who at one time had charge of the Mt. Joy and Donegal churches of Pennsylvania. The old historic churches of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Boggs was educated at the Mt. Joy Academy. He entered the army in 1862. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, and incarcerated in prison for nine months.

After the close of the war, he was appointed second Lieutenant in the United States Army, December 1866—98th Reg. of Infantry. He resigned from the army and came here where his family lived. He served as Alderman and Secretary of School Board. He then studied law, practiced in Bradford, Pa. and at Chicago. At the time of his death he was practicing law in Charleroi, Pa.

Mr. Boggs was editor and proprietor of a weekly paper here called "The Valley Record" which was a spirited and well gotten up paper.

He died Aug. 14th, 1904. He was a man of handsome military bearing, a fine conversationalist, and of a sensitive mind. He was past master Son of the Revolutionary, also president of the Veteran G. A. R. and a Son of the Revolutionary, also president of the Veteran Relief Association of Chicago. His remains were laid to rest in the Monongahela Cemetery, Aug. 14th, 1904.

believe). Little did I then think that I should live to have a husband and a brother fight in a worse war—The War of the Rebellion. Those were the days of the Conestoga Wagons and the big four horse stages. I remember the stages passed our home four in line. At a distance their noise over the pike sounded like thunder. I enjoyed looking at the big wagons loaded with freight, large store boxes and sometimes men moved their families West in those wagons, as many as seven children having been seen looking out of them, happy children and there was no dread of trolley, railroad or steamboat disaster.



OLD STONE HOUSE AT DRY RUN.

Almost all those I have mentioned have passed to the Great Beyond, buried most of them, in the old Black graveyard on the Pike.

Another item and I am done, "tho' the half has not been told."

My Grandfather bought three slaves in Virginia, and brought them to Monongahela, where they were free, of course.

Their names were Phebe, Mose and Saul, and they lived here the balance of their days. My father was always kind to colored people. Saul is buried with the family in the old Black Burying ground. They were all very old when I knew them; they must have lived to be almost a hundred years old.

My Grandfather was a remarkable man in many ways, but he made one mistake which is common among men of strong character.

As long as he lived, he looked after his large interests himself, and did not train his sons in habits of thrift and business principles, so that when he died they were without experience, and not fitted to care for the large properties left to them, and as a consequence these large possessions have passed into other hands. Who knows but that it is better so, for the eternal welfare of his descendants, for 'tis better to lay up treasures where moth and rust doth not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."



ELIZABETH BLACK BENTLEY.

Elizabeth Black Bentley was born in Monongahela, then called Parkinson's Ferry, July 5, 1797. She was the eldest child of Samuel Black who located in Parkinson's Ferry in 1793 emigrating from County Down, Ireland, in 1791. For many years he was regarded as the largest land owner in Washington County.

Elizabeth Black was married to William Bentley, June 14, 1825 and died Oct. 10, 1878. She was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in early youth and remained a consistent member during her long life. She had an affectionate nature and was a model mother. She was survived by one son, Samuel Black Bentley who inherited his mother's deep spiritual nature. Her descendants are Charles Alcinus Bentley, Harry King Bentley, Mille G. Bentley, Mary Bentley Ross, and Charles Emmet Ross all residing in Monongahela. Elizabeth Black was the first baby born in Parkinson's Ferry.



MRS. WM. BLYTHE.



AUNT OLIVIA PHILLIPS.

A daughter of Benjamin Parkinson was married to Capt. Robert Phillips, March 26, 1839 and died on the 10th day of July, 1886.



MRS. JOHN MANOWN.



MRS. IRA R. BUTLER.

Formerly Miss Mary A. Boyd, was married to Ira R. Butler on June 4, 1822.



MRS. R. M. CLARK.

MY BOYHOOD DAYS IN MONONGAHELA

By Capt. Jcs. T. Armstrong.

I was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Penna., April 12th, 1849. If for any particular purposes, I have not yet been able to discover what they are; they may develop later. I have no recollection of the event whatever, and maybe, not even the oldest inhabitant will remember the circumstance. Nevertheless, the church records prove the fact as stated. I have been told that I was a very precarious child and developed remarkable traits at a very early age. When only three or four years old I used language very little known to even the most carefully trained children of the present day. I have only a childish recollection of Greensburg, as my family moved to Freeport on the Allegheny River, when I was about three years old. Whether Greensburg was a loser and Freeport a gainer by this change I am unable to say. The records fail to give any account of regret felt in the town that I left, or rejoicing upon my arrival at the new location. Freeport was not a very large place, but a very important point on the Pennsylvania canal, which was at the height of its prosperity about that time. I remember much that happened at this place, particularly the busy scenes about the canal lock, which was situated in the heart of the town, and near where I lived.

The river, too, was a busy place, as great rafts of lumber were constantly passing down its course.

My father died here, and, with other members of our family, was buried in the centre of the town, in a private burial place. I was then in my fifth year, when by some arrangement, about which I do not believe I was consulted, I went to live with an uncle, J. B. Taylor, for whom I was named, and who resided in Monongahela. I well remember the canal boat trip to Pittsburg where we remained a few days, and with my cousin Fanny had our pictures taken; these I have carefully preserved. Then, going on board the steamboat, "Luzerne," with my uncle, aunt and Fanny, now Mrs. Isaac Carrol, we two children were put in charge of "Aunt Hannah," the popular old colored chamber maid of the boat, and in due time arrived at Monongahela.

'Tis a true saying, "First impressions are lasting". I can see it all, now, after 54 years have passed—the wharf, paved with the big cobblestones that seemed like human faces to my young eyes; the old mill; the greetings of the people to meet us; then the walk down through the town to my new home, and the excitement of the journey was over.

A very strange thing to me at the present time is this: when thinking of the town I picture it only as it was in my early days and my memory wholly ignores the changes and improvements that have been made since.

I was then a full fledged citizen of Monongahela "City" for many years to come. My new home was as pleasant as one could wish, and one would think that at that tender age a child's little heart would be incapable of only the ordinary feelings, and adapt itself to its surroundings in utter forgetfulness of its past conditions and circumstances. In a short time I realized that a great change had come over my young life, and one not at all agreeable to me; some-

thing had gone out of my life that I did not understand; a mysterious something, which I could not comprehend, and many years elapsed, when I found the best definition of my feelings at that time, in reading "David Copperfield".

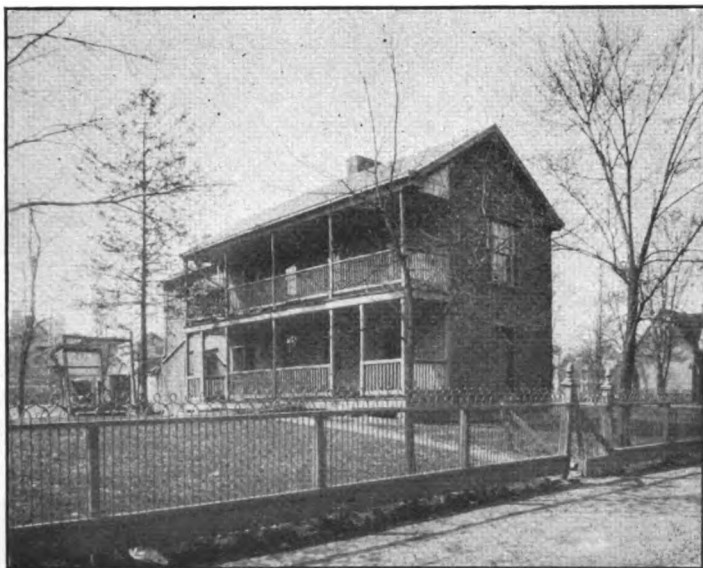
How long this lasted I cannot now remember. In after years I always envied the child whose early years were passed with father, mother, brothers and sisters when "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home".

The first year in Monongahela was spent in the house then called the "Red House", corner of 6th and Coal streets, owned by William Coulter. It is still standing, but changed in appearance.

One bright morning I was told that I was to attend a "pay school", taught by Miss Letitia Hudson, the late Mrs. S. P. Kellar, in one of the rooms of the then new school building on the corner of 4th and Chess streets. James Tuman took me to school the first day. Going up Chess street he stopped at the home of Capt. Robert Phillips, and through the fence Jim pointed to an old copper still that stood by the side of the house, telling me that it was full of whiskey and that the body of a man was in it. The old still was only a relic of the pioneer days, coming from Mrs. Phillips' family, and was then used to catch the rain water from the house. Maybe it is there yet. It will be remembered by very many who have passed along that street for it was a conspicuous object in the yard. However, it was a terrible thing for my credulous young eyes to look at.

The following year my Uncle purchased the house owned and built by the Anawald family, of whom there were several members. The boys became prominent steamboatmen on the lower rivers. I believe Agnes was the only girl and married Shed Heyser, since dead. I do not know what became of the rest of the family. The house referred to was one of the substantial dwellings of the town at that time. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. James Moore.

By this move we still lived out of the borough limits, which were defined by Coal St. to Cooper's Alley; and by it to the river. The pavement stopped at Cooper's House on Chess street, and on Main street where T. S. McCurdy's house stands.



THE OLD CHESS HOMESTEAD IN 3RD WARD.

Back of the old Chess homestead were all fields down to Dry Run. The fair grounds were enclosed from part of this farm about 1854 and covered the space from 9th street to Dry Run, and back along the hillside where Coal street now is. I believe I remember all the fairs that were held at that place; they were surely the great event of the year to the town and country around. A circular ring was the main attraction, and although not very large, the trials of speed were just as interesting to the people then as the very up-to-date courses are to-day.

The prominent horsemen were: Harvey Van Voorhis, with his famous little horse "Hawkeye"; Norres Pyle, with his fast horses, and best of all, my old friend Frank Bentley, with his celebrated mare, "Sweet Lips."

These men were all great lovers of good horses, and exhibited them for the pleasure they derived from it, and for the gratification of the people.

Fairs generally lasted three days and on the closing day of the last fair held on these grounds, a number of young men took possession of the ring; among whom I remember was Benjamin Dickey riding his beautiful black mare, "Jennie", with quite a record for speedy trotting, James Clemens on the ever to be remembered "Blanche", and many others whom I cannot recall, excepting young Preston from Ginger Hill, whose horse became unmanageable and threw his rider so violently that he received injuries from which he died the next day, at Harvey's Hotel.

In after years, when fairs were held up the creek, the late James P. Shepler became a well-known horseman. He owned Daisy and Polly Hopkins, which were the two fastest animals in the state. His son, Will Shepler, drove these horses for many years. Will was one of "the boys." One day he and John H. Cooper suddenly took a notion to go to San Francisco, and away they went. John is in business there now. Will stayed there a number of years and came back, and now lives in retirement. These two were very close friends; John was a great story teller and a good companion.

The first sewing machine that was ever seen in the town was exhibited at one of the first fairs on this ground by the late Michael Bowman. R. C. King always took a leading part in the general management and on one occasion built a fountain with fish in the basin, and a gold ball that was kept constantly in motion in the air by the force of the jet of water. This was the star attraction of that fair. Willison Layman and I came in for our share of admiration in connection with this fountain, for we enjoyed the privilege and distinction of carrying the water back from the basin to a barrel on the hillside whence the water received its force. We were objects of envy to all the small boys of the town.

Something of historical interest is connected with this old fair ground, too. It was here, during the summer of 1861, after the three month's men had returned from the first part of the civil war that Capt. John McBride recruited Co. "D, 79th", Pennsylvania Volunteers for the term of three years, and used the rude buildings as a rendezvous for the company; the citizens contributing all necessary supplies for them. What changes have been made in all this lower part of town since those days. The old rail fence from the Chess house to the fair grounds and the high board fence enclosing it all soon gave way to buildings and other improvements after the close of the war. The public road, being an extension of Main street, ran parallel to the fair ground fence, and close to it. The space from the road to the river was one great common, or pasture ground for the cows from town. It was used for all military displays, generally called the "militia musters". I recall that memorable Tuesday, July the 8th, 1862, when the great and only Van Amberg's Animal show pitched its tents on that common, between the road and where the Monongahela Machine Co's. works

now stand. This was the first strictly animal and "moral" show to visit the town. The result was that every person having any prejudices about a tented show of the circus kind, buried them for this day only, and the good and bad, old and young,—in fact, the whole population—were in for the show, from miles around.

One elephant was a great attraction, but this show had two: "Tippe Saib," and "Hannible"; the latter was the largest in America at that time.

The weather was favorable, but very warm, and gave promise of being an ideal day for a show. Everybody was happy, and the tent was crowded with people to its utmost capacity. The performance had only fairly begun when the weather gave indications of a storm coming from the direction of the Mingo Hills in the west. All intent on the show, no one seemed to take warning till a terrible storm arose suddenly, with a great wind and heavy rain, almost drowning people, and blowing the immense tent into a confused mass. Some of the animals escaped from the overturned cages which were soon righted, and the beasts again confined. The elephants almost became unmanageable and only by the most skillful efforts their keepers controlled them.

I was surely prepared for the occasion, wearing a chip hat, check shirt and pants, and in my bare feet. I had nothing to be alarmed about, but rather enjoyed such an unusual scene, as only a boy at that age could. I am glad to say that nothing more serious happened than a few bruises many received from the falling tent poles, and the alarm for each other, for every one became separated from their friends. The storm lasted a couple of hours, and the show people prepared to give a performance in the evening, but more rain interfered, and the never-to-be-forgotten day closed with a downpour of rain and hail.

The account of this event was written up and magnified an hundredfold, and printed in all the papers over the country. It surely was the greatest circus day the old town ever saw before or since. All circuses and shows then traveled in wagons. The first show I ever remember was "Madame Tarniers". It showed over the river, near the end of the bridge. The late Steven Earnest took his son Sesh and me in a buggy to see it. I do not remember much of the performance, but have a distinct recollection of the show being broken up by a big fight, with a number of the boys from town: Billy Graham, Billy Caldwell, Bill Bean, and Jim McGrew and others. I did not stay to see results. All through my boyhood days the old time circus held forth as the greatest attraction. Generally five dollars to anyone who could ride the trick mule around the ring. This always caused trouble, for, in spite of all the tricks the showman would resort to to prevent it, some one would be sure to accomplish the feat. Some of the boys, to do this, if I remember right, were the Haywood Boys, Isaiah and Meshick, and Jonas, John and William McCleary, the latter still living, and a prominent politician and a good citizen. The shows used to occupy the ground back of Will Alexander's home, third ward. Dan Rice pitched his tent there many seasons. The "Mill Lot" where the Pennsylvania Railroad Station now stands was used, then upon the hill. In later years, various places were used. The circus of to-day travels by rail, but they do not compare in any respect with the old "Road Shows", when many of us used to stay up all night, and walk a long way to meet the wagons and ride in town beside the driver, as happy as boys could be, and the envy of all who could see us. Surely that was an era of happy soretoed boyhood—quite a contrast to the boy of to-day, whose show experiences are entirely different.

Previous to 1861, all children living outside of the borough limits were compelled to attend the Belvidere School or "country school", as it was generally called; which was built in 1855, on the Black property, off about 200 yards from

the pike. It was a small frame building, comparing with the average country school of to-day. It is still standing, but now used as a dwelling. The nearest building to it was the old Black Homestead, down the pike, nearer town. Even then I used to wonder whatever possessed a schoolboard to locate a school in such an isolated place.

This school was discontinued about 1861. It was attended by the children from the lower end of town. These included the Corrin, Feree, Patterson, Layman, Moore, Lewis and Taylor (that's me) families. On the hill, the two Black families, Roses, Wyeth, Mullen, Collins, Sutmans, and Wests. On the creek, the Gibbs, Rays, Stoyes, and Temples. Up the pike, the Redds, Teeplees, Youngs, the Carriys, and the Van Voorhis family, the latter represented by Will Jones, and Will Lawey, adopted children. The children of Major William S. Mellinger, also attended this school, when they lived in the old Black Homestead. At all times water for drinking purposes was procured by carrying it from the spring in Ballow's Hollow, or from the Carney spring. The work of janitor, principally the building of the fire in a large stove in the centre of the room, was done by the boy pupils at fifty cents per month, paid by the teacher. The course of studies consisted of spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The pupils, however, spent more time in other affairs, than in the search for knowledge. Ball playing (town ball), snowballing, sledriding, tracking the fox, and off to the creek to skate, especially by the larger boys.

Time was almost entirely taken up by these outdoor amusements, although bad weather insured a better attendance in the schoolroom. All pupils took their noon lunch with them, which, being hurriedly eaten, the weather permitting, out-of-door sports were usually indulged in, till the teacher would announce, "Books"! or school to begin again, by ringing a bell and calling to the pupils, which summons was in many instances, responded to only by the girls. The small boys would follow the example set by the larger ones, and maybe stay out all afternoon. I remember once, Mac Mellinger had all the boys down where the Crall Greenhouses now stand, and armed us all with cornstocks for guns; drilled us like soldiers till about three o'clock, then all marched into the school, around the room to the door, when each threw the weapon out the door, and took our seats. The poor girl teacher only leaned her head on her desk and cried. She died many years ago; maybe our actions helped to shorten her life. I have always felt sorry that I was a party to that act.

I remember one beautiful winter day, not too cold, and the snow was falling lazily down in great white flakes, all was quiet and orderly within, when the barking of dogs outside, and the voices of Tom Collins, Charley Rose, and Dan Mullen interrupted the school by calling out: "If any of you boys in there want to run rabbits, come on out. We've got Jack and Tan, hurry out." This was repeated a few times, then Mort Black made the start, and the small boys followed the large ones, till all the boys were out of the school, and off for the woods, with the two dogs, Jack and Tan, which all the boys of those days will remember. The teacher remonstrated with the boys while they were leaving the room, but all in vain. Now I cannot recall that we got any game, or what the sequel was to this breach of discipline, but presume it was passed over, like many similar incidents.

Our school term usually lasted about five months for the small pupils, the older scholars (?) attending only two or three months—just as it suited the individual. This school was not always taught by a timid girl, either. I remember one term Mrs. Mary Burt, a strong, resolute woman, conducted it very successfully. Another time we had a man for a teacher, and although he sometimes indulged us by going to town, and not coming back during the afternoon, leav-



49ERS ON THE OGIOLA.

James Corrin, David Woodward, Wilson Layman, James Yohe.

ing us to have a good time all to ourselves, there was no taking liberties during school hours. "We had to toe the mark". This was the "constitution and by-laws" that he laid down for us.

The old orchard, nearby on the hill side above the school furnished apples nearly all the winter for the school children, and I regret to say that it also furnished an inexhaustible supply of rods with which we all became familiar. Time! I can hear the swish of those rods yet as they were used, two tied together. The noise was terrible, and the contact sickening. We "barred" this man once, and only once I am sure, but he broke in the door, and never stopped until he had nearly killed us all. Poor Aaron Sutman, afterward killed in the war, got it worse than the rest. This same teacher came to my seat to punish Jessie Gibbs, who sat near me on the end, next the teacher. Jess hugged up to him so close that I have always thought that he did not see him as I got every blow. I forgive him now, for when the war broke out he enlisted and proved a good soldier, and the life of William Thompson was sacrificed for his country.

Many of the boys that went to that school became soldiers, and never came back from the war. Fifty years have passed and very few of the boys and girls are now living to answer "Here"! to that old roll call.

About the year 1861 the school district took in all the outlying population, and I attended the "town school".

The recollections of this school are so numerous and the teachers so many that I will try to a very great extent to be as brief as possible. I remember all the principals when the old building only was used. They were the Moore, Deford, Fee, Kerr, Milligan and the never-to-be-forgotten "Jack" Buffington. All are now dead. Kerr was a fine penman. I have a specimen of his work yet, that I prize very much; an eagle with a Serval, and an inscription dated 1861, with his signature "B. M. Kerr." What a flood of incidents I recall of those days.

There were only four rooms used for pupils then, but I am sure there was more mischief in the boys of that school than there is in all three schools combined. Long benches and desks formed the furniture. At one time I occupied a bench with Sam Culbertson; Ernest Foster sat between us. While Ernest was up at class once, Sam bent a pin in the proper shape, and, I suppose, with my consent, put it in a position to receive him on its point when he returned, which in due time he did. But he did not sit down, only pretended to, and jumped up, giving a great yell, and pretending to be greatly injured. The truth was, he saw the pin, but acted the wounded boy so well, that Buffington was sent for at once, to investigate the trouble. His impressions upon us were so great that I do not think Sam ever bent another pin. I know I never did. To think of a bent pin makes me shudder to this day. While there was some improvement in this school over the Belvidere school, where directors or parents never visited us, there is a wonderful difference in the way that the schools are conducted at the present time. When the hall bell announced recess or the close of school, every one jumped and howled. The girls got out as best they could, but the boys went right over benches to the hall. One short slide on the stair rail, then another final grand slide to the bottom, two jumps that would land the average boy over the doorstep onto the portico. The noise of a battle was not to be compared to this performance. Talk about your physical culture of to-day. It's nonsense. That was the genuine article. No weak lungs and dormant muscles then. All were made to perform their part. Then, too, when a boy wanted a shinny stick real bad, he could pull a rung out of the stair balister and no one made a fuss about it, either. That was surely "Young America" enjoying the privileges of a free

country. During the winter nearly every boy pupil had a pocketful of nuts to crack at recess. This was done on the east end of the schoolhouse; under the windows where a depression in the brickwork formed a projection of five inches on the stone-range work of the foundation. If any one will take the trouble to look, I am sure the hollows in these stones are still there, from the effect of cracking nuts on them. What a flood of memory comes from those old schoolhouse; What a host of teachers and pupils one is reminded. Some are living, but the majority have passed into the unknown. Many names of the children of those days are not even familiar to the present generation, and only the memory of them reminds us that they once lived in the old town. A verse of Abraham Lincoln's favorite poem best expresses my feelings as I write this letter:—

“The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, on whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by:
And the memories of those who loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased”.



THE MARKELL RESIDENCE FOR MANY YEARS THE HOME OF DR. GOUCHER.

Who remembers the Dr. Goucher family that lived in the house now occupied by the late John S. Markell family? Lige, Ella, Dave, and John. What fine children they were. John, the youngest, was one of the brightest boys I ever knew. I belonged to his artillery company about the year 1857. On one occasion the company was assembled at the corner of the house, on the pavement, engaged in firing a cannon of some peculiar boy contrivance, when the iron ram rod became fastened. To get this out, the cannon was pointed down the pavement, and discharged. We were all unconscious of doing any harm, but when the smoke cleared away, and we had recovered from the noise of the discharge, it was discovered that a tragedy had narrowly been averted. In the house now occupied and owned by Mrs. Chill W. Hazzard, the family of Cyrus Underwood then lived, and Mrs. Hannah Underwood was on the stone steps when the cannon was fired. The iron rod struck the steps and knocked several large pieces off. The young lady was not injured, but greatly frightened. The

large bracket sides have been put to the steps since, but the marks are on some of the stones, particularly the centre of the large door-sill. Dr. Goucher soon appeared on the scene, and that artillery company disbanded at once, never to assemble again, and the scattered paraphernalia of that cannon were never gathered up.

John Goucher became a very eminent preacher. I believe he died at Baltimore about a year ago.

There was the Rev. James Kim's larger family living in what is known as the old Lawrence House; The Court's family of boys; the King family, Cull and Sam, the latter killed in the war. Henry Clark, another bright boy met the same fate. Then there was Frank Connelly, exceedingly bright, and surpassing all the boys in the sports of the day. He had the fastest sled, the best skates, could turn more handspings, and swim better than any other boy. He died in 1860, and was buried in the old graveyard on the hill.

Quill Yohe, who died recently, recalled to my mind many incidents of those days. One in particular that we used to refer to in after years—Quill's father kept a shoe store and repair shop, and required him to work at cobbling when not otherwise employed. One pleasant summer day, Quill, Ben Cooper, and myself, planned to go up the creek, fishing, but how to get Quill from his father's shop was what troubled us. It was carefully planned. We carelessly called into the shop when Quill was hard at work under the watchful eye of his father, but our hearts failed us. We could not utter a word that would secure a day's freedom for the miserable occupant of that work-bench. After much time engaged in knowing glances, employing gestures and "lip talk", among the trio, poor Quill became desperate, and in determination called out, "Father, the fish will bite well to-day." The old man looked at us all for a moment, and picking up a strap, replied: "Just you work away, Quill, they won't bite you. Now you two suckers git! I'll give you both a bite". And he did. We felt the strap as we cleared the door. I am sure that Ben got out first.

The James McCallister Family, old and young, were prominent in my younger days. They conducted a large blacksmithing establishment. The shop was located where the new school-house now stands. The shop was the birth-place of the great sled, "Kingfisher." "Ociola", its rival, was owned by the boys at the Carriage factory. George and Mary, the two youngest children of this large family, now live in Connecticut. George could play a bass drum better than any one else, and was a member of the Layman Boys' Band, composed of Fred, Edgar and Wilson, also Amzi and Bub Eckles, and then father Washington. No other band ever produced such music before nor since. When they were on the street I can see now that army of chip-hatted, barefooted boys: John, Joe, Allen and Jimmie Corrin; Quincey, Joe, Ed. and Charley Campbell; Leroy, James, Will and Lute Yohe; John and Tom Hazzard; Astley, Charley, John and William Cooper. What a host of names occur to me of the boys that used to follow those drums. Many are dead and the rest live in different locations. Astley was killed by lightning while painting a house in what is the third ward of this city.

Closely associated with my early days was the John S. Markell family. Charley, Gus (Rover), Cosgrove, Frank (Sally), and Grayson. Also the cousins: William, Charley, Lewis, and Edward. William is still in business at the old stand. It is with the affection that I recall the name of William Scott, who was killed by falling while painting the old flour mill at the wharf. What a jolly, fun-loving boy he was. Every one loved Billy Scott, and his old companions cherish his memory. The Underwood Family holds a prominent place in my memory. Abraham and James were older, but William and Charley were my

companions. Charley was the best read boy I ever knew. All discussions were referred to him to settle, especially the current topics of the day.

We were afraid of the late G. A. Hoffman, who was the boy orator of our day, particularly at the exhibitions then given at the close of school. He became a prominent member of the Washington County Bar. Associated with him in later years was our friend, Attorney James H. Smith, now a member of the Pittsburg Bar.

My list of boy friends would be very incomplete if I omit the Aaron Gregg family, of whose members I have so many fond recollections. George was the oldest, then David, Thomas, Charley, and Albert, and handsome, manly John, who graduated from West Point, and was killed in battle in the Phillipines.

The "over the creek" boys were about the toughest lot I ever engaged in a sectional stone battle with. They composed the Gregg Boys, William, Joe, and Frank, sons of Noble Underwood, also the Joe Underwood family, consisting of John, David, Joe and Charley. DeWitt and Sylvester Collins; Thomas, Biget, Sylvester Applegate, Sam Boyd, Dan Maloy, the Frye Boys; Gus, Thomas, John and Albert Culbertson.

I cannot forget the boys on the island. The Gee family of Joseph, John, William, Charley and Samuel. All of this family are dead. They were a splendid lot of boys. The Coulter Boys, John, William and Henderson, called Hattie—all good boys, but they would just as soon fight as eat any time. "Hattie" could throw a stone with more accuracy than any one I have ever known. This trio were all famous amateur baseball players of forty years ago, and no better citizens live in the old town at the present time.

Another Island bay was Amariah Carmack, familiar to all his boyhood friends as "Toddy". He was one of my firmest boy friends, and was one of the best marble players of his time. He has lived in Brownsville for many years, where he has become a prominent business man, and one of the most substantial citizens of that town. Abraham and Ernest Foster were two of my very warm friends, both remarkably bright and intelligent boys, sons of Benjamin Foster, a prominent man in the affairs of the town at that time. Abraham Foster has long been a resident of Delaware, Ohio.

In the centre of the town were the Stockdale Boys, William, Addison, Alonzo, Curtis and Frank. The last is now a business man of McKeesport. Edward and Billy Haley—both are dead, but their names are often mentioned. The Bowman Boys, John, Allen, James, William and Frank, will never be forgotten by their old companions. Harry K. Mosley, too, now living in Pittsburg.

Stockton Harvey, who met a tragic death by drowning, was a son of Caleb Harvey, who for many years kept the City Hotel.

Joseph A. Herron then lived in Cincinnati, but spent most of his time in Monongahela, and is now the leading banker. His annual visits then created unusual interest. Billy and Charley Adams were two of the boys. The latter is dead; the former is in business in McKeesport. James Dickey was a central figure, and a good singer. He died a few years ago. Jefferson McLean, and his sons, Samuel and Bentley, were a whole circus in themselves. All were fine musicians. There was James P. Moore, from over the river, one of my closest friends. I remember, too, Jim and I were in Scranton, Pa., once, and all the money we had between us was a quarter in my possession. In some way he persuaded me to leave the money with him, while I hustled around to get a check cashed—in which I failed, and when I rejoined Jim, he had been shaved, shoe-shined, and was contentedly smoking a five-cent cigar, little caring what happened next. Fortunately, to my great relief, we got the check cashed.

The two brothers, Tom and Jimmie Scott, were jolly boys; both now dead. I remember once, Jimmie had his arm broken, and went to school with it all bandaged up in a sling. It attracted so much attention that I wished my arm was broken, too.

Percy Brown, and his two brothers, Dick and William, were old friends, too. I shall never forget my visit to Perry at his home in California, many years ago. The long drive from his house to the train over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. How glad we were to see each other and what a happy week we spent together. Many will remember how he and Sam Culbertson would p'ay the piano together and whistle "The Mocking Bird." Both are dead.

Sam Robison (called "Crusoe") was another royal, good boy of the town.

Between Beecher Rose, Ted Harrison, Jim Leyda and Sam, it was hard to tell which was the best pool-player. They are all dead.

The Borland Boys, John, Howard, Charley, Jim and Hunter, have all become business men. Jim is one of the representative men of McKeesport.

Harry K. Mosely and Jack King are both well-known boys, but live in other cities.

The Hamilton Boys, Al, Elmer, Keyes, Wilson, Harry, and Wood, all prosperous business men, now.

Of all the boys that I recall to mind, John Lew's Norfolk stands very prominent, and no boy of fifty years ago can forget the mischief this one boy could plan for all the others. He was bright and intelligent, with a strong, active body, and he kept his companions constantly on the move. Who can forget Lou Norfolk's cave? The rude, half dugout, half shanty back in his father's yard. Every one of us has been in that cave. The "doings" in connection with that resort would furnish enough material to make a volume. Although rudely constructed, it gave comfortable shelter to about a dozen boys at once, and on cold winter nights it was sure to be crowded to its fullest capacity. On one occasion, when there was about as many boys as could get in it, all enjoying the prospect of a meal of chicken, that was cooking in the big fire-place, some boys on the outside, in a spirit of fun, threw a package of powder down the chimney, which caused a great explosion. The anticipated supper was then and there served, informally; every boy had gotten his share with a slice of dressing, too. After recovering from the fright, it was impossible to recognize each other, for all were as black as coal. The most wonderful thing connected with this incident was that at the time there was nearly a keg of powder in small packages, hidden under the shanty floor. Why this did not explode, too, and that we all escaped serious injury was surely miraculous. The boys who did the mischief were as much surprised and as badly scared, as the boys within. It was many years after before I found out who the boys were that caused the explosion. Every thing in the line of eatables that could be procured legitimately, of course, was kept constantly on hands, for meals were served at all hours. Very often the supplies were furnished by contribution, and as a rule, no questions were asked.

The section of the country over which Lou ruled with absolute power extended from his mother's kitchen to the street on the north, now occupied by the railroad. This, with the cave, included the stable, which was a very commodious building, and was used during the summer for shows, all of which I vividly remember. On one occasion the costumes were lost or had not yet been furnished, I cannot remember which. However, the matter was laid before the Ways and Means Committee, which, after due deliberation, scoured the neighborhood, and secured all the necessary paraphernalia. The show was given. Among the many articles procured by this prompt action was a couple of red and white

table-cloths, which were cut up into strips for ring-banners. A few days later, some of the families living near by, claimed these articles, and caused no end of trouble to all connected with the show. I never could understand how these banners could be identified as table-cloths in the condition they were in when the people claimed them as their property. I am sure they would not have the least case before any court. Actually, it became so, in a short time, that it was impossible to hold a show at all. Altho' the audiences were good, and with the admission of the popular price of five pins, the enterprise promised success, still the people living in the vicinity made so much ado about nothing that it had to be discontinued. When the scenery and drop-curtains (which were made of numerous valuable shawls) were disposed of or returned to the many claimants whom we recognized as the previous owners, this put an end to the show business.

Boat-building was the next venture, and the contract for the first flat-boat was given by Webster Brawdy, one of our boon companions. The consideration to be five dollars under certain conditions, with no recompense for damages pertaining to material, etc. The designs for this boat were carefully planned and the lumber was procured from Kiddoo and Moore's Planing Mill. Or did we get that lumber one dark night? Anyway, the stable became a very busy place, and the construction of the vessel went on with a rush, and in a short time it was finished. It was carried with great ceremony to the river, but did not come up to the expectations. It was not half the size that we thought it was; it looked so much larger in the stable. Then it lay over on one side, and in every respect was a complete failure. That night it disappeared and was never found. Not at all discouraged, we procured more material from the same firm, and our next efforts were more successful.

Now, I must say, after many years have passed, that many things that were done, altho' not strictly straight from a moral point of view, we could not see anything very wrong in our conduct. Many people predicted that we were going straight to—the gallows. I am happy to say that not one of the boys that engaged in all that mischief, proved to be a bad man, but, on the contrary, each one has grown up to be a respected citizen, wherever he has located.

"In the Good Old Summertime". How applicable this phrase to the days of long ago, when a boy would raise his hand in the form of V with two fingers. No longer age was necessary to convey the meaning that how great the distance, this was meant to go swimming. What a resort was the old elm tree which stood on the river bank back of the residence of Howard Borland, its branches making a shade far out on the water, and was the popular swimming place for years. In and out of the water a dozen times a day. "The last man in, etc"; "Chaw bacon"; "Green apples are ripe"; "Blue Mud"; etc. Such expressions can only be defined by the boys who used them. Nothing now remains to show where the old tree stood. The majority of the boys that it sheltered from the summer sun, like the old tree, itself, have passed away; but it will always remain in the minds of the living as one of the dear old land marks of the town.

A remarkable family of boys was the Anton Boys: John, George, Fred, Chris, Joe, and Pete, all fine musicians. The last became a popular physician of Chicago. He died several years ago. The others are all living, and prominent citizens of this town, except Joe, who lives in New York.

Now I am compelled to mention just a few of the older boys. Although older, they were the youngest old boys the nineteenth century. Talk about fun. Just recall the names of Bill and Clark Wilson; John Edmunds, J. K. Long, and William Robinson, now of Washington, and you have a whole show. Get into a crowd with Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. George Lytle, Dr. Patton, and hear one

of Charley Neel's imitations of some local character. Now you will take a good laugh in recalling it. Then when you think of checkers, you will remember Jim McCollough, who could beat half a dozen players, and never look at the board. Al. Hamilton and Jim were surely "it" with checkers.

Frank Pierce, and Joe Lytle from over the river, were really town boys and were counted in, too. Both are now living in this city. Eugene Byers has come up with the town from a boy, and has always been a progressive man. Isaac Yohe built a sled for me once for a quarter. I am sure it was about one of his first sleds, and like all he does, was well done. He is one of the progressive men of the town.

The great Civil War came on and the towns experienced the same exciting scenes that were enacted in every northern community all over this great country. I served during the last year of the war. I was just fifteen years old when I enlisted in July, 1864. I have been a member of Post 60 G. A. R. ever since its organization. After the war I served in the regular army in the 6th U. S. Cavalry on the plains against the Indians. I have belonged to several military organizations in the town, and I organized Co. A. Tenth Regiment N. G. P., of which I was captain for five years. This company was sworn into service on the evening of July 3rd, 1884, by the late Col. Alexander Hawkins, and has remained in service up to the present time. This company has remained in continuous service longer than any other company in the history of the town. It has a fine record, and the citizens are justly proud of it. Capt. R. F. Cooper commanded the old Monongahela Artillery Company for many years previous to the war. That company answered to the first call for troops by Pres. Lincoln for the three month's service. When it returned Capt. John McBride recruited up to the full number of men, and it served as Company D. in the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Capt. J. D. V. Hazzard, now living in Florida, served as a corporal during the three month's term, but went again as second lieutenant, losing an arm at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. He became prominent in National Guard affairs after the war, and was my ideal soldier. I could say a great deal pertaining to the military of the town, and trust that some able person will be assigned this subject.

Previous to the Civil War the question of slavery was interesting the people of Monongahela as much as in other sections of the country. I am sure from what I remember the Anti-Slavery people were in the majority and have always remained so. This condition of the sentiment of the people was, I think, remarkable at that time and I can only attribute the radical view of the slavery question to the superior intelligence of the community which subsequent events have proven their judgment was right.

Monongahela always had a large percentage of colored people. A great many of these people had come out of slavery in various ways, so it was only natural that the colored man was of more than passing interest to the people of this little town.

Fireside stories of the slavery were told in nearly every household and Uncle Toms Cabin was surely the greatest book of the period.

In the town at that time a great many colored people lived as residents, if I remember rightly they were a well behaved people. The late Rev. William Ralph was the representative colored man of the town for fifty years, a man of gigantic frame and great strength with a character above reproach. He occupied a prominent place in the church and lived to be a great age, a highly respected man in the extensive circle of his acquaintances.

Many years of his life he was in the coal delivering business and my strong minded Aunt Mrs. J. B. Taylor was one of his customers. At that time

I was a boy of ten or eleven years of age and became the confidential friend of Ralph which continued until his death.

My Aunt was a violent abolitionist of the outspoken kind and few who differed with her cared to measure words with her on that subject as they would be sure to give up and leave the field. Stories of runaway slaves were common and they were often seen passing through or near the town, but I had never come in contact with one.

I remember on one occasion I thought my aunt was a long time on the porch settling a coal bill with Ralph. I thought their talk had something to do with me, but I was sure that I had not thrown any stones down Granny Ralph's kitchen chimney for a long time and as I was punished for that, there was nothing on the docket from that source.

However when night came on, I was made acquainted with the subject of that mysterious conversation and promises of eternal death in case I betrayed them. I am glad to say those promises were kept long years after it was necessary to keep them. Two colored men were brought to our stable that night by Ralph and secreted in our hay loft. They remained all night, and the next day, and the following night I got a skiff and landed them on the other side of the river, where a tall man met and took them in charge, and started up the hill with them, at the same time telling me to return home. This I did but the mystery and the quiet of the whole thing impressed me as if something great had been done and I was unable to decide if it were right or wrong. I fully understood that I was the possessor of a great secret, and after a great many years I realize the importance of the incident.

But that was not all, this being repeated several times. Once there were three men, once one man, and all other times there were two. Always the same man on the other side to receive them from me.

Mr. Ralph had a stable of his own but it was too public for business of this kind. He lived then opposite the present home of Mr. T. S. McCurdy. He had a large family and too many persons had errands to his stable, to be a safe place for runaway slaves.

My aunt's stable was just the place of refuge desired and it proved to be entirely satisfactory. When Mr. James Moore purchased the property he had the stable razed. It was near the end of the lot, down toward the river.

Of course the war came on and then the conditions of the colored man changed.

I remember well when it was like running the gauntlet for a colored boy from the lower end of town to go up street. Charley Davis (Good Lucks as he was called) will no doubt bear me out on this. Charley carried the Pittsburg Dispatch which was composed of three pages and many a time he would have to run to shelter. He was a fighter to a finish, if given half a chance, and fair play. He is a well to do citizen of Courtney, where he keeps store.

I am sure that there were many others who helped a colored man along, and this was called the Underground Railway to Canada and to freedom.

It was on one of these occasions that I was taught to know and locate the North Star. How very many times in my life have I been guided by that star myself when I could not have been guided by anything else. I always think of the tall kindly man who gave me my first instructions.

Do the present generation of colored people fully appreciate the privileges they now enjoy? I am inclined to think they do not, and can not realize, the great contrast of the past and present.

I feel that I have written more than I should, but I have tried to be as brief as possible. I have been living my young life over again, forgetting the

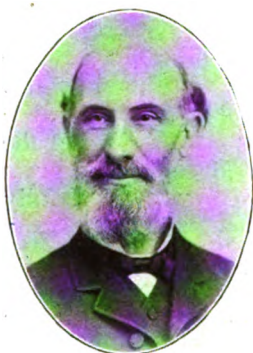
unpleasant side, and thinking only of the sunny side of the past. If I have written anything that will interest the friends of that long ago I will feel amply repaid for my effort.

Now, trusting that the bonds of friendship of the past will only grow stronger with the coming years; that our lives will be brighter, and that the homecoming to be held in the old town will cause many old friends to be reunited, that would possibly never have seen one another again, except under such circumstances. I trust, too, that the short time that I have had in which to comply with your request will be appreciated in what I have written; the best I could do under the circumstances.

Hoping to meet you all in the near future, I am, and always will be

Yours truly,

JOSEPH TAYLOR ARMSTRONG.



S. P. KELLER.

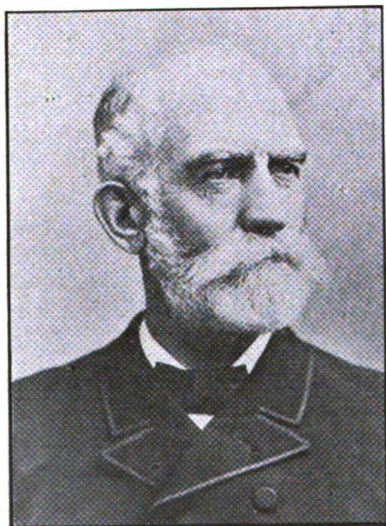


D. R. HAMILTON.

Was born in Monongahela 81 years ago. Mr. Hamilton had the honor of being present at a wedding ceremony when he was only three weeks old.



JAMES BROWN.



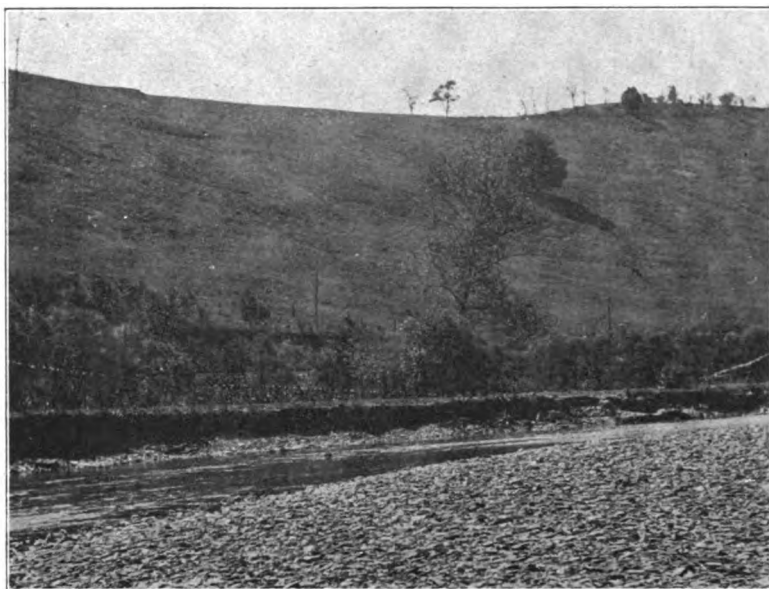
RALSTON WILLIAMS.

Ralston Williams is a native of Washington county, born in Nottingham township, December 27, 1831. He received his education in the old log school house and from that time until 1876 he was connected with Messrs. Walker & Sheplar, in the insurance business. In 1876 he established the present business. Mr. Williams served one term as mayor of Monongahela, was an alderman for 11 years, is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, is a member of R. A. and A. O. U. W.



TOP ROW—Wilson Layman, W. T. Markell, Joseph Lytle, Dr. C. B. Wood, Jos. T. Armstrong, W. T. Gregg, E. A. Foster
 SECOND ROW—Tom Pollock, F. N. Woodward, Daniel Maloy, Jas. L. Yohe, Jas. Austin, Jas. Corrin, BOTTOM ROW—Wm. Coulter, D. G. Woodward, Henry Loultt.

The 49rs were organized in 1898 by a number of our townsmen who were born in 1849. They have about twenty or thirty members and their happiest time in the year is when they meet on the last Thursday in January for their annual banquet.



SAL FLEMING'S HOLE.

Dear Pigeon Creek sometimes in dreams
To thy green banks my fancy strays,
And then again I feel it seems,
The ecstasy of boyhood days.
And I unwind my line from pole
To fish in Old Sal Fleming's Hole.

There many a summer day have I
Upon the soft green grass reclined,
And watched the waters rolling by,
With school and school books out of mind;
And saw the bubbles from the shoal,
Float down along Sal Fleming's Hole.

With sharp hooks, well with minnows baited.
And fishing rod so slim and light,
How patiently I've sat and waited—
Waited till I got a "bite"
Then "suckers" that would bend a pole
Came flapping from Sal Fleming's Hole.

And there were sunfish, chubs and bass,
Of silver side and beauteous hue,
With dex'trous hand upon the grass
From out the clear, cool depths I threw—
In days when I from school room stole,
To fish in Old Sal Fleming's Hole.

The songs of birds, the sweet perfume,
There wafted on the summer's gale
That came down through the clover blooms
From hillside sloping to the vale,
And left their impress on my soul
While fishing in Old Sal Fleming's Hole.

Back on the flat the iron weeds,
Blue-blossomed in luxuriance grew.
And often, naked, as swift as steeds,
Those weeds we chased each other through—
Then suddenly 'twould be our goal
Who first could plunge in Fleming's Hole.

Sometimes we fished, sometimes we swam,
And sported in the grassy tide.
In Old Sal's Hole and Old Black's Dam,
That then was in its prime and pride:—
And while the old mill ground for toll,
We fished and swam in Fleming's Hole.

Full fifty years have rolled away
Into the ocean of the past,
But still as bright as yesterday,
Appears the joyous day when last
I sat there almost cheek by jowl
With chums and fished in Fleming's Hole.

Full many a change in these long years,
In all those scenes, have taken place:
Sorrows and griefs and hopes and fears
Have come and gone with rapid pace—
Still Pigeon Creek's bright waters roll
And ripple in Old Sal Fleming's Hole.

I stand again on that same ground
And watch the waters sweeping on.
But where can the old chums be found?
To the unknown have they all gone?
A shadow casting on my soul
While thus, I gaze on Fleming's Hole.

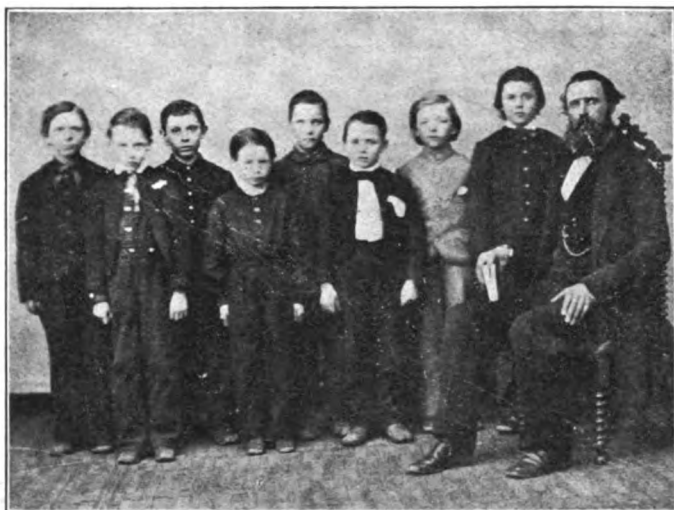
—Robert Baker.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

In "Thanksgiving Week," more than at any other time of the year, the "old homestead" comes into its own. Not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world, steam vessels and trains then bear thousands of wanderers back to the scenes of their youth. It is the period in which manhood harks back to boyhood—to inhale again the odors of old ovens, to recall the notes of half-forgotten music, to wander over old playgrounds and among the graves of old school fellows.

Among the fugitive poems which, clipped from old newspapers by our grandmothers, have found asylums in musty old scrap books, few are more popular than "Twenty Years Ago," which first appeared, as nearly as we can learn, about the middle of the last century. Though this is not, of course, to be regarded as a "Thanksgiving poem," it is so imbued with the home-coming spirit that it may appropriately be offered during the home-coming season. Its author is unknown.

1. I've wander'd to the village, Tom, I've sat beneath the tree,
Upon the schoolhouse playground, which shelter'd you and me;
But none were there to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know,
That play'd with us upon the grass some twenty years ago.
2. The grass is just as green, Tom—barefooted boys at play
Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay;
But the "master" sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding-place just twenty years ago.
3. The old schoolhouse is alter'd some, the benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same our penknives had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the wall, the bell swings to and fro,
It's music just the same, dear Tom, 'twas twenty years ago.
4. The boys were playing some old game, beneath the same old tree—
I do forget the name just now; you've played the same with me
On that same spot; 'twas play'd with knives by throwing so and so,
The loser had a task to do, there, just twenty years ago.
5. The river's running just as still; the willows on its side
Are larger than they were, Tom, the stream appears less wide.
But the grape-vine swing is ruin'd now where once we play'd the beau,
And swung our sweethearts—"pretty girls"—just twenty years ago.
6. The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill, close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high that we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I even started so!
To see how much that I am changed since twenty years ago.
7. Near-by the spring, upon an elm, you know I cut your name,
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same—
Some heartless wretch had peel'd the bark, 'twas dying sure but slow,
Just as the one whose name was cut, died twenty years ago.
8. My lids have long been dry, Tom, but tears came in my eyes,
I thought of her I loved so well—those early broken ties—
I visited the old churchyard, and took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved, some twenty years ago.
9. Some are in the churchyard laid, some sleep beneath the sea.
But few are left of our old class, excepting you and me,
And when our time is come, Tom, and we are call'd to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we play'd, just twenty years ago.



PETER FELL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS, 1866.

Clark Capron, Clyde Keller, Louis Yohe, Harry Young, J. B. Carthers, Emery Grabm, Chas. Valentine, J. W. Fell, Peter Fell (Teacher.)



"WHICH IS WHICH"
Clark or William.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

Was born April 1, 1795 and died June 20, 1871.

His early life was spent on the farm on Ten-Mile Creek and later moved to Barnesville, Ohio, where his father was interested in teaming and transported supplies for the United States troops, then engaged in the War of 1812. Joseph was then employed by his father as teamster and among his associates where Tom Corwin, who became famous in after years as a statesman. In 1828 he moved to Williamsport and entered into the mercantile business. Joseph Alexander was prominently identified with the moral and social interest of Monongahela serving frequently as a member of the council and school board. Was a member and trustee of the M. E. church, an original stockholder and among the first managers of the Williamsport Bridge Co. He was associated in business, first in the mercantile and later in the banking with his sons under the name of Alexander & Co.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Was born April 16, 1820. Died June 28, 1894.

He came to Williamsport when he was eight years old, obtained his education at a subscription school and in 1836 began his business career in Pittsburg. In 1843 he became the junior partner in his father's mercantile business under the name of J. Alexander & Son and continued under that name until the present firm was organized in 1850. Mr. Alexander was identified with the Monongahela Gas Co., Monongahela Cemetery, was a member and officer of the Presbyterian Church for nearly fifty years. He served as a captain in Co. G., 18th Reg. Pa. Militia which was called out by Gov. Curtin to protect the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mrs. Wm. J. Alexander donated to the Carnegie Library of Allegheny the famous "Audubon's Birds of America." The work is one of considerable rarity and of great value, copies of the original edition selling from \$2.500 to \$4,000.



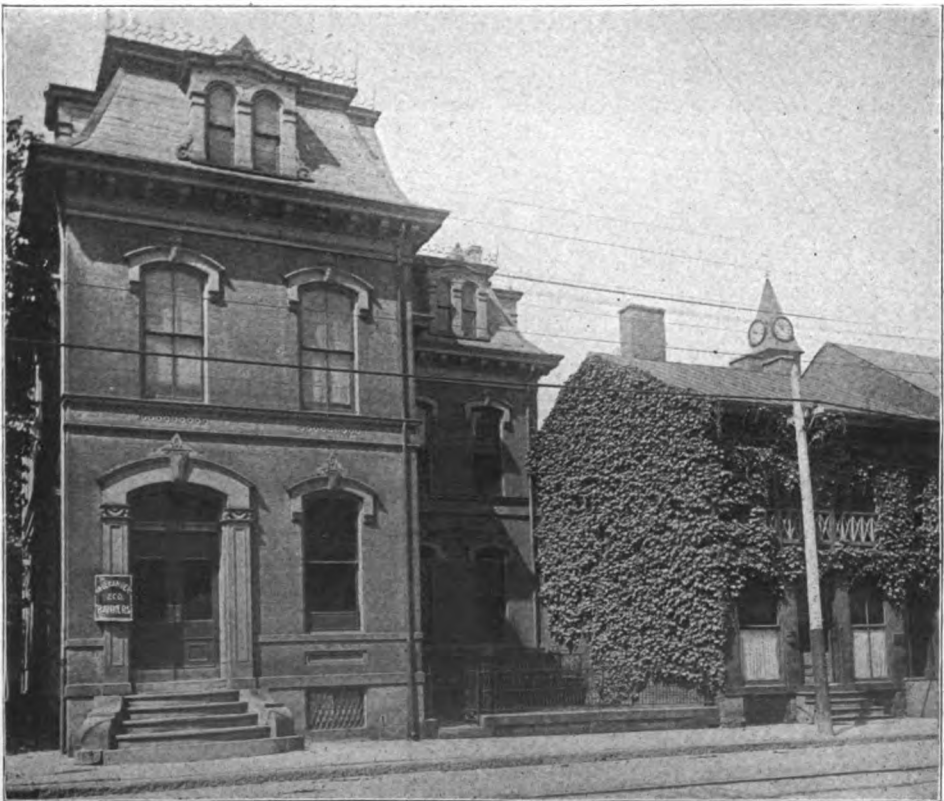
FIRST HOME OF ALEXANDER AND CO., 1850-1871.



JOSEPH ALEXANDER.



WM. J. ALEXANDER.



BANKING HOUSE OF ALEXANDER & CO., FROM 1871-1906.



JAMES SANSON ALEXANDER.

Born in Williamsport, Aug. 28, 1828. Was partly educated at Blake's & Hazzard's Academies and finished his education at Washington College. He then entered his father's store later becoming a partner in both store and bank. He was identified with bank until his death. He served as clerk of the councils and treasurer of the school board. Mr. Alexander served as president of the board of deacons and trustee of Presbyterian Church, where he had been a member for many years.



CAPTAIN DAVID B. HERRON.

The immediate ancestry of Captain David B. Herron made their homes in Cincinnati, Ohio. He and his two older brothers came to Monongahela City in 1841, and became identified with the business and social interests of the Town for a number of years. In 1846 he married Eliza, the daughter of Joseph Alexander.

Capt. David B. Herron subsequently became identified with steamboat interests in the upper and lower trade—as commander of a number of well known steamers. Many of his old surviving friends will recollect his politeness, suave and urbane manner—his strict integrity, high sense of honor, and obliging and generous disposition.

He died March 22nd, 1864 from disease contracted by exposure on his steamboat in transporting troops, munitions of war and supplies on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers for the Union army.

ANDREW PETER MORRISON.

Graduated at Washington College, 1849, read law with his brother Joseph and Judge William McKennan—and practiced in Allegheny County associated with his brother until his death. Enlisted in 1861 in Co. A, Ninth Reg., Penna. Reserves and served through the war. At the close of war resumed his practice and remained in practice until his death in 1890. Was a resident of Monongahela at time of his death.



JOSEPH SCOTT MORRISON.

Known as a resident of Monongahela since 1837. Graduated at Washington College in 1844, read law with Hon. F. M. T. McKennan, admitted to Washington County bar in 1847, shortly after became a member of Allegheny County bar and practiced law in that county until his death in 1886. His home was in Monongahela at time of his death.

MY TRIP TO WILLIAMSPORT IN 1872.

By Dr. J. P. Norman.

My first visit to Monongahela, not then raised to the dignity of a city, was made about March, 1872. Leaving Pittsburg on one of the Side Wheelers of the old Packet lines, I recall the beautiful farms, lawns, woodlands, and hills that diversified a journey full of novelty and pleasure, almost all of which have disappeared and replaced by vast industrial plants and coal tipples that now line the banks of the river, even the hills being shorn of much of their former beauty by the coal industry.

The first landing we made after we left Pittsburg was at the Poor Farm about eight miles from the city, on which was erected a large and substantial brick building in which the City sheltered and cared for its poor. This and the adjoining farm is now covered with houses which serve as homes for thousands of workers of Homestead and Munhall.

The second stop was at Braddock Fields a hamlet there with a population numbering about 500. Its old name has been shortened and I fear has caused much of the historic interest which surrounds that place to be forgotten. Now it is Braddock and in its unbroken and expanded boundaries appears to the casual traveler to be really a part of Pittsburg.

Our next landing was at McKeesport then claiming a population of about 6,000 souls and now grown into a large, prosperous city of about six or seven times that population.

What was to me the last landing, we made at Monongahela then claiming a population of about 3000 souls. The limits north and south included the Island with Pigeon Creek as its southern boundary and extended to what is now Fifth Street though only a few buildings were erected south of Fourth.

At that time Monongahela could boast of but few buildings of any size. The one in which special pride was felt was the Odd Fellows building which had been recently finished. Shortly after my arrival in Monongahela a charter of Incorporation was secured and Monongahela whose historic life extended back into the Colonial Times was raised to the dignity of a city. A friend of mine, whose hands and words are folded in rest always called it The City of Push and with joyful energy it has verified the truth of the true saying, for now we have a population of about 12,000 souls, a number of prosperous and growing plants, Public Schools, noted in neighboring communities as well at home for efficiency and thoroughness in work, and stores and merchants whose counting incurs in business, and ability to please their customers, place them in the ranks of even a city of a larger population.

I have spoken of Pigeon Creek as the southern boundary of Monongahela in 1872, and but few dwellings could be found south of it in the place then named Catsburg. The origin of this title I was informed by whom I believe to be a citizen of the town, was due to the fact that cats, always numerous, resorted to the other side of the creek to fight their duels, settle their disputes, and eat their catnip which grew there abundantly. The tumult and noise of their battles disturbed and racked the quiet of the citizens and so they called it Catsburg.

Among the early Mayors of Monongahela I recall one who was very efficient and quite humane in his feelings. On one occasion when asked where he was going he replied I am going up to look after a cow, a wagon run over her tail and cut it off. This Mayor was also one of the heroes of the Civil War and was proud of his experience and fond of speaking of it. He was a member of the Emergency Company of Volunteers. One day he said, "You know that the captain always placed me in the rear platoon because in case of retreat I could act as leader because I was familiar with the road."

The Mayor was by profession a druggist, and a citizen of Monongahela, one who had been serving as a soldier in The Bad Lands returning home at the expiration of his term of service, called to see him at his store. The soldier not finding him in when he called, busied himself in removing the clinkers from the stove in the store and arranging them around on the floor. When the druggist returned his friend pointing to the clinkers said to him, "I was in the Bad Lands and thinking it might be acceptable I brought some of the rocks from around there." He received cordial thanks for his friendly interest, and the clinkers were placed in the window on exhibition, and remained there for several weeks before the druggist's eyes were open to see the joke.



PASSENGER ENGINE THAT CAME INTO MONONGAHELA ON JULY 4, 1874.

Teddy O'Rourke, Capt. James Chessrown, Sid Madery, Albert Yohe.



DR. WILLIAM LOWRIE SPARKS WILSON.

Born June 26, 1834. Died Sept. 6, 1886. He read Medicine with Dr. Wilson located at Bellesville and entered on his profession at Youngstown, Ohio, coming to Monongahela in 1859 and opened a drug store. He was superintendent of the first telegraph built in this place also was the first agent for the P. V. & C. and Adams Express Company in this city. Served as notary public, several terms as school director, 2 terms as burgess and served in council of the old borough. Was connected with the Presbyterian Church and 2 years superintendent of its Sabbath School.



SAMUEL VAN KIRK.

Samuel Van Kirk came to Williamsport in 1836 and established the first steam saw mill. The mill stood about where now stands the Pigeon Creek Bridge. The product of the mill was floated to the Pittsburg market. After conducting the business several years Mr. Van Kirk disposed of it and returned to his old home at Elizabeth.



JAMES WARNE.

Born in Parkinson Ferry, May 11th, 1812, in the frame house opposite the Episcopal Church where he lived until the age of 14 when his father moved to the first ward. He was a lieutenant in the old Jackson guards holding a commission under the governor of Pennsylvania, was member of the Methodist church, member of the board of trustees and on the building committee of the Edwards Chapel congregation of Ginger Hill. Died Nov. 13th, 1894.



W. A. PATTERSON.

Born Aug. 22, 1853. At the age of 17 years came to Washington County, attended the State Normal School at California and later graduated from Duff's Business College. He first entered business as ticket agent for the P. V. & C. R. R. at Houston Run, later the mercantile business and finally going to Arkansas where he entered the sheep raising business. He finally returned to Monongahela and opened a furniture store, which business he conducted until a short time before his death, November, 1895.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

San Francisco, May 25, '08.

Chairman of the Program Committee of the Monongahela City

Old Home Coming Association.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter received of April 25th requesting me to write you a piece for your program. I feel sure the letters or sketches you receive from Dr. John VanVoorhis, Capt. Joseph Hazzard and my old friend Capt. J. T. Armstrong, will be much more interesting.

However, I will scribble you a few lines about what I can remember back in the sixties and seventies when the boys used to drink their whiskey straight and walk crooked. They didn't drink very much champagne in those days, beer does not sparkle, but it bubbles and it was good enough for them. You older ones can remember R. M. Clark, when he was Postmaster. He would close up the postoffice and go fishing. When Alexander & Co. kept their bank in a little corner in the back end of their Clothing Store, they used an Arbuckle's Coffee box painted black for a safe. Things are more different now than they were then. In those days we used to go to the meat market with the money in our vest pocket and bring home a basket full of meat, but now you go to the meat market with a basket full of money and bring the meat home in your vest pocket.



R. M. CLARK.

Some of you remember the big storm we had when Van Amburg's circus came to town. It was the biggest thing that ever came down the pike. How it did rain and blow. After the storm was over there was nothing left of the circus but a small piece of canvas and a live "Teddy Bear." It would have been a bad day for "Merry Widow hats". Bill McCleary lived up Dry Run hollow and he said it was the first time he ever saw water run up hill.

Times were hard and business was dull in those days. The merchants most of the time would sit around and play snare drum solos with their fingers, but the town was full of lawyers and squires and they only had one law book between them. My father (R. F. Cooper) and T. R. Hazzard had a lawsuit to see who the law book belonged to. While the suit was going on some one stole the book and for three or four years they used one of Ayer's Almanacs for a law book.

Simon Hillman slipped through the old bridge without paying his toll. when Amos Crall was toll collector and Crall ran after Simon, found him hiding in Gee's Marble Shop. While Crall was after Simon, he lost the toll of two funerals, and a drove of cattle which Harrison Leyda had driven over the bridge. The case came up before Squire Clemmen's Court, which was held at night in a very small room down in Marshall's row. One dimly burning kerosene lamp gleamed in the murky atmosphere of the place, and after Simon was found guilty, Squire Clemmen's asked him if he had anything to say, why sentence should not be passed on him. Orr Scott who represented Simon as his Attorney, rose slowly from the small end of a soap box and said, Your Honor, I would like to appeal this case to Squire Hazzard's Court, not that I think you erred in this case, but I have hopes of the higher court making an error. Appeal denied. Simon, stand up; now if you will promise me faithfully to come and water my cabbage at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, I will let you off without a fine. Simon promised. (It rained hard all that night).

Billy Scott was the first one from Monongahela to see an electric light. He went to Pittsburgh and when he came back he was telling us how funny the incandescent lights looked. He said, they burned hair pins in bottles; said he asked a man what they called them and the man told him indecent liquories lights. Poor Billie, no better boy ever lived; he always had a fresh piece of tobacco and an extra tobie in his pocket. Tom Collins and Joe Armstrong went in partners in the painting business. Tom sent Joe out to buy a horse. Joe bought one from Ferg. Scott for \$17.40. Tom told Joe to go down and see Mr. Shepler and ask him how much he would board the horse for. When Joe came back Tom said, how much does Mr. Shepler want, Joe said, that Mr. Shepler said he would board the horse for \$30.00 per month and that he would allow \$2.00 per month for the manure, making it \$28.00. Tom said to Joe, go down and see Mr. Long. Joe went down and saw Mr. Long and came back and Tom asked him how much Mr. Long wanted and Joe said \$10.00 per month. Tom asked about the manure and Joe said I didn't ask him, (go ask him). Joe went down and asked Mr. Long and when he came back Tom said, well what did he say, Long said if he boarded the horse for \$10.00 there wouldn't be any manure.

Many of you remember old Daddy Ralph and how he was troubled with his corns. Now as they had no Chiropodists in Monongahela then, he called on Dr. Morrison. The Dr. told him he had better go up to Hodge's blacksmith shop as he could do nothing for his corns. Mr. Hodge looked at the corn and told Mr. Ralph that the only thing that could be done with his hoof was to drill a hole in the corn and then blast it.

I remember once that Mr. William Corrin sent Johnny Corrin down to the Methodist Church with six bottles of wine for Communion. Johnny met some friends and of course the Church didn't have any Lord's Supper on Sunday.

Many years ago Charles Bentley and I went into the iron business. We bought our goods cheap on trust, and we sold dear for cash, but Andrew Carnegie soon forced us to the wall and our business soon went into the receiver's hands. Howard Borland is still looking after the receiver for the money, for his pay for an old stove we bought from him.

One old well known land mark was put out of commission by Wilson Layman, many of you remember it. Louis Norfolk's Cave. Wi'son borrowed a keg of powder from Oliver C. House (when House was'nt looking) and he dropped it down the chimney of the cave and as it didn't seem to explode soon enough for Wilson, he looked down the chimney to see what was wrong. Just

as he looked down, off went the powder and the shock was like a San Francisco earthquake. You all know now why Wilson never has had any whiskers.



COFFEE GROUND CLUB.

Al. Hamilton, Frank Scott, Harry Hamilton, Jim. Patten, Reed Frye, Tom Pickett,
J. W. Conn. H. C. Sutman, Oscar Brawdy, Will Heyser, Ed Henry.

Many of you remember when Professor Ed. Sherratt, his son James C. Sherratt, Ernest Foster, Joe Brooks and several others went on the road as the Original Colored Tennessee Jubilee Singers. Joe Brooks and E. A. Foster can tell you, they got back home. James C. Sherratt is now located at St. Anthony, Idaho. He is editor of the Chronicle published at St. Anthony.

So many of the old Citizens of Monongahela have passed and gone to the great beyond. Many of them drifted away to all parts of the globe, but I don't think any of them that are living, ever go to bed at night but what think of their old home in Monongahela or some of their dear friends left behind. I at least do. We are not sure if the Moon is inhabited or made of green cheese, nor do we know if the planet Mars is inhabited or made out of cracked ice, but we do know a royal welcome will be given to all of the old residents who return to the Home Coming at Monongahela in September next.

Many changes have been made in your city since I left and I see by the Republican you have several Saloons. We have our share of them out in this neck of the woods. Out here they don't call a man drunk as long as he is able to lay down on the ground and hold to the grass and not fall off. Still its not very often you see a man under the influence of liquor.

I don't think the young men in Monongahela love the girls as the boys used to love them. Billie Adams when he went to Chicago after the big fire in October 1871, wrote his girl a love letter with a hand pointing toward Monongahela, in which he wrote: Dear darling, although we are far apart, it makes me feel happy to know that I have the pleasure to touch the air that touches the air that you touch.

I could tell you lots about Henry Sutman and James Corrin, but they are both in business. I will not mention anything about them as I do not care to cripple their business.

Sincerely,

John H. Cooper.

North west cor. of East and Mission St.



SILAS HALEY.

Born July 30, 1832 in Ohio. He learned the tailor's trade and at the age of 18 came to this place, where he followed his trade until 1854 when he opened a clothing store. He served as a member of council and was considered one of the most prominent merchants in the Monongahela Valley.



G. A. HOFFMAN



WILLIAM TAGGERT ROBINSON

Was born March 18th, 1834, coming to this city in 1852. For many years he served as clerk for Kellers, Abe Culbertson, Borland, and finally started in the clothing business for himself. He next entered the livery business and later run a butcher shop in an old building which stood where the Gamble building (Main below 4th) now stands. Mr. Robinson died on May 30, 1891.

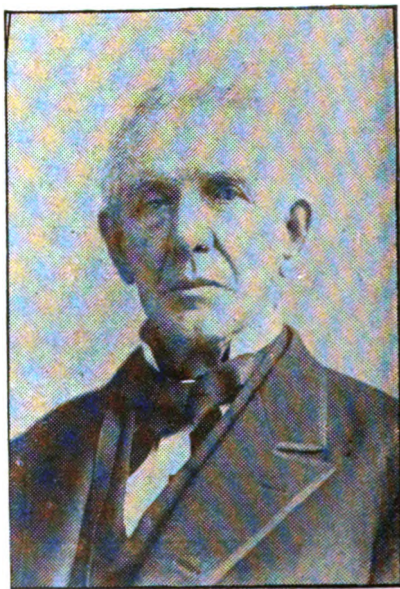


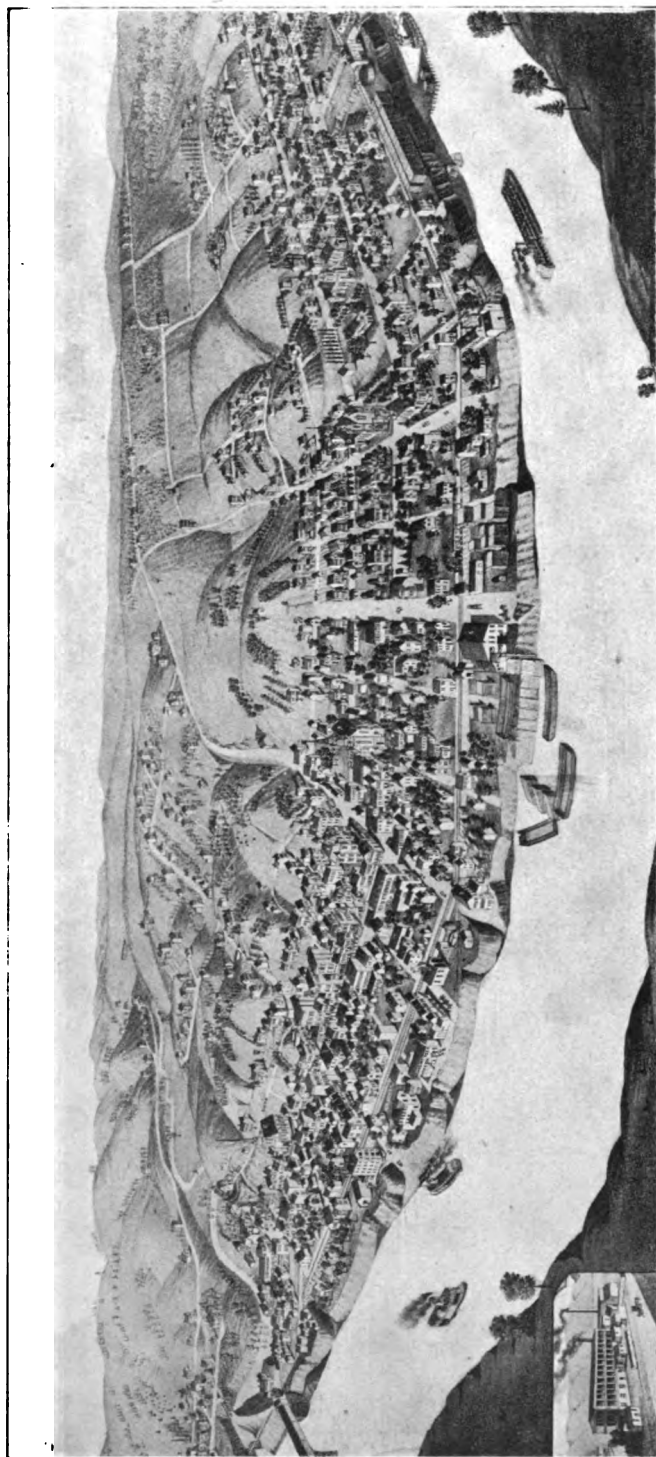
CHILLION WASHBURNE HAZZARD.

Born in Monongahela May 5, 1849 in the same house and same room in which his mother was born and married. During the war he accepted a commission in the 12th Pa. Reserves and served throughout the war, being in 42 fights and at the close of the campaign was mustered out as brevet major. Before the war he had entered into the newspaper business with his father and after his return he became publisher and editor of the Daily Republican. He served as postmaster of our city, was prominent along the military line and served as director and trustee in many local concerns.

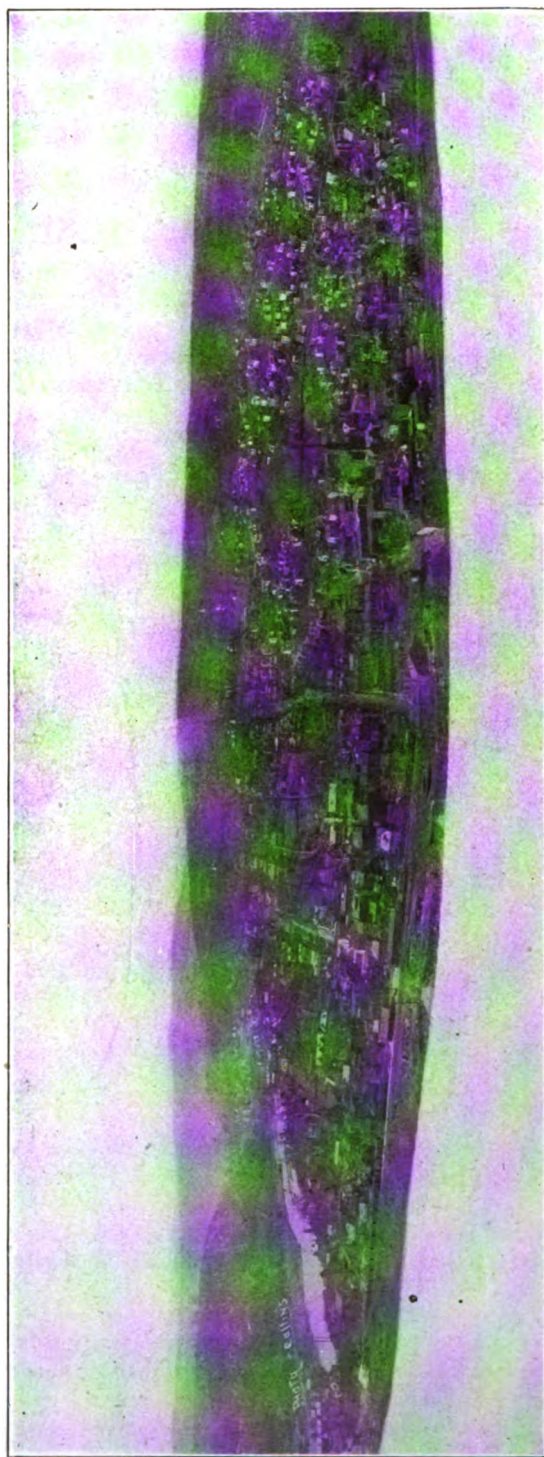
GEORGE VAN EMAN LARENCE.

Was born Nov. 13, 1818. He went to a district school in an old log-house, later to a small select school and one year at Washington College. Mr. Larence was elected to the Legislature, State Senate, Congress and was a member of the Constitutional convention, being identified with the national and state politics for 50 years. He was a great lover of horses and his favorite sport was with the fox and hounds.

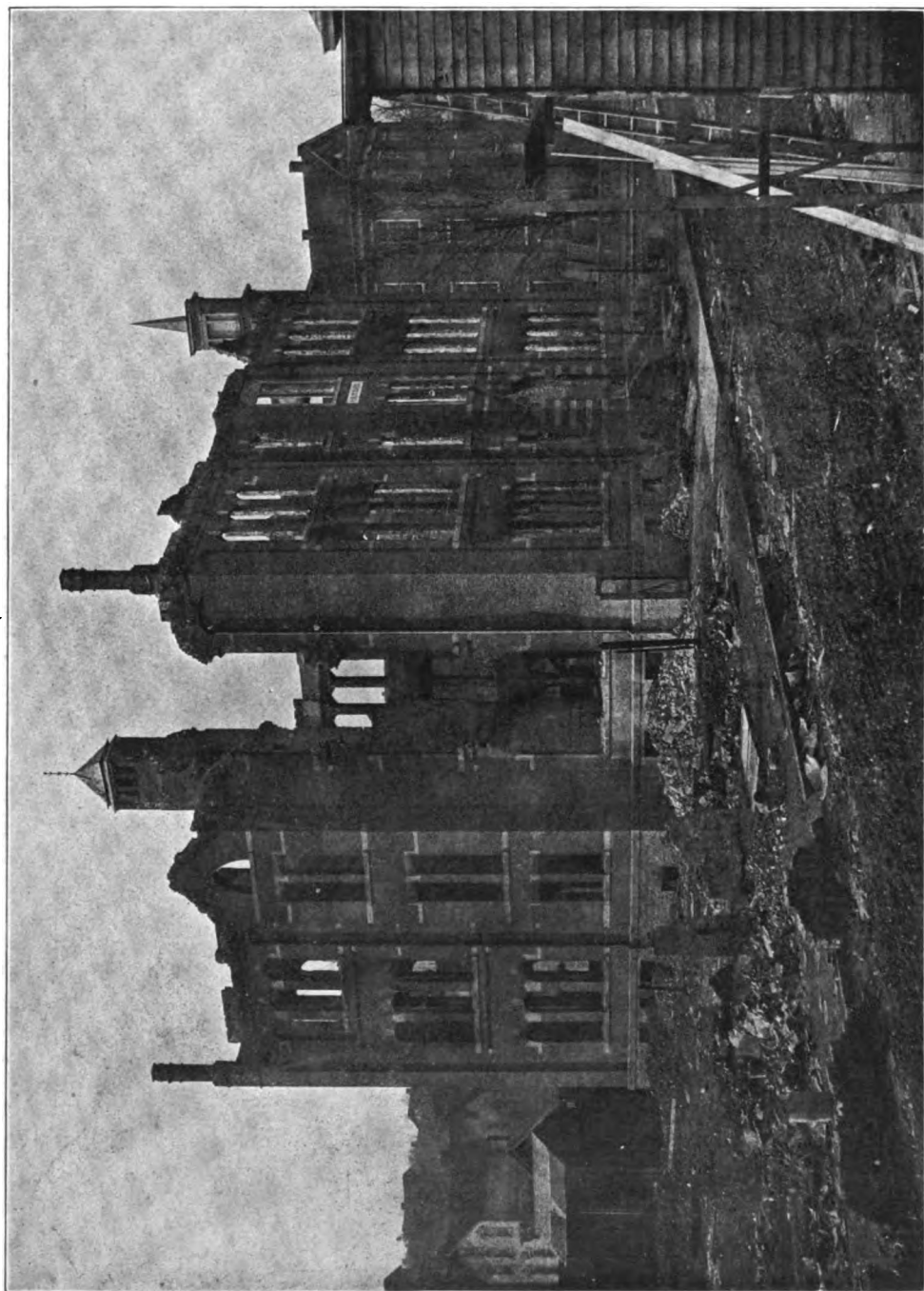




BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF MONONGAHELA IN 1833.



MONONGAHELA, 1908.



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING. Dedicated July 1st, 1881 and destroyed by fire March 3, 1883.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE FIRE.

(Copied from the Daily Republican.)

About 4 o'clock Mr. Simmons in company with some fellow miners going to work discovered the McGregor pine block, corner Main and Fourth Streets on fire. It seemed to them to be just under or just back of the stairway leading to the Record Printing Office, and R. F. Cooper photograph rooms. The alarm was at once given, but never before at any fire have we known so little effort made to awaken the people.

The building in which the fire originated was built last spring, and was a wooden tinder box made of pine lumber, and filled with paint—a mere shell, which was soon in so hot a blaze that it was impossible to pass up Main Street between it and the Central Block, the flames soon spread to the wagon shops adjacent and that too blazed like a straw pile. It was evident that unless something was speedily done the new school house must fall prey to the flames. A feeble effort was made to tear the shops down, but the utter lack of appliances, and the fast encroaching heat soon rendered all attempts in this direction utterly futile. The cry went up "the School House is on fire" and soon the tongues of flame licking the cornice and eating its way into the roof, sent a shudder through the thousands of onlookers, and for a while paralyzed all efforts. Could it be possible, must that splendid building, the pride of our hearts, the magnificent school building, pronounced by the State Superintendent, "the finest in the State"—must it be given a prey to the relentless flames, alas, it is too true, the school house walls stand now in a smoking ruin, all that is left of our yesterday splendid educational establishment. When the school house caught fire, from every window flashed the lurid glare of flames that was eating its decorated beauty, its pictured walls, as the flashes lit up the inside of the rooms where hung flower baskets, where roses bloomed and vines climbed up the lintels, as through the windows one looked to see the roses and pictures and vines fall into the hell of roaring flames, tears came from the eyes of parents and children alike and the teachers stood with groups of pupils about them, crying in mental sympathy.

It was first seen by a party of colored miners going to work at 25 minutes to 4 A. M. Henry Morgan, Fred Randolph, Henry Prior, Ben Montgomery and Joe Simmons, they were coming down Fourth Street from Chess, on the opposite side when Joe saw the smoke coming out of the back hallway and said, "Boys there's a fire". The men rushed to both front and back doors, saw smoke, seeming to come from the stairway partition; they gave the alarm and hallowed for Bob Cooper to get out, knowing that he slept in the building, by this time Lewis McDonald arrived on the ground, the first of any after the alarm, and seeing the state of affairs, rushed back for his ladder and returning bursted in the side door to Leyda's meat shop, what he saw there was smoke and flames bursting through the partition, coming from the direction of the pool room into other parts of the building, they then at once threw the ladder up to Mr. Cooper's sleeping room window, crushed it in, and helped him down the ladder.

From the starting point the fire went up Chess Street burning the McFarland carriage shops and the School House; up Main Street burning McMains residence and the Market Exchange Grocery and also scorching the cornice and roofs up to Alexander's Bank, also the Central Block opposite and the Mrs. Taylor property on Fourth Street.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS.

School house cost.....	\$17,500
School House Furniture and	
Fixtures	5,000
Record Printing Office.....	5,000
Pool Room	1,500
McGregor	4,000
Photograph Gallery (Coop-	
er's)	500
Leyda Meat Shop.....	200
Mrs. Taylor House.....	200
Mrs. Taylor Offices.....	100
McMains	100
Kennedy Brick	1,500
Kennedy Frame	1,200
Byers	1,000
E. Downer	200
W. Scott	50
Mrs. Wallace	250
Mr. Wilgus	4,000
A. Ford	75
McFarland	200
Lennox	65
Mrs. Hill	100
Alf Smith	15
	<hr/>
	\$43,005



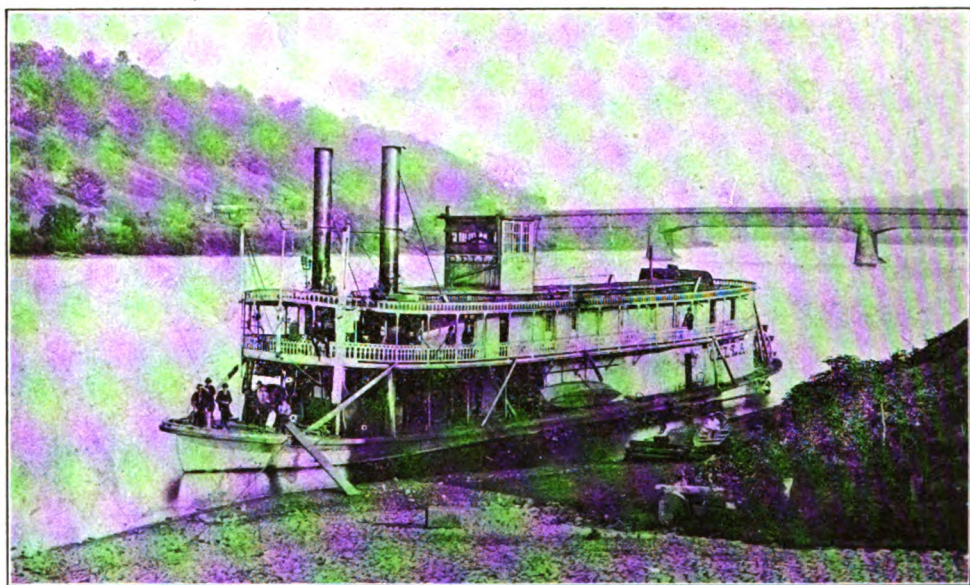
A. C. SAMPSON, SR.

Was born Feb. 15, 1828 near McKeesport, Pa. In his early life he followed the insurance business and was general agent for the Western Pennsylvania. He came to this city in 1853, was elected first president of People's Bank and remained with that institution until his death. He died May 10th, 1872.

AN OLD LAND MARK.

The old covered bridge was built in 1838 by a Mr. Pagan, he being the original contractor, and in order to make the building more complete, he sublet the contracts for different parts, which gave a number of our local men employment.

Sam Devore had the contract for furnishing the stone, and he boated it by a keel boat from the mouth of Maple Creek. This stone was used for the building of the abutments. On the west abutment (on this side of the river) there is a finished stone upon which is carved the names of the officers, directors, contractors and employees of the covered bridge. It lies about four feet underground.



THE STEAMER OELLA AND COVERED BRIDGE.

The covered bridge was built 1838 at a cost of \$60,000 and burned down April 11, 1883. This picture is in the possession of Norman L. Crawford.

At the place where the middle abutment stands, there was a hole about 18 feet deep, and in order to get a foundation, a large hollow box was built, 10x18 ft., and into this stone and cement was dumped until it began to sink, and gradually filled up this hole which made a foundation on which the pier now stands. The wood used to make this box was procured from a sugar grove beyond the driving park.

When the bridge was about half completed, a storm blew it down, many of the workmen escaping just in time to save their lives. Many will remember Mr. Wm. Coulter who fell from this structure and received severe injuries.

(Copied from the *Daily Republican*.)

The bridge caught on fire and burned down April 12th, 1883.

A number of farmers and their wives and daughters who were on this side of the river were taken across on the steamer Stella.

Capt. Layman did good work by towing the burning timber to the opposite side of the river.

Mr. Allan Parkinson, who timed the fire, said it was just four minutes after the fire was discovered, until the whole bridge was in flames, and twenty-seven minutes from the time the first blaze was discovered until the bridge dropped into the water.

A new roof had just been put on a few days before by Wm. Coulter, at the cost of \$2,000.

The Board of Directors at that time were: Wm. Galbraith, Pres.; Wm. J. Alexander, Treas.; Joseph Herron, Sec.; Mgrs. J. B. Finley, Franklin Manown and Frank Williams.



CHARLES CRALL.

Born November, 1800. Died June 22, 1881.

Came to this town in 1829 and rented the ferry from Squire Manown, at the same time running a blacksmith shop on the other side of the river (Carrollton). When the covered bridge was built he started a boat yard at the mouth of Pigeon Creek and built keel boats. His wife was the first person to cross the covered bridge.



GEORGE ALEXANDER KELLER.

Born in Bedford Co., Pa., March 23, 1827 coming to this town when but eight years old and lived here ever since. As a young boy he engaged in teaming and droving and made many trips from Monongahela to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and New Orleans. Mr. Keller assisted in building the stone from Maple Creek, that was used in building the piers of the old covered bridge. He remembers when Wm. Henry Harrison made his trip up the river, on his way to Washington, to take his oath of office in 1840. In 1850 he engaged in the grocery business, later in dry goods and then opened the coal mine on Second street near where the Lutheran church now stands. He purchased the old Carmack Foundry and run it for 18 years selling out to Ancas Graham to enter the river business. In 1895 he purchased the Monongahela Bottling Works and still operates it.



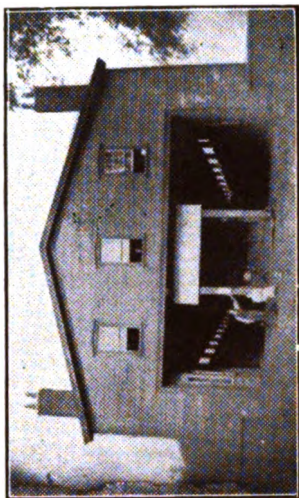
WILLIAM COULTER.

Was born Nov. 11, 1817. He received his education in one of the earliest subscription schools, in this city and attended during the winter season only. At the age of 14 he began working in a brickyard where he remained for three years. He then learned and completed the carpenter and millwright trade. Mr. Coulter for years was the leading contractor of this place, having worked on the old covered bridge, brick row, old central school building, etc.



MRS. MARY ANN PORTER.

Mrs. Mary Ann Porter came to Williamsport the year the covered bridge was built and started a boarding house in the building that stood on the spot now occupied by the Markell building (Cor. Main & Church Alley). Among her boarders were several of the men who were working on the bridge. She died in her 62nd year.



ENTRANCE TO THE COVERED BRIDGE.



BIG FLOOD OF JULY 10th, 1888.
(Taken from Whiskey Point.)

NOTES FROM THE DAILY REPUBLICAN OF JULY 11, 1888, NEXT DAY AFTER THE BIG FLOOD.

The loss at Blythe & Co. Planing Mill will reach between \$15,000 and \$18,000.

James Neel and Wm. Barr lost 13 coal boat bottoms partly fitted up and about \$2,000.00 worth of coal boat sidings.

A bevy of boat excursionists landed at Josiah Blythe gate.

The water came up in the cellar windows at Herrons and Strouses and both families milked their cows this morning in the front yard.

Ben Manown lost over 10,000 cabbage plants that had just been planted last week.

Dr. Wood suffers the loss of his garden and the sweat of his brow.

W. A. Patterson took his horses out of the ugly old sheep shed and houses them in Bryants & Hookers livery.

The water drove all the down town rats up on higher land. Station Agent O'Ehrl said he heard one gray whiskered rat softly singing, "White Wings they never grow weary" while another said "What's the matter with Harrison, He's all right."

The river wall at the old Latta saw mill was washed away during the night.

What damage is done to the Knitting Factory is a question.

The foundry of the Ward Brake and Axel Works caved in about 10:30.

Bowden moved about 11:30. Lewis Carroll struck for shore about midnight. Josh Bush got away about 2 o'clock.

When the rafts broke loose at Blythe & Co's. mill last night, it looked as if the steamer Stella would be wrecked. Capt. Layman was the only man on board, but by a fortunate combination of circumstances the boat was pushed into the eddy and swung safely to a good mooring at the gas house. This morning it was coaled from a loaded car on the railroad and steamed up to the wharf.

The first floor of the flour mill was 6 feet under water and the flour was moved to Hodill's warehouse.

McAllister Mill has several feet of water on the first floor.

Conductor Walters' train was ordered out last night to proceed to Maple Creek to transfer passengers from Conductor Young's train, but the creek bridge was found unsafe and the trip was abandoned.

Prospect point above Gibson's blacksmith shop was constantly crowded with people. The rushing water freighted lumber, drifts, parts of houses, wheat, hay and straw made a spectacle never to be forgotten.

When Theo. Byers opened his store this morning he was startled by the number of rats that had taken refuge from the water in the cellar. A vigorous campaign cleared the rodents from the room.

Among the stuff that went down last evening were 2 flats, 2 barges partly filled with coal, part of a coal tipple with two cars, a platform with one car and a saw-mill. A row of tenement houses were dashed to pieces at the bridge.

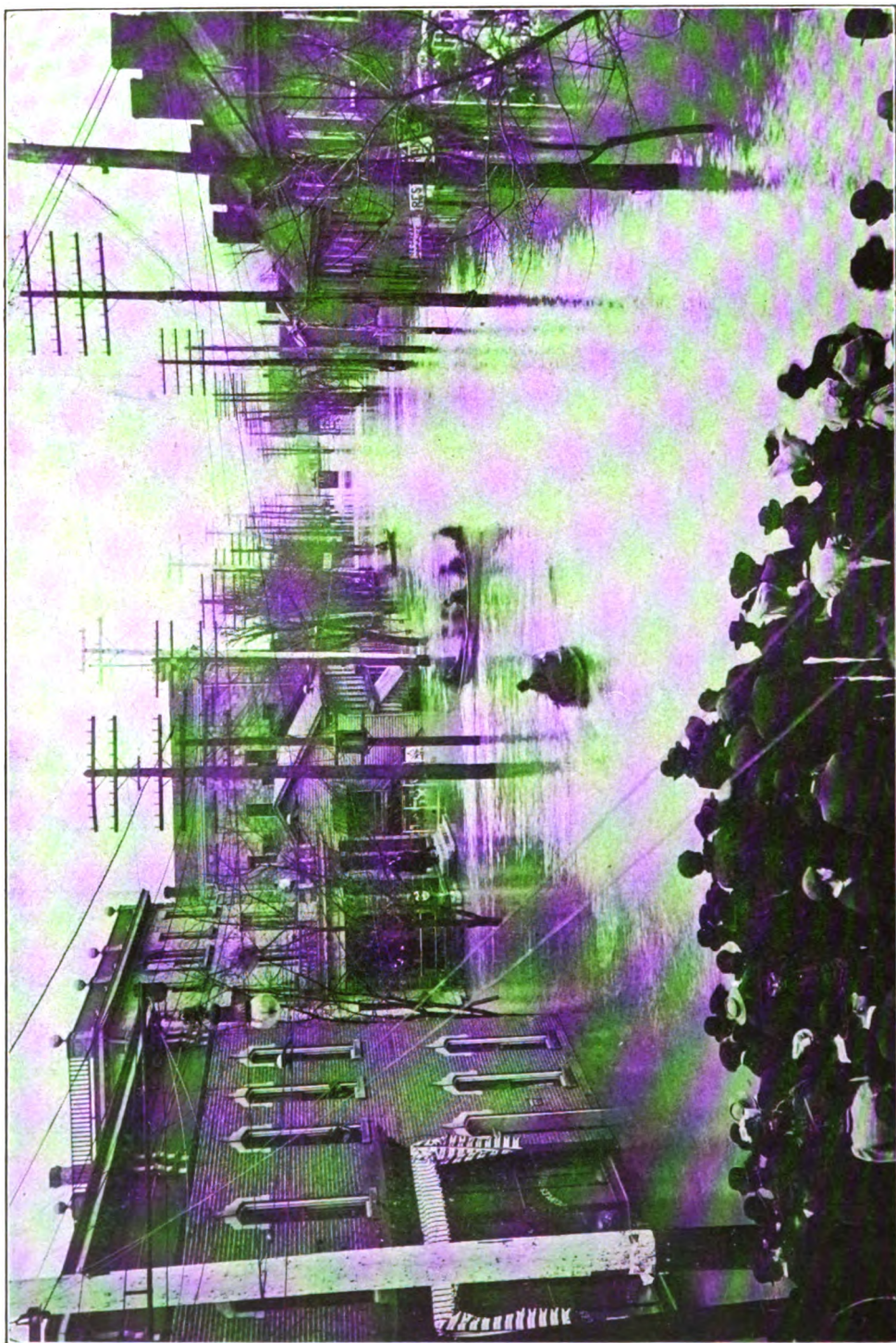
Walter Applegate rescued his bees from the flood and placed them on a flat that was moored at his second story window.

The water was two feet deep on Haley's dining room floor this morning and the family dined out.

The notices put up about the gas works "No loafing on these Premises", looks as though they were posted to warn the frogs and fish.

Other big floods were April, 1852, January, 1862, and January, 1877.

James McGrew says this flood is three feet higher than 1852.



HIGH WATER ON MAIN ST., MONONGAHELA, PA., MARCH 14, 1907.

MONONGAHELA SOLDIERS OF THE CENTURY.

(Copied from the Monongahela City Anniversary Book.)

Throughout the Revolutionary struggle, Augusta County, Virginia, which afterwards became Washington County, Pennsylvania, was strongly represented by both private soldiers and commissioned officers.

"In the fall of 1775, the Seventh Virginia Regiment was recruited and organized by Colonel William Crawford. This was the first considerable body of men raised in the Monongahela country for the Revolutionary service." Colonel Crawford's home was at Stewart's Crossing on the Youghiogheny, what is now New Haven, Fayette County, but many of his men were from the Monongahela Valley, and a number from this immediate vicinity. Colonel John Gibson afterwards commanded this Regiment, which did gallant service throughout the war.

The Thirteenth Virginia was afterwards raised in the same region of country in which the Seventh had been recruited, and did service in the West, being stationed at Fort Pitt and other points on the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.

The historian of Washington County says: "It seems remarkable that the sparsely settled country west of Laurel Hill, and principally the Monongahela Valley, should have been able to furnish two full regiments, (furnishing all the arms for one regiment), and put them into the field by 1777."

An independent company, under the command of Captain Joseph Irwin, had already been raised by Authority of the Laws of Pennsylvania, in that part of Westmoreland County, which is now included in Washington County. This company was incorporated with Colonel Samuel Miles' "Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment." It was subsequently included in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, then in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment and was finally discharged from service at Valley Forge, January 1, 1778, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. During its period of service, this company fought at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Quebbletown (N. J.), Brandywine and Germantown. And upon its roll are found names familiar in local history.

The Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line was also raised in Westmoreland County, and among its officers we find the name of Captain Brady of Washington, while the names bear names familiar in our neighborhood, such as Butler, Wilson and McClure. This regiment was recognized as in the service of the state until after January 1, 1777, when we find it styled "The Eighth Battalion of Pennsylvania Troops in the Continental Service." Showing that it had been assigned to duty in the Continental Line. A roll of the above organization may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1776-77, page 202, also Crumrines History of Washington County.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, there were no military operations of sufficient importance, except the Whiskey Insurrection, to call into active service a soldierly organization, until the War of 1812.

Although the United States did not formally declare war against Great Britain until the 18th of June, 1812, it was the firing of a British Man-of-War



MAJOR JAMES WARNE.

Born Dec. 6, 1779. Died Oct. 28, 1855.

In 1815 James Warne with his brother-in-law, Wm. Parkinson, built and operated the first window glass factory in Western Pennsylvania, he also operated a boat yard and did a general mercantile business. In 1805 he was married to Mary the only daughter of Joseph Parkinson. In 1811, J. Warne was commissioned captain of the Williamsport Rangers of the 53rd Pa. Militia. This company volunteered during the War of 1812 and in the autumn of the same year he was commissioned major of the 1st Battalion in the 3rd Infantry.

into the United States frigate "Chesapeake," on July 18, 1807, that aroused the indignation of the American people, and led to the formation of military organizations. It was at this time that Captain James Warne recruited the company of infantry known as the Williamsport Rangers, and Captain John Shouse organized a troop of Horse, both of which companies actively participated in the war.

The military spirit, at this time, was exceedingly active, and these companies held regular meetings for muster and drill, which were not unmixed with festivity and social enjoyment. In an early Washington County newspaper, we find the following:

Parkinson's Ferry, July 4, 1811.

The Williamsport Rangers, commanded by Captain James Warne, assembled at ten o'clock A. M. After performing various military tactics, they dismissed until three o'clock P. M., when all met at the house of Mr. Joseph Parkinson and partook of an elegant dinner. General John Hamilton and Joseph Becket, Esq., occupied seats at the head of the table, and thirteen toasts were given.

The Williamsport Rangers were mustered for a six months' campaign, under a call from the State of Pennsylvania for fourteen thousand men, and marched to the Canadian frontier.

At Meadville, Pa., the battalion of Washington County troops was joined by the Bradford County Volunteers, under Colonel Piper. A consolidation of the forces took place, and the regimental organization formed, Captain James Warne became the Major, and Lieutenant William Hunter became Captain of the Rangers. Following is the roll of the company at the expiration of its services.

Roll and muster of Captain William Hunter's Company of Infantry, attached to the First Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Shider, in the service of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania Brigadier-General Adamson Tamahill commanding, commencing the 25th of September and ending the 24th of November, 1812, both days included.

Captain—William Hunter.

Lieutenant—John Eckles.

Ensign—Robert McGrew.

1st Sergeant—James Freeman.

2nd Sergeant—William Chalfant.

3rd Sergeant—Jesse Robb.

4th Sergeant—John Watkins.

1st Corporal—Washington Palmer.

2nd Corporal—Frederick Layman.

3rd Corporal—William Crookham.

4th Corporal—Johnson Chalfant.

Fifer—William P. Biles.

Drummer—Henry Pinkney.

Privates—John Bridge, Francis Scott, Samuel Barnett, Joseph Butler, Alexander Jones, William Dalrymple, James Dougherty, Andrew Nicholson, Crawford Dally, Israel Pancoast, John Lefler, William Doyle, Samuel Spraker, William Wallace.

The following is the muster roll of November 6, 1810:

Muster Roll of Captain John Shouse's Troop.

Captain, John Shouse; 1st Lieutenant, John Cooper; 2nd Lieutenant, John Rice; Cornet, Benjamin Dickey; Trumpeter, John Snyder; Privates:—Tunis Newkirk, Samuel Ferguson, Joseph Hamilton, Michael Erich, David Hootman, Noah Fry, Peter Shouse, George Bentley, William Neely, Samuel Clokey, William Scott, Robert Bryan, Charles Bryan, Peter Stacker, Solomon Redd, Adam Stillwagoner, Simon Westfall, Robert McGrew, George Newkirk, Emanuel Quinn, Peter Snyder, John Kerr, Robert Love, James Hamilton, Robert Dunlap, William Wallace, Jr., John Bryan, James Frye, John McCracken, Daniel Thompson, James Anderson, John Boreland, John C. Darl, Thomas Brown, Peter Chesrown, Charles Dougherty, John Keehoe, Moses Wallis, Leonard Everly, James McCorkle, William Phillips, James Dickey, Samuel Vance, George Leyda, Baptist Happer, John Beazle, John Farland, Henry Crawford, David Samuels, George Morton, James McElhatten, John Sickman, David Witherow, Edward Dougherty, Leverton Thomas, Daniel Baxter, Elijah Jones, Martin Emes, Eli Arnold, Aaron Theder.

MEXICAN WAR.

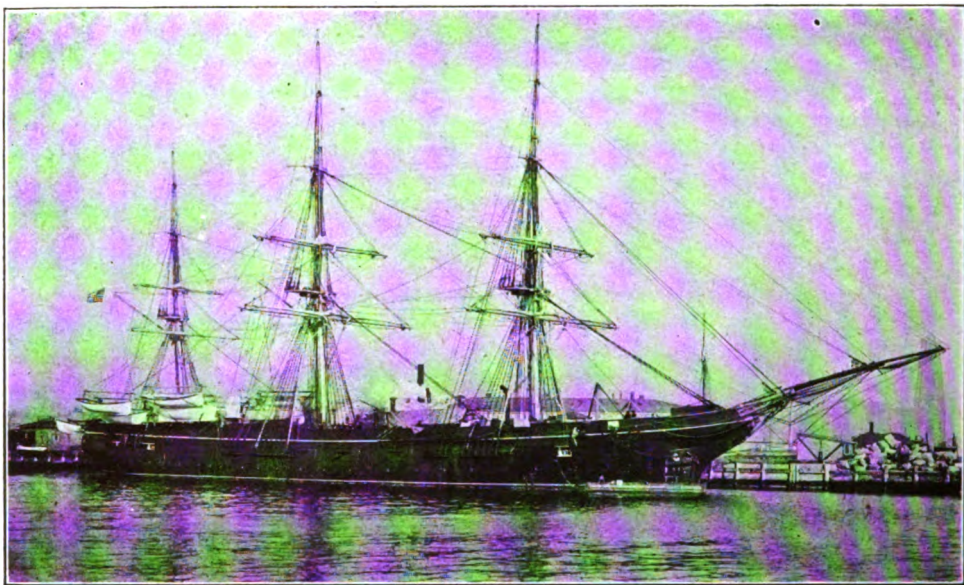
Of this war, Crumrine, in the history of Washington County, gives the following: "In the Mexican War of 1846-48, not more than six men from Washington County entered into the United States service, the principal one of whom was Colonel Norton McGiffin, whose record in it was an honorable one. Of the others nothing is known."

Doctor Alfred Creigh, in his history of the county, written from 1861 to 1870 and published in the latter year, gives the names of the following persons as having been in the Mexican War: "Colonel Norton McGiffin, James Phillips, James Mackey, Henry Woods, and Jack Lowry." To these we can only add the names of Wilson Black and Richard Sparks Cooper, both of this place. The former died at Cincinnati on his way home, the latter died at his home, November 13th, 1857. ,

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Company G. Monongahela Artillery:—

Captain, Robert F. Cooper; 1st Lieutenant, John S. McBride; 2nd Lieutenant, Jesse C. Taylor; 1st Sergeant, William W. Thompson; 2nd Sergeant, John Myers; 3rd Sergeant, Owen Bullard; 4th Sergeant, John S. Slinger; 1st Corporal, Reese Boyd; 2nd Corporal, Benjamin F. Scott; 3rd Corporal, John H. Woodward; 4th Corporal, Alexander O'Donovan; Musician, Frederick Layman and James S. Scott. Privates:—Francis Allen, Harrison Bennington, Michael Barry, John Bellas, William H. Eberhard, John M. Gibbs, William H. Howe, William H. Hoffman, Henry B. King, Andrew Lauderbeck, Sylvester Collins, William Mack, Augustus J. Miller, William Ong, George W. Potts, Joseph G. Keager, George Stewart, Theophilus Van-



SLOOP OF WAR MONONGAHELA.

The MONONGAHELA was a steam sloop of nine guns, built at Philadelphia in 1863 (?) and though built for ocean service was used almost continuously on the Mississippi.

The most important battle in which she was engaged was the Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, when Farragut, lashed to the mast of the HARTFORD, met the southern rams with his wooden vessels. The part the MONONGAHELA took in the great naval contest has been thus described—"The terrible ram TENNESSEE was waiting to smash her side with percussion shell, and, failing in that to crush her oaken ribs as if they were so much card paper. But the MONONGAHELA had fixed up an iron prow and immediately charged the ram but the KENEBEC lashed to her side held her back and the blow glanced off as did the broadside which accompanied it. Finally the TENNESSEE floundered under the walls of Fort Morgan and the union vessels moved on their way up the channel, but the TENNESSEE was after them. The MONONGAHELA was again ordered to attack with her bow which she did repeatedly aided by the turret attacks of the other vessels until the monster was finally beaten."

A true account of this famous encounter in which the MONONGAHELA had so important a part can be found in "The abstract log of U. S. S. Monongahela, Commander, J. H. Strong, U. S. Navy, Commanding." Series I, Vol. XXI, page 829. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, at the Carnegie Library, in charge of Miss Flora Jones. See also Admiral Farragut's report, Series I, Vol. XX, Page 298.

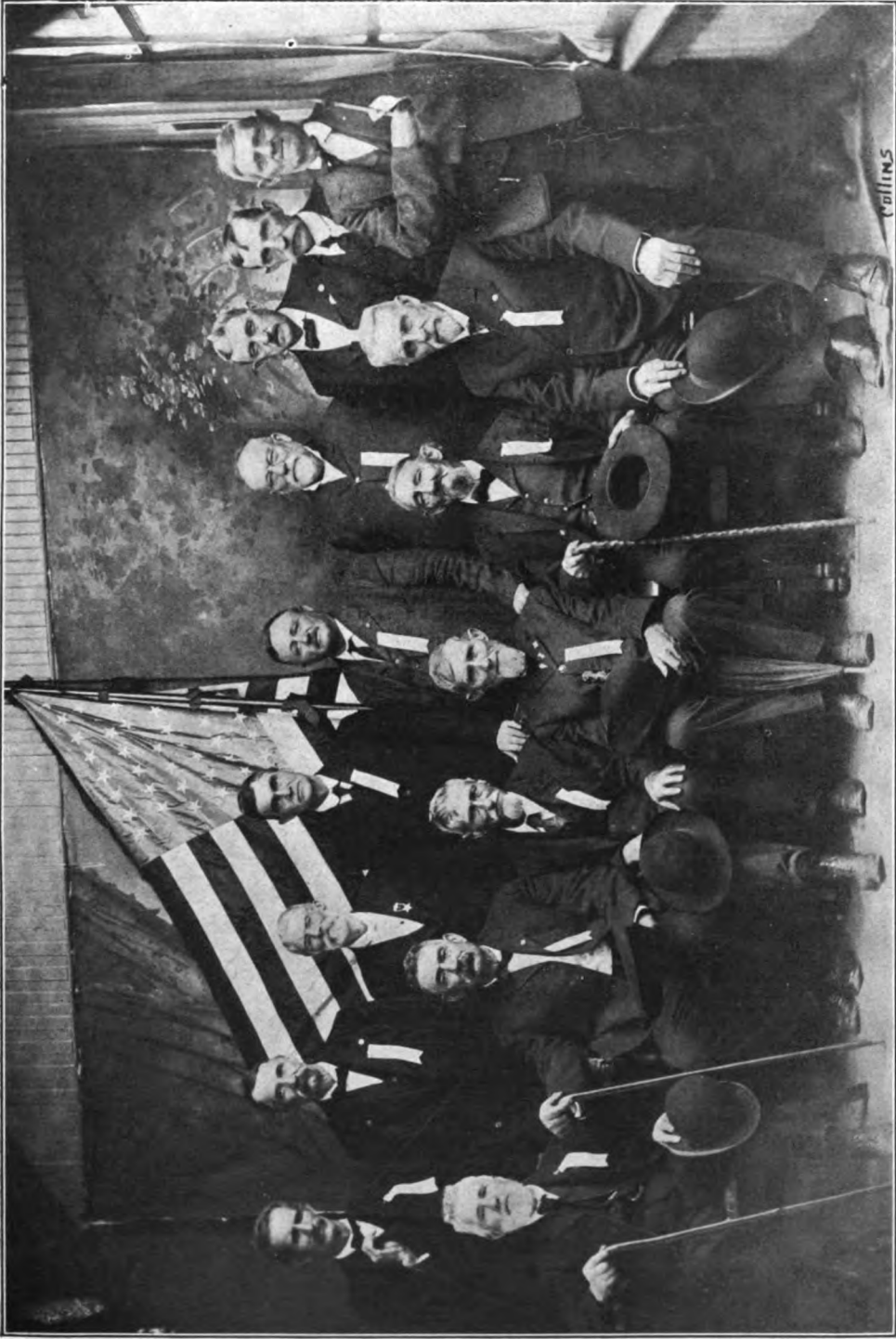
Admiral Farragut, in giving a detailed report regarding the U. S. ships of war, while aboard the Flagship MONONGAHELA, under date of June 15, 1863, says, "Sir I trust that my long experience in the navy, and particular my war experience during the last eighteen or twenty months, will justify my venturing to give an opinion on the subject of our ships of war.

The vessel upon which I have my flag hoisted at the moment (the Monongahela) while superintending the blockade and reduction of Port Hudson, is a remarkable specimen. * * She is a ship of 1,378 tons, larger than our largest class frigates of the old style. * * This ship has two XI-inch guns, one 150-pounder rifle and four howitzers. * * Very respectfully, D. G. Farragut, Rear Admiral.

After the war the MONONGAHELA became a training ship used by the navy until early in this year (1908) it was burned.

V. H.

kirk, James Mehaffy, Thomas Morgan, James S. White, Isaac R. Beazell, John Boyde, Patrick Collins, John C. Dougherty, Andrew Grant, Joseph D. V. Hazzard, James S. Harris, Alexander Haney, William G. Kennedy, Ellis N. Lilly, William S. Cooper, Daniel Mockbee, Hillery Miller, Charles Oliver, Samuel B. Paxton, John Rinard, Alfred L. Seckman, Robert S. Wilson, Charles McCain, William Woodward, Samuel Young, William Boxtrep, Samuel W. Beazell, William B. Brooks, Andrew Elliott, Alexander Gregg, S. Bentley Howe, William H. Heath, David Kearney, James L. Long, George C. Leighty, Thomas Mach, Jacob S. Miller, John Merrick, William Oliver, Samuel Prichard, Reuben Sutton, Jefferson G. Vangilder, David Morton, William T. Meredith, William H. Wickerham, Daniel D. Yates.



COMPANY D, 79th PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
FIRST ROW—Wm. Woodward, Lieut. Culberson, Alex. O'Donovan, Wm. Miller, Joseph Wolf, John Rhinard, Chris Galloway, Sam Chester, Anzi Eckles.
SECOND ROW—John Herringer, Geo. Gibson, Wm. Smith, Sparks Cooper, Wm. Butler, Luke Beagel.

Company D., 62nd Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Battalion from Monongahela City was all mustered into service July 22, 1861.

Alvin King, 1st Lieutenant; James A. McGrew, Moses Arthurs, John Boyde, John B. Baker, Thomas Canfield, Elijah Crall, Joseph W. Flenneken, Joshua Fox, William Gibbs, Charles Gibbs, Meshech Haywood, James Maloy, Robert Milby, Theodore McCain, Jefferson McClean, Thomas McElroy, William Stoops, Thomas Orr Scott, Carr Truxall, Lewis Workman, Cyrus Workman.

Company D, 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Officers:—John S. McBride, Captain; Brisbin Wall, J. D. V. Hazzard, Samuel P. Keller, Alex. O'Donovan, Luke P. Beazel, Michael Berry, John Myers, William B. Brooks, Christopher Gallaway, William Shields, Hugh Pace, John A. Watson, Ianthus Bentley, Samuel Jester, Joseph W. Wolf, John A. Long, William Miller, Henry B. Hart, Abraham Fry, Jr., William Woodward, James W. Downer, John M. Gibbs, Amzi Eckels.



CAPT. JOHN S. McBRIDE.

Privates:—William D. Abbott, James Allen, Christian Anderson, Geo. B. Althouse, John Anderson, Hiram H. Blain, Ishmael Baer, William Baer, William Brown, Hiram Beal, Simon Brownell, Daniel J. Bussard, Henry Blayer, Michael Brauman, William Bugely, John Boyde, James Behanna, William Barringer, John Barringer, George Barringer, Francis Burgan, Vulkert Brooks, William B. Butler, Benjamin Brubaker, William Bennington, D. C. B. Bitting, Thomas Butchard, Samuel Bowermaster, David F. Barkey, Bernard J. Conner, John Cusworth, Lewis Chester, Ephenetus Craven, William S. Cooper, Hezekiah D. Cooper, Sylvester Collins, Lafay Culbertson, William Caldwell, Daniel Donaghy, John M. Ducas, James Dutton, Joseph Demott, William Devlin, Michael Dougherty, John C. Evans, August Enders, Alfred Eckels, Samuel Flowers, William Fundston, John Flowers, Henry Fry, Thomas Fry, Malcomb Ferguson, Edward Fuller, Jacob Fox, James A. Green, Jeremiah Gossert, William P. Gilmer, John Gilmer, Phineas Green, William H. Graham, William Galbraith, John H. Gundy, George W. Gibson, Benjamin F. Hoch, Samuel Heller, James Hook, Samuel Hendrickson, Daniel Hobough, John Hamilton, James P. Hill, John A. Harry, John Hodge, Ludwig Harding, Thomas Jester, Adam S. Johnson, Lewis Jester, H. Knabenshur, Lewis Kintz, William Kauffman, Charles King, Wilson Karnes, Henry Kelly, W. C. Lauderbeck, George Lackens, John A. Miller,

Joseph L. Mohler, David Mentzer, Frederick Moore, Abraham Morgrett, William S. Mellinger, John J. Morris, John H. Miller, William H. Mortimer, Charles Miller, John Morland, Henry McCain, Hugh McGreevy, Patrick McGreevy, Jacob Ostrander, Jacob Potts, William H. Pope, Commodore Price, John Parkinson, William Phelan, George W. Potts, Thomas Pritchard, John B. Powell, John P. Ritter, George Remley, Patrick Rodan, James Rose, Benjamin Rollison, John Rinard, John W. Streling, Thomas R. Storer, Thomas A. Schram, Michael Stern, George H. Stickel, Lewis Starner, William G. Smith, Daniel Stoops, Adam R. Stoler, Franklin Simpson, John M. Stewart, William T. Smith, Aaron Sutman, George Swanger, Frederick Schick, John C. Trout, William Wood, Phillip Wilkinson, Joseph Wilson, William Wilkinson, William Wallace, John Warren, John Wood, John H. Watson, Michael Walter, John Wistler, William K. Wise, William Young, John M. Yohe.

100th Regiment (Roundheads).

Captain, David A. Leckey; James L. McFeeters, Joseph W. Allen, Jesse C. Taylor, Joseph R. McQuaid, Charles Oliver, John C. Dougherty, William Oliver.



JAMES MCGREW.



CAPT. A. B. CAMPBELL.

Company E. 140th Pennsylvania.

Officers: Capt. Aaron T. Gregg, Irvin F. Sansom, Jesse T. Power, Thomas A. Stone, James A. Russell, William D. Lank, William A. McMillan, Francis R. Storer, John Barkley, Samuel Potter, Isaiah Collins, William P. McMaster, George B. Kistler, James Shaw, A. G. Beeson, R. G. S. Smith, B. F. O'Bryon, Abraham Moore, Samuel Pritchard, Simon Inks, George Lafferty, Thomas Kelly, Plumer F. Hall, Harvey Rose, James Rankin, Robert Russell, Albert Herron, Charles F. King.

Privates:—Jackson Ballsinger, Harvey Ballsinger, Benjamin Behanna, Alexander Boniface, William Ballsinger, George Ballsinger, Franklin Barring, A. S. Black, Ely Cady, Samuel Cashdollar, James Chunbic, James Colvin, Andrew N. Crawford, William E. Chester, Samuel W. Cady, James Caskey, Thomas Cole, H. C. Diffenderffer, Stephen Daniels, Francis M. Daniels, John Fell, Zenophon Gamble, Charles Gutter, John Gauley, John S. Hindman, Josiah Holdman, Daniel Handlin, Francis M. Hansel, William Hirst, James Hurley, Jeremiah Huttenhour, Benjamin Ingles, Nathan T. Inlay, John Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jesse L. Jones, William B. Jobb, Levi Keenan, Christopher Lickle, C. A. Lank, Bart Lancaster, James Lytle,

Calvin B. Malaby, And. McWilliams, Henry McKnight, George McMillan, William Pyle, George W. Pritchard, John W. Pearce, Jesse Pearce, Hugh Patterson, Harry Pierce, Robert G. Roberts, Alden Rose, Robert Rudge, William Reynolds, William R. Roberts, Francis Russell, Sparks C. Roberts, Jesse Stricklin, A. B. Smiley, William H. Stickler, William Turner, Roberts Jesse Stricklin, A. B. Smiley, William H. Stickler, William Turner, John W. Thorpe, Robert Wall, William F. White, Joseph Wilster, George Windhurst, Lowrie Williams, Solomon Williams, Joseph J. Woodward.

Ringgold Battalion, 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, 185th in Line.

"Company A."

Louis Arthur, Sergeant; John W. Ellwood, Andrew B. Grant, Thomas H. Reeves, Archibald Hill, Joseph Householder, George V. L. Millinger, John Q. Manning, Lewis Noel, Adam Wickerham, David D. Williams, Leman Williams, William White.

"Company B."

Cyrus K. Baxter, Abram Van Voorhis.

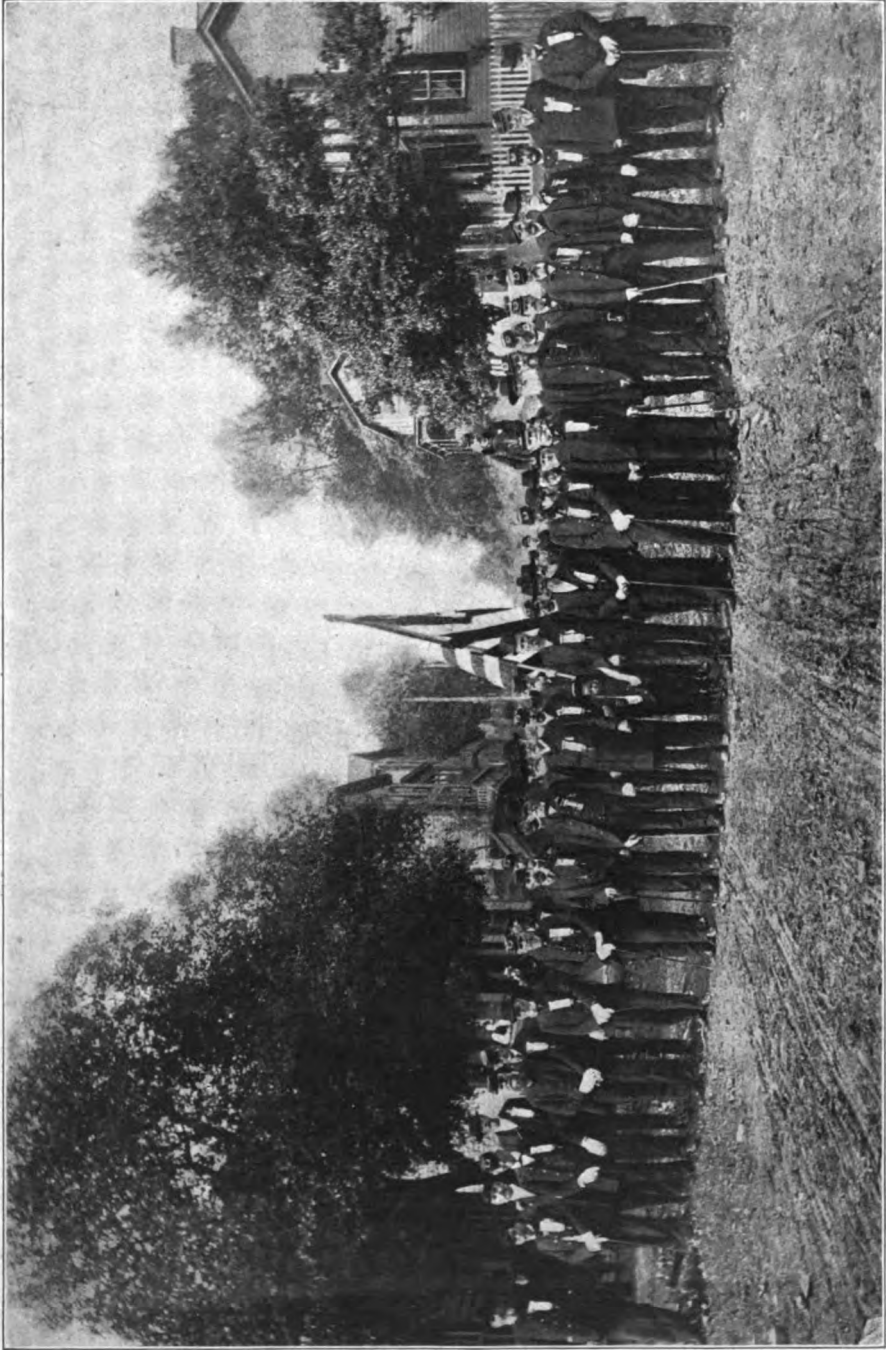
"Company D."

Robert Galbraith, George Keihl, Samuel B. McClean, Benjamin B. Taylor, James S. Wickerham, W. H. H. Wickerham.

"Company E", 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Milton W. Michener, Captain; James Y. Chessroun, Felix Boyle, Robert S. H. Keys, James B. Gibson, Clinton Teeple, James E. Rial, Jesse M. Teeple, Thomas Flanigan, David H. Williams, George Robson, John McCracken, John Behanna, Sr., Robert White, James F. Henry, Isaac Loman, Thomas McCallister, David S. Behanna, William W. Hess, Peter Stacker, John S. Yohe, Samuel Wright, James Kearney, John Leyda, Enoch J. Newkirk, Vear E. Porter, Christ E. Keochline, Andrew McDonald, Hiram Myers, William White, Aaron Sutman, Henry Robson, Joseph McClure, John Lutes, George Lutes, Joseph A. Scott.

Privates:—Andrew Amos, Vincent Amos, Abraham Anderson, John Atcheson, Samuel Atcheson, Francis Allen, James W. Baxter, George W. Bowen, Benjamin F. Bowen, Jacob W. Beck, Alexander Behanna, Samuel Behanna, John Behanna, Samuel Black, John Boyle, Jr., David Byers, James Boyle, Jacob Baker, Richard Burns, Jerome G. Byers, James Craven, Samuel Caldwell, John W. Craven, Abner J. Craven, John A. Crouch, David Clark, David Craven, John Dolen, W. H. H. Degarmo, Holladie Donaldson, Hiram Degarmo, John Hamilton, Era'n Hendrickson, Edw. Hendrickson, Henry Hillman, Noah Henry, Will Hendrickson, Benjamin F. Helmick, Henry L. Hagerty, Robert Jones, John B. Jordan, Cordemia B. Jordan, Andrew Kemble, James Kerns, John M. Kiehl, Benjamin F. Leonard, Henry Lever, Isaac Leyda, Joseph Marker, Marcus Mellinger, Samuel Marker, Robert Molden, Jacob Molden, William Mitchell, Jeremiah Myers, Thomas H. Moffit, Eli Mancha, Eli A. Miller, Samuel A. Munn, Henry Minks, John S. Manown, Alexander K. McKee, George W. McClain, John S. McDonald, James H. McCallister, George W. Orbin, Joseph Ostander, Clark Preston, Elymas Petit, John Purcill, Enoch S. Pollock, Marshall Robinson, George W. Robb, Charles Rose, John Stacker, Frederick Surg, John M. Sutman, Samuel Sullivan, John Snyder, Boyde E. Sumney, James B. Smith, William P. Starr, Thomas W. Teeple, Charles F. Troeschler, John C. Thompson, John Trushler, James M. Williams, Peter Young.



G. A. R. TAKEN ON MAY 30th, 1890.
At the corner of 2nd and Chess Sts.

12th Pennsylvania Reserves, 41st of the Line.

George A. Campbell, Samuel Applegate, Jacob Baldwin, Allen Camp-
9th Reserves, 38th of the Line.

Andrew P. Morrison and William Bailey.

102nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dr. M. P. Morrison, James McKelvey, John McKelvey, James McKelvey.

155th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William H. King, David Allen, Bradford Allen, William P. Ketchum, William Fullerton, James H. Lutes, Oliver Gamble, William S. Hindman.

193rd Regiment—"100-Day" Men.

In July, 1864, when the Rebel General Early approached Washington City via the Shenandoah Valley, considerable raiding was done in Pennsylvania by small bodies of Confederate cavalry. To prevent this and guard the railroads, Governor Curtin issued a call for a number of "One Hundred Day" men. Under this call, the 193rd regiment was organized, and in Co. H of this regiment we find from Monongahela City the following enlistments:

Mustered in July 19, 1864, mustered out November 9, 1864, Jesse Gibbs, Joseph Armstrong, Thomas Berringer, Van Hillman, John Hefligh, George Piles. This regiment was well drilled, and did valuable service in the emergency.

"MILITIA OF 1862."

Company G, 18th Pennsylvania.

Soon after the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862, it became evident that the commander of the Confederate forces would attempt an invasion of the Northern States.

The Union Army, under General McClellan, had not at that time shown its ability to successfully cope with the army under General Lee, having been forced from the Peninsula and twice defeated at Manassas.

The whole North at once assumed the most feverish state of excitement. On the 4th of September, 1862, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling on the people to arm and prepare for defense. On the 10th, the danger having become imminent, the enemy being already in Maryland, he issued a general order, calling on all able-bodied men to enroll and hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. On the 11th, under authority of the President of the United States, the Governor called for fifty thousand men, directing them to report by telegraph for orders.

Two thousand men, organized and equipped, reported on the 12th at Harrisburg. In less than one week fifteen thousand men were pushed to Hagerstown and Boonsboro, and ten thousand to Green Castle and Chambersburg. Many of these stood in line listening to the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery while the battle raged at Antietam. Governor Curtin in his message said, "Twenty-five thousand more were on the way," but the result of the battle was such that their services were not needed.

In this emergency and to his call, responded from this town perhaps the most remarkable body of men that enlisted from here during the war—remarkable in this, that they represented every calling and walk in life, had large social and financial interests, and that they have largely remained permanent and substantial citizens.

A company of eighty-two men left here by boat on the morning of September 16th, arrived in Harrisburg on the morning of the 17th, were armed, equipped, assigned to the 18th Regiment, commanded by Colonel L. McClay, marched to the front, participated in one of the most exciting campaigns, and were almost immediate onlookers of one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

General McClellan in his writing to Governor Curtin says of the militia: "The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania hastened to the defense of their frontier had a great influence upon the enemy, and although they did not participate in the battle, the moral support was none the less mighty."

Company G turned in their arms and equipments at Harrisburg and returned to Monongahela City, arriving Sunday morning, September 28th, having been absent just twelve days. Captain Wm. J. Alexander has a diary containing a very complete and interesting account of this company, which he commanded. We are also indebted to him for the following roll and record of members:



JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Born December 4, 1816 in the old Homestead on Pigeon Creek. He followed the carpenter trade most of his life. His death occurred on June 22nd, 1900.



WILLIAM WICKERHAM.

Born 1800. Died October, 1870.

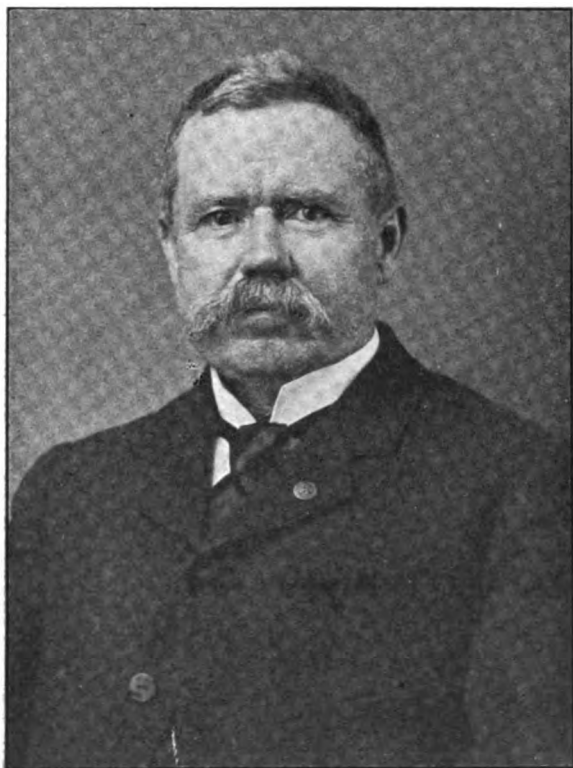
Was a son of Adam Wickerham, the owner of all the land (from the Old City Hotel, down to Dry Run, and back on the hill to the old Kearney's place) until 1833. His grandfather and uncle served in the early Indian Wars in Kentucky. His grandfather took part in the Whiskey Insurrection. During the Civil War Mr. Wickerham sent three sons to the front and when the rebels advanced to Antietam, he, himself, sixty years of age, shouldered a musket and went, under Capt. Wm. J. Alexander, to the front. In his early life he served as a member of the Jackson Guards under Capt. Sam Morgan.

William J. Alexander, Captain; Irvin C. Stump, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. H. Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant; Benjamin G. Dickey, Reese Boyd, Richard C. King, Wm. T. Campbell, Oliver C. House, Dr. George A. Linn, John K. Long, William Rabe, Samuel Hughes, A. V. Graham, Reuben J. Sutton, James Blythe, Samuel Applegate, Franklin M. Steep, Sheshbazzar Bentley, Sheshbazzar Bentley, Jr., J. H. Barkett, John Blythe, James Clemens, John Clemens, Jr., Moses Colvin, Dewitt C. Collins, Thomas Collins, Jr., Frederick Cooper, Edward Corrin, Joseph Davey, Samuel Devore, Madison David-

son, Thomas J. Frye, J. Barclay Finley, Joel T. Ferree, Robert Figley, John L. Gee, Henry Gibson, James T. Gibbs, Noah Grant, Samuel C. Hill, John C. Houston, Westley W. Hess, D. Ralston Hamilton, John Henning, Jackson Jones, Dr. Ephraim L. King, James Kearney, Shesh B. Kennedy, James Kennedy, David Kennedy, George V. Lawrence, T. J. Stockton McCurdy, George V. L. Mellinger, James McGrew, Benjamin P. Phillips, T. H. Baird Patterson, Hiram Rabe, Joseph C. Robinson, John Shannon, Thomas Storer, Jr., Charles W. Scott, William Stockdale, Joseph H. Scott, Alexander Mason Smith, Thomas Martin Scott, Josiah Taylor, Ulysses R. Teeple, R. Daniel Teeters, J. C. Totten, L. R. Valentine, Clinton VanVoorhis, William Wickert, S. Clark Wilson, Robert Williams, William P. Wilson, David W. Williams, William Wall, David D. Yohe, Isaac Yohe, Isaac Yohe, Jr., John Patterson, John C. Brown.

6th Heavy Artillery, 212th of the Line.

James W. Downer, Wm. Woodward, William Blythe.

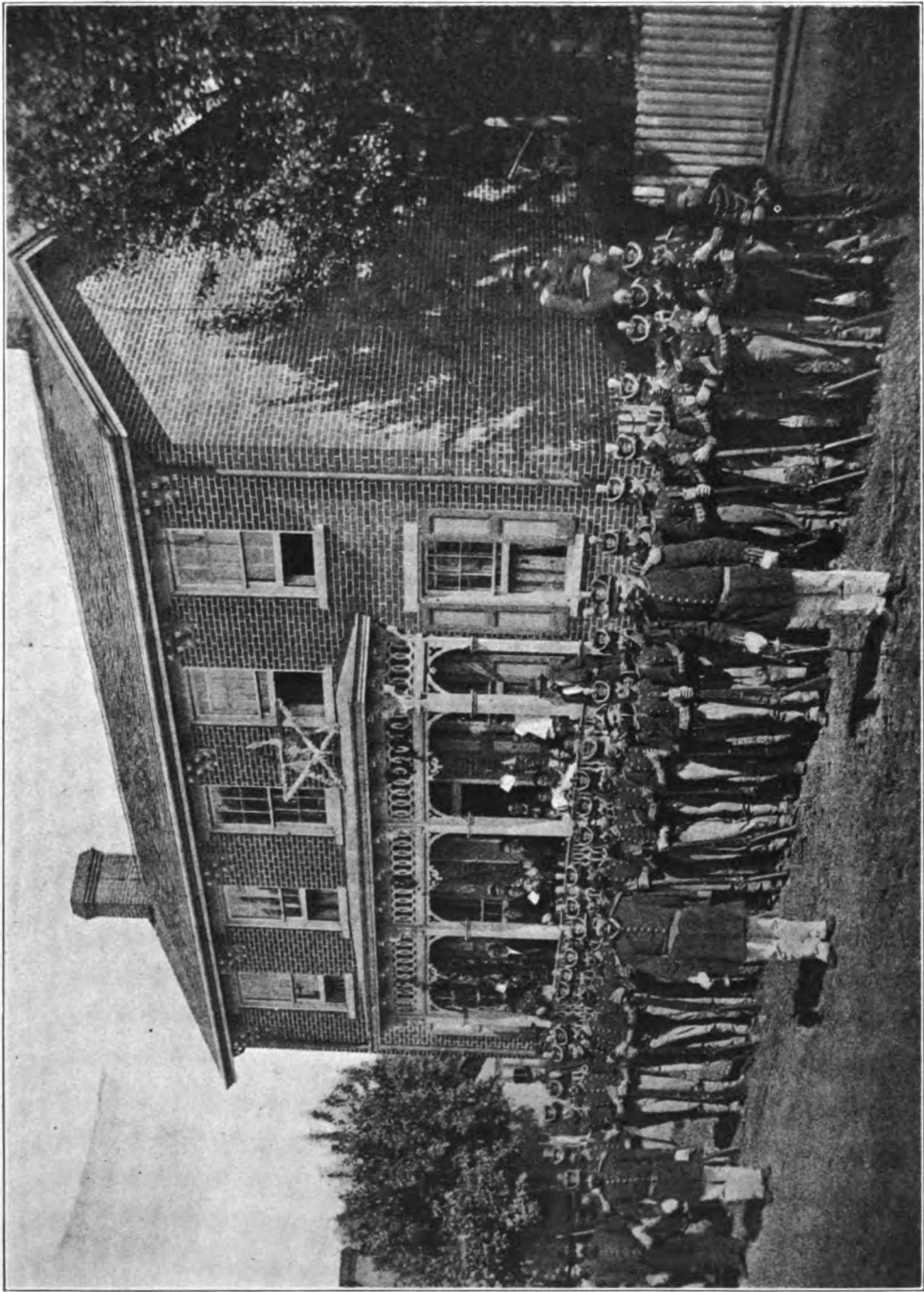


LEVI B. CAMPBELL.



ROBERT I. ROBINSON.

Was born in Monongahela in 1846 and while a young boy learned the shoe-maker trade. When the Civil War broke out, while yet a lad of 18, he enlisted in Co. E, 119th Pa. Vol. and served 3 years. After his return from the war he opened a shoe store, which business he conducted until his death. He served many times in council and was twice the president. He died March 9, 1904.



MONONGAHELA LIGHTS GUARDS.

Camp S. Hartranft, Latrobe, Sept. 8, 1875. J. D. V. Hazard, Capt.; John F. Bowman, 1st Lieut.; Geo. F. Gregg, 2nd Lieut.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF MONONGAHELA.

By Capt. J. D. V. Hazzard.

The first military organization which I can remember well was the Monongahela Artillery. It could get but one piece of artillery and so was mustered as infantry but paraded with the gun. This company joined the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteers under Captain R. F. Cooper. After three months service in the war, Captain Cooper went into the regular army and the company joined the 79th Pennsylvania as Company "D", First Lieutenant John S. McBride becoming captain. This organization was kept up until the close of the war. About three years after the war the Light Guards were organized and became Company "A", 10th Pennsylvania National Guard. Captain J. DeV. Hazzard was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment just before the railroad riot when an order came from Harrisburg to organize a regiment in the State to be of ten companies and recruited from the regiment. Company "A" was selected and became Company "A", First Pennsylvania Volunteers and served three months. Captain Hazzard remained with the company, resigning the Lieutenant Colonelcy, General Hartranft promising to not appoint any field officers for this First regiment save the Colonel, and he kept his promise. This was the time we lost the name of Light Guards, and Company "A" of the 10th kept on to this day, and although many miles from it I have kept a tag on it and am glad to know of its good standing.

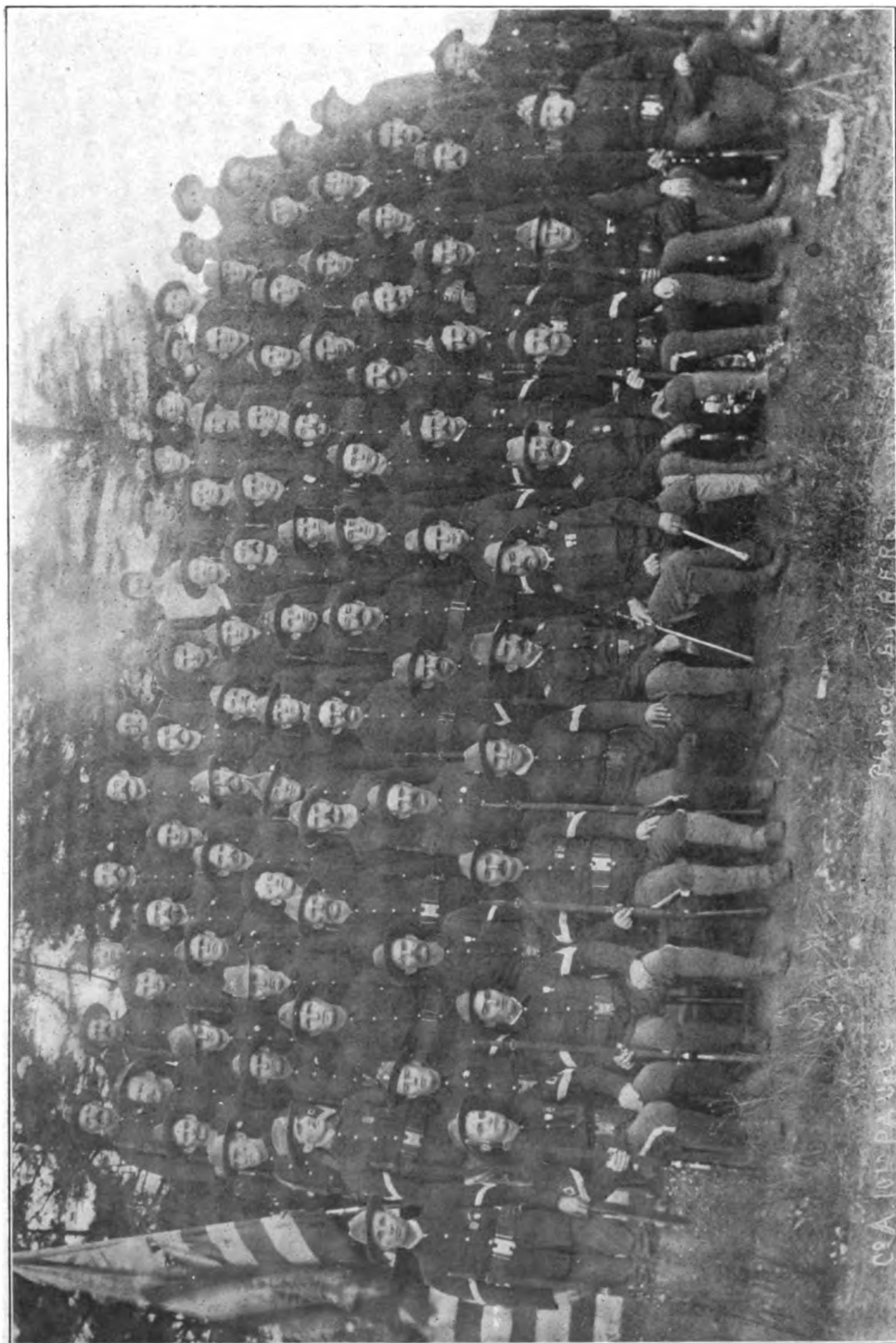
CO. A, 10th PA. VOL. INFANTRY.

By Dr. Porter M. Wall.

Pursuant to orders issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Co. A, 10th Infantry, N. G. P., left Monongahela City on the evening of April 27, 1898, bound for Mt. Gretna, where the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were being mobilized. On the 11th day of May following the members of the Company, as well as the other organizations of the Tenth Regiment, were mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the Spanish-American war.

The Regiment remained in camp until the 18th day of May, when orders were received by Col. Hawkins to proceed to San Francisco with his command, there to embark on transports for Manila, Philippine Islands. The next morning found the regiment in Pittsburgh, where hundreds of our fellow townsmen as well as citizens from every town represented in the regiment, met us to bid us farewell and God speed on our long journey to the far east.

We arrived in San Francisco on the 25th of May, and went into quarters at Camp Merritt. June 14th the regiment, after being equipped according to U. S. regulations, embarked on the transport Zealandia, the expedition being under command of Brig. Gen. Francis Greene. On the way to the Philippines we stopped two days at Honolulu, and on the 17th of July arrived in Manila



COMPANY A, 10th REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.
 On their return from the Philippines August, 1899.
 (Picture taken in San Francisco, Cal.)

Bay. On the 21st we went into quarters at Camp Dewey, six miles from Manila.

The interval between July 21 and July 31st was devoted to building intrenchments. A new line of intrenchment was made out shortly after the arrival of the Tenth Regiment, and this line was sufficiently finished on July 31st to furnish excellent protection to the troops. On the 31st of July the Tenth Regiment was detailed for outpost duty, the term being twenty-four hours. During the day there was no movement or firing of any account from the enemy or our forces, our troops being engaged in strengthening their position.

About 11 p. m. the Spaniards opened a heavy fire of shell from four pieces of artillery, which continued for half an hour, but caused no material damage to our works, nor casualties to our troops. The Spaniards continued advancing with a heavy line of infantry, firing by squads, until within about four hundred yards of our line, when halting. They delivered many volleys from their entire line, continuing three hours.

During this engagement, which lasted until 3:00 o'clock in the morning, Co. A was stationed on the left of the line, with the Second Battalion of the regiment, under command of Major Bierer, and with the other members of the command, firmly held their position all through the fight.

During this action Private Arthur Johnson and Corporal Harvey Funkhouser were severely wounded. The former was later discharged on account of disability.

With the regiment Co. A. continued on outpost duty until the fall of Manila, on the 13th of August.

On the 1st day of December, 1898, Co. A was ordered to Corregidor Island, where, in conjunction with Co. B, the battalion being under command of Maj. Cuthbertson, guard duty was performed at the convalescent hospital.

On the 14th of May 1899 Co. A, as well as Co. B, returned to Cavite, having been relieved from duty on the island. With the other members of the regiment the Company did scouting duty until the 28th of June.

On June 22nd, 1899, orders were issued for the regiment to embark on the transport Senator for the United States, to be mustered out. The departure, however, was delayed until the 29th and 30th. On the 1st of July, 1899, the regiment sailed for San Francisco, California. The voyage home was through a part of Japan, stopping five days at Nagaska; touching next at Yokohama, where shore leave was given members of the regiment.

Col. Alexander Hawkins, commanding the regiment, died on board the transport "Senator," at sea on the 18th of July. From that time until the end of the voyage the ship's flag was carried at half mast, a mute signal that conveyed to the waiting populace in the Bay of San Francisco the bereavement the regiment had undergone in the death of its beloved commanding officer.

The regiment disembarked August 3d, and went immediately into camp at the Presidio, where it was mustered out of service on the 22d of the month, after a service of sixteen months, most of which had been spent in the far-off Philippines.

On the 22d a special train of three sections carried the Regiment back to Pennsylvania, the first welcome of the Keystone State being extended at New Brighton.

In the afternoon the regiment reached Pittsburgh, where a royal welcome was accorded to the command, President McKinley being present to grace the occasion, and delivering one of the noted addresses of his administration on that occasion.



COL. ALEXANDER HAWKINS

After the reception at Schenley Park the members of the different companies left for their respective homes. Co. A, arrived at Twelfth street at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and were enthusiastically received by the population of the entire town. It was a royal "home coming" to the boys, and one they will never forget.

Following is roster of Co. A.

Capt. Gustave Schaaf	Corpl. Wm. McGregor
1st Lieut. Robert Tidball	Corpl. Joseph Kennedy
2nd Lieut. John A. Ewing	Corpl. Sherman Ingram
1st Sergt. Gustave D. Schaaf	Corpl. Moses Robin Smith
Q. M. Sergt. Jonas Gee	Corpl. Oliver Gee
Sergt. Charles P. Keller	Corpl. Porter Wall
Sergt. Wiley McConnel	Corpl. Stephen Frye
Sergt. Wm. H. Cundall	Corpl. Frank E. Yohe, Jr.
Corpl. Harry Teeple	Musician Geo. H. Mackey
Cook Chas. E. Louis	

PRIVATES.

Edward L. Adams
Geo. Anderson
Emery V. Baldwin
Robert Barret
Andrew Baxter
J. Lexington Bell
Samuel Binner
John Boyd
John Brown
John Byers
Chas. Campbell
Wm. Collins
Daniel Craig
Frederick E. Craft
Alexander W. Darragh
Meikel Dessing
Frank Devinney
Russel DeWalt
Colvin H. Dills
Frank Downer
Chas. Downer
Geo. W. Downs
Frederick Enos
Alvin W. Fass
Grant F. Fasnacht
Duncan Ferguson
Wade Ford
Blanchard H. Forsythe
Ernest A. Foster
Herman B. Furlong
John E. Greene
Samuel M. Gibson
Bert Harris
Chas. Heasley
Wm. Herron
Harry Holland
Jos. A. Hoffman
Wm. Hughes
Wm. Hunter
Robert Jolliffe
Mortimer Jones
Alexander P. Kirkpatrick
Frank Kundle
Wm. M. Long
Jos. Miller
Jas. A. Melville

Wm. H. McCain
Robt. H. McKinnis
Jos. Norris
Carl Paxton
Harry H. Peterson
Jos. Phillips
Harry Powers
Wm. Pritchard
Chas. Pritchard
Wm. Ray
Dick Reed
Chas. C. Renouf
Peter Reiter
Francis Roberts
Henry Roush
Theo. Schroer
Wilber S. Shepler
John Stager
Jos. A. Sumney
Chas. Sutman
Edwin Tombaugh
John Uhlman
Wm. J. VanVoorhis
Jesse J. B. Wall
Chas. Wolf
John Warren

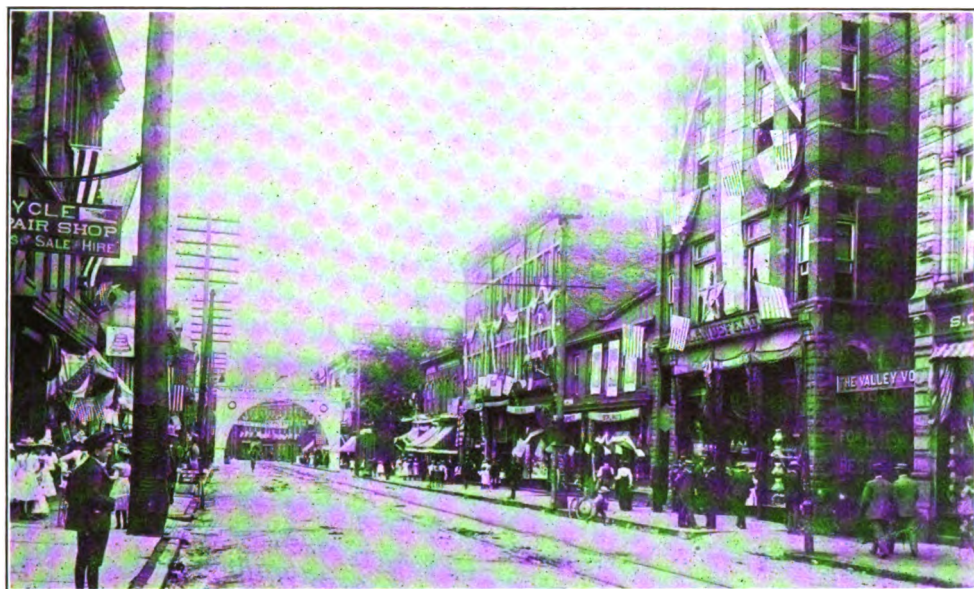
CO. A. VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt. John Daniels
Privates Harry G. Bagnell
Harry Heckathorn
Alexander Coulter
Robt. I. Panwart

DISCHARGED.

Sergt. Harry Palmer
Sergt. Harry Landefeld
Corpl. Harry Funkhouser
Private Arthur Johnson
Private Harry M. Brewer
Private Geo. A. Rowe
Private David D. Moniger
Private Chas. Woodward
Private John Miller
Private David Kick
Private Frank Wall

James Stockton Keys enlisted with Co. H. and served until the 10th was mustered out.



COL. HAWKINS MEMORIAL ARCH,

Built for the Reception of Company A, Aug. 30, 1899 on their return from the Phillipine Islands.



COXEY'S ARMY GOING UP PIGEON CREEK, MCNONGAHELA, PA., IN THE FALL OF 1894.



MISS LIZZIE LOCKHART.

A REAL DAUGHTER OF 1812.

Elizabeth Porter Lockhart is perhaps the only living daughter in Monongahela of a Soldier of 1812. She was born in 1834 and has been identified with our town all her life, a most useful and respected citizen. Her father William Lockhart, enlisted in Chester Co., Penn., and entered the army at 19 years of age, fought two years and then entered the state militia as first lieutenant and was mustered out as Colonel.

His widow Mary Porter Lockhart received as pension 160 acres of land near where the city of Columbus now stands. Miss Lockhart was a teacher in the Public School and declined to run for school director. She is a faithful and constant member of the Presbyterian Church, was a Sunday School teacher as long as her health permitted, and was Treasurer of our Foreign Missionary Society for twenty-five years and only resigned when sight failed her. She has been totally blind for 12 years, and her resignation as Treasurer of the society was accepted only on account of failing sight.

Miss Lockhart is a woman of great firmness and courage, she does not murmur or complain of her great affliction. She attends church when able and is interested in church and missions. Miss Lockhart comes of good old stock, her mother Mary Porter Lockhart was a Godly woman, the morning and evening family worship was never omitted in her home. The Porter sisters, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Patton, and Mrs. Lockhart, were all identified with the earlier history of our town; they were gentle women of the old school of which we find so few now; they believed it better to be nobly great than nobly born. Their bodies all lie in our beautiful cemetery on the hill, awaiting the resurrection of the just. James William Lockhart, only brother of Miss Lockhart, died many years ago. Hewas an upright and useful citizen, was in a fair way to be one of the wealthy men of our town. He was a trusted employee of Alexanders Bank for many years. At the time he was stricken by death was interested in putting up our telegraph lines and laid out the lower part of our town in lots.

NAMES OF DAUGHTERS RESIDING IN MONONGAHELA, WHOSE FATHERS SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Mrs. Alvin Sloan,	daughter of Isaac W. Patterson, Ohio.
Mrs. C. C. Stange,	daughter of David Landis, Penna.
Mrs. Elizabeth Beck,	daughter of William P. Wilson, Penna.
Mrs. Ida Kiddie Doney,	daughter of David Doney, Penna.
Mrs. Mary Davidson,	daughter of William Bennington, Penna.
Mrs. Idesta Dollman,	{ daughters of Aaron Gregg, Penna.
Miss Lida G. Gregg,	
Mrs. Benjamin Ross,	{ daughters of Samuel B. Bentley, Penna.
Miss Millie Bentley,	
Mrs. James Corrin,	daughter of Adam Wickerham, Penna.
Miss Jennie Hammond,	{ daughters of John Hammond, Penna.
Mrs. Wilhelm Alten,	
Miss Mary Hammond,	{ daughters of Emmett Ross, Penna.
Miss Pearl Ross,	
Miss Lillie Ross,	daughter of Hugh Flannigan, Penna.
Mrs. Alice Patterson,	{ daughters of David Williams, Penna.
Rosella Williams,	
Adele Williams,	daughter of James Blythe, Penna.
Mrs. Thomas Buchanan,	{ daughters of J. M. Cline, Penna.
Mrs. Theodore Byers,	
Mrs. Rush Palmer,	{ daughters of William Boyd, Penna.
Mrs. John Summerville,	
Mrs. Bert Boyles,	{ daughters of George Bayha, Penna.
Mrs. Agnes Myers,	
Mrs. Lydia Luker,	daughter of William M. Boggs, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret Watson,	daughter of John M. Sutman, Penna.
Mrs. David E. Davis,	daughter of George A. Linn, Penna.
Miss Lillian Sutman,	daughter of Ruffner, Penna.
Mrs. Hallie Swaney,	daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Penna.
Mrs. Gustave Lorber,	daughter of Esek Nichols, Ohio.
Mrs. Sam P. Yohe,	daughter of Daniel Shaner, Penna.
Miss Anna Nichols,	daughter of John Ray, Penna.
Mrs. T. A. Hamilton,	daughter of Chillion W. Hazzard, Penna.
Lucile Irene Ray,	daughter of Joseph E. Robinson, Penna.
Harriet H. Hazzard,	{ daughters of Clark Wilson, Penna.
Mrs. Charles Yohe,	
Mrs. Everet Sleppy,	{ daughters of William H. Wilson, Penna.
Mrs. Joseph Yohe,	
Mrs. William Alexander,	{ daughters of John P. Norman, Penna.
Mrs. John Jenkins,	
Miss Eliza Wilson,	{ daughters of William DeWalt, Penna.
Miss Maude Norman,	
Miss Mary Norman,	{ daughter of James DeWalt, Penna.
Mrs. George Field,	
Mrs. Edward Yohe,	
Miss Gladys DeWalt,	
Mrs. Albert Bryan,	

Miss Mary Bryan,	}	daughters of Joseph A. Bryan, Penna.
Miss Jessie Bryan,		daughter of Washington Boyd, Penna.
Mrs. Oliver Gee,	}	daughters of George W. Gibson, Penna.
Mrs. Joseph Rinehart,		
Mrs. John Smith,	}	daughters of Samuel Sullivan, Penna.
Miss Mary Gibson,		
Mrs. Thomas Thornley,		
Miss Eva Sullivan,		
Mrs. Gussie Stewart,		daughter of Sam Borland, Penna.



ADAM AUGHENDOBLE

Was born Aug. 14, 1823 in Bavaria, Germany. His mother dying when he was quite young he went to live with his uncle and while there learned the weaver's trade. In 1852 he embarked for America and after a voyage of 7 weeks landed at Baltimore, Md. He came to Washington County and worked on a farm for Maj. Mellinger, also James Stockdale and in 1865 came to Monongahela. Shortly after coming to Monongahela he was engaged as superintendent of the cemetery where he served until a short time before his death.

THE MONONGAHELA CEMETERY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Monongahela and vicinity held at the public house of Caleb Harvey, on Friday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of purchasing ground and locating a public cemetery, T. R. Hazzard was called to the chair and Joseph Wilson was secretary.

On motion it was resolved that the following officers be appointed until the company was organized. James Williams, President; Joseph Wilson, Secretary; William J. Alexander, Treasurer; for managers T. R. Hazzard, Richard C. King, A. C. Sampson, Richard Stockdale and Joseph Warne. On motion it was resolved that T. R. Hazzard, Joseph Wilson, Chas. Beach, and Cyrus Underwood be appointed a committee to "procure a Charter for said association from the court, if it can be done by the Court exempting the ground for the cemetery from taxation."

On April 10th, another meeting was held "at the public house of Caleb Harvey" and the managers reported that they went upon a tract of land in Carroll Township, owned by William McClure and partly staked off sixteen acres which at \$50.00 per acre would be \$800.00. Mr. McClure then offered the whole tract of thirty-two acres for \$1,040, providing the association would give him a burying lot and a small fragment cut off from the rest of the road, which is about an acre. The managers at once thought it best to purchase the whole, as it would cost but \$240.00 more than they were to pay for a little over the half and agreed with Mr. McClure to that effect. The managers further report that there is subscribed to the stock of the association \$850.00 and by the agreement of the managers the whole amount is due to Wm. McClure to-day and that immediate arrangements should be made to meet the payment.

On behalf of the managers,

T. R. HAZZARD, Chairman."

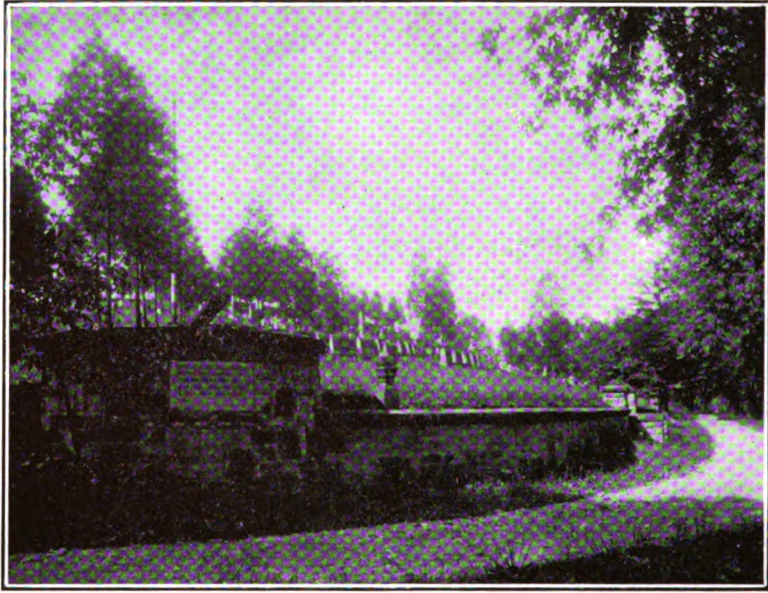
This was evidently agreed to, although it does not appear in the minutes, and James Williams was "appointed" to have all the locust trees on the premises cut down into posts in 7½ feet lengths for the fence.

At the meeting on May 15th, 1863, it was resolved that the square in the middle of the field be named "Fountain Square" and the circle on the brow of the hill be named "Prospect Circle" and John Nelson was appointed superintendent of the cemetery at a salary of \$300.00, per year and the rates for digging graves was for "a grown person, \$2.50, for a middle size person, \$2.00 and for children, \$1.50."

Adam Aughendoubler became superintendent July 10th, 1865 at a salary of \$350.00, per annum, which position he continued to hold until his death in 1895. In 1894 the beautiful mortuary chapel was erected with Yohe Bros. as the contractors and Frank P. Keller as architect. This building is most advantageous having hermetically sealed vaults for deposits of bodies when death has come suddenly in the community and burial can not be made or for the repose of bodies from a distance. In the side of this building is a memorial to William Alexander, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the cemetery.

Some years ago there was also erected the imposing soldiers section surrounded by the stone redoubt upon which is mounted cannons and the paraphernalia of war erected by Starkweather Post, No. 60, G. A. R. Fountains and beautiful walks and other improvements are constantly being added to this city of God.

The present officers and board of managers are Joseph A. Herron, President; Morton Black, Treasurer; T. S. McCurdy, Secretary, and Joseph A. Herron, Morton Black, Isaac Yohe, B. F. Bentley, M. H. Borland, Frank Behout, and T. S. McCurdy are the present board of managers.



SOLDIERS LOT, MONONGAHELA CEMETERY.



MONONGAHELA CEMETERY.

THE FIRST BOROUGH OFFICERS OF WILLIAMSPORT WERE:

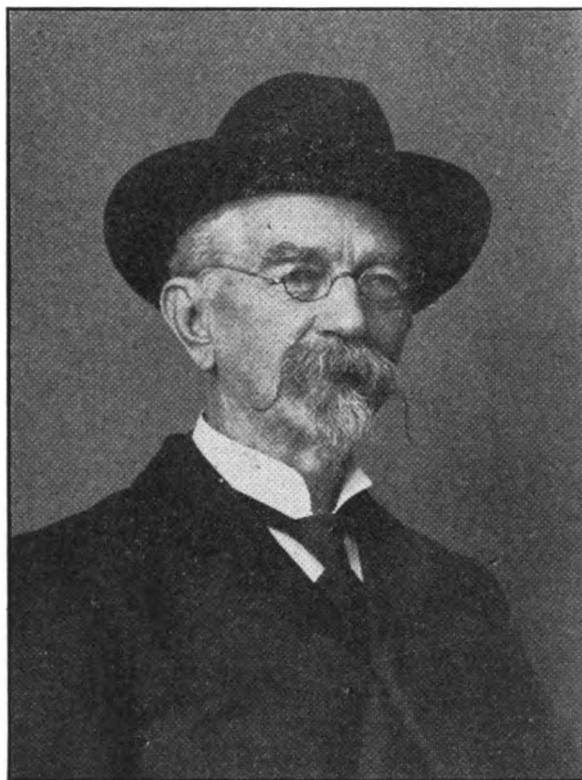
Henry Wilson, Burgess.

Abram Fulton, Clerk.

Joseph Alexander, Treasurer.

Benjamin Foster, Street Commissioner.

Councilmen: John S. Markell, John Stone, Joseph Kiddoo, Alexander Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander, and R. M. Clark.



JOHN HOLLAND.

First Mayor of Monongahela.



BENJAMIN FOSTER.

Was born in England, Oct. 2nd, 1803. In 1816 he was apprenticed to learn the trade of linen weaver. At the age of eighteen trouble began between the master and apprentice and he left his native land and after several years at the Isle of Man, finally sailed for New York. He came to Pittsburg where he stayed for several years and finally coming to Monongahela in 1841, rented the old Parkinson Inn and followed his trade as linen weaver, using the bar room for his shop. On the opposite side of the street William Mellinger engaged in his trade as cover lld weaver, in the house now owned by the Bentley estate. Mr. Foster was the first street commissioner of this city being elected in 1852, afterwards served as constable and in company with Alexander Wilson built a number of coke ovens at Mingo Creek. He died March 24, 1872.



THOMAS HARLAN BAIRD.

Thomas Harlan Baird, son of Judge Thomas Baird and Nancy McCullough Baird, was born at Washington, Pa., December 17th, 1824. He was educated at Washington College; admitted to the bar in 1846; was in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C. from 1850 to 1860; practiced law in Pittsburgh from 1860 to 1864; went to Monongahela City in 1868 to reside and practice law; remaining there until his death, July 7th, 1899.

He married Maria Louise King, daughter of Dr. Samuel Maffet and Maria Black King, on December 4th, 1849.

Mr. Baird served the County as District Attorney for a term of three years, and during his professional life he collected one of the best and largest legal private libraries in the County, his reading being extensive and thorough. He was always prominent in political and legal circles and his acquaintance extended over Washington and adjacent Counties, and his acquaintance throughout the State.

Following is the list of men that served as Burgess for the borough of Williamsport:

1851—Henry Wilson.

1853—Gilfillin.

1854—Moses Scott.

1855—Alexander Scott.

1856—H. D. Cooper.

1857—Wm. Brown.

1858—James Shepler.

1859—Shesh Bentley.

1860—T. R. Hazzard.

1861—E. W. Tower.

1862—Shesh Bentley.

1863—R. F. Cooper.

1864—Johnson Elrod.
 1865—T. R. Hazzard.
 1866—John Clemens.
 1867—"

1868—Joseph Taylor.
 1869—John Holland.
 1870—" "
 1871—T. R. Hazzard.

1872—John Holland.



W. J. MARKELL.

Born 1824. Died Dec. 3, 1892.

Came to this town in 1830. Served 5 years as a clerk, then went into the glass business leaving that for the river where he remained for 10 years. At one time he owned the Hartford and Endeavor, both steam boats. Was postmaster from 1857 to 1860. He then went into the tobacco business, later in partnership with Elijah Harrison in the distilling business and at his death was running the brewery on Pigeon Creek. Served in council and several years chairman Democratic County Committee. Was a member of the first council.

OUR FIRST CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor—John Holland.
 Treasurer—John Shanton.
 Clerk—T. H. Baird.
 Street Commissioners—Geo. Barringer, John Leyden, Abram Teeters.
 City Engineer—John S. Wall.
 Wharf Master—D. C. Shaw.
 Councilmen—A. T. Gregg, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Corrin, Wm. P. Ketchum, P. A. Foster, M. Saunders, Isaac Hodge, Wm. H. Barr, W. J. Markell, John Teeters, John A. Ford, Wm. Coulter.



WILLIAM CORRIN.

William Corrin was born November 15th, 1814, in the Isle of Man, England. He came to Monongahela in 1849 and was a prominent Contractor and Builder until his death in October, 1883. He was a member of the first select Council of Monongahela and served in that capacity for a number of terms.

JAMES P. SHEPLER.

Born Apr. 21, 1822. Died Sept. 18, 1891.

Was a blacksmith by trade later taking up the selling of stoves. In 1852 he went to California by the overland route, returning to Monongahela in the same year he purchased the "Hempfield House" and conducted the same until 1883. He at one time dealt largely in sheep and was also interested in the oil business. He served in council and as a school director.





JOHN MARKELL.



WM. H. BARR.



JOHN TEETERS.

Died Nov. 18, 1891 in his 67th year. He was born in Allegheny City, 1825 and his start in life was that of brick moulder, which business he followed until 1861 when he entered the coal business. In his latter days he operated the Barr Docks used for boat building and repairing and was well known among the steamboatmen and coal operators.

DIFFERENT MAYORS OF MONONGAHELA:

1874—John Holland.	1891—John Holland.
1875—"	1892—S. H. Houston.
1876—John M. Davis.	1893—J. F. Nicholson.
1877—T. H. Williams.	1894—J. F. Nicholson.
1878—John Holland.	1895—C. Carson.
1879—"	1896—S. C. Wilson.
1880—John M. Davis.	1897—S. C. Wilson.
1881—John Holland.	1898—Geo. R. Wilson.
1882—Benjamin F. Bentley.	1899—W. C. Robison.
1883—Richard King.	1900—Jos. A. Bryan.
1884—J. M. Grable.	1901—J. C. Neil.
1885—J. M. Grable.	1902—H. K. Bentley.
1886—Chas. H. Hoffman.	1903—H. K. Bentley.
1887—"	1904—"
1888—John Holland.	1905—H. T. Billick.
1889—J. M. Grable.	1906—R. L. Elwood.
1890—Chas. E. Radcliffe.	1907—"
1908—Wm. Blankenbuehler.	

The present mayor is William J. Blankenbuehler and the councilmen are as follows: Select—William Isaac, John Smith, First ward; Theo. Landefeld, F. E. Yohe, Jr., Second ward; F. R. Colvin, W. P. Stephens, Third ward. Common—John Brawdy, Joseph Mentzer, First ward; W. A. Caldwell, H. K. Bentley, Second ward; H. B. N. Louttit, Matthew O'Conner, Third ward. The city officers are; city solicitor, Carl E. Gibson, Esq.; city clerk, B. L. Ross; city treasurer, John B. O'Ehr1; health and ordinance officer, S. C. Wilson; street commissioner, John C. Hiscox; city engineer, C. C. Hanlon; auditors, Henry Keil, Hiram Davis and Roy Stevenson.



JOHN M. GRABLE.

Was born in Fallowfield township, Jan. 2nd, 1846. He received his education in the district school and shortly after he became of age, established a grocery store in Bentleyville, which business he conducted until he moved to this city. He entered the real estate and insurance business here remaining in it till his death in March, 1902. Mr. Grable was twice elected mayor, served as chief of the fire department, was interested in the Monongahela Water Works, Bellewood Gas Co. and many other local industries. He was a great worker for municipal improvements.



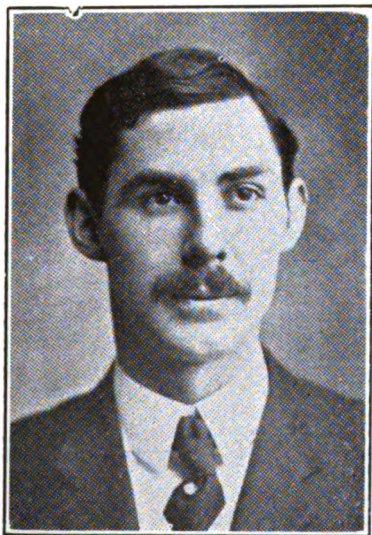
DAN TEETERS.



R. H. COWAN.



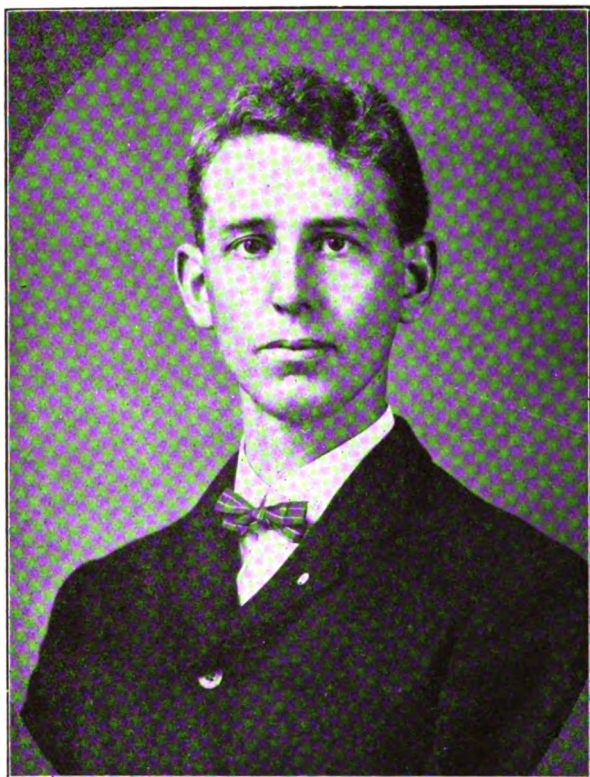
JOHN L. THIRKIELD.



JOHN B. O'EHL.
City Treasurer.



B. L. RCSS.
City Clerk.



CARL E. GIBSON, ESQ.

City Solicitor.



HON. J. B. FINLEY.

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THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

By Lloyd Edward Flint.

The Monongahela river is one of the great commercial arteries of the United States. Along its shores mills, mines and factories furnish a tonnage equalled in no other territory in the world. The great bulk of this freight is bituminous coal, the hills on either side of the river its entire length being underlaid with the famous Pittsburg vein of gas and steam coal, while at a lower depth, and which some day will come upon the market, the Freeport vein lies dormant and ready to be placed before the consumer.

The mining of coal by the drift system has been in vogue along the Monongahela valley for many years, operations beginning near Pittsburgh, and conducted with such persistence that the supply in that vicinity and in close proximity to the river is practically exhausted.

As we proceed up the river the unmined deposits become greater in extent, at some points the virgin coal even yet awaiting the miner and his machine. For years the great industry of the valley was coal mining, but gradually as the manufacturer realized the importance of being near his supply of steam coal, mills began to be erected, which brought a diversified industry to the valley, until today mills and furnaces of almost every description supplement the immense tonnage of coal that is annually produced from the wealth laden hills.



CALEB HARVEY.

Was the proprietor of the City Hotel for many years and captain of the first keel boat on the Monongahela River.

The Monongahela river is 128.5 miles in length. It is formed by the junction of the Tygarts Valley and West Fork rivers in West Virginia, and flows in a northerly direction, through one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, to Pittsburgh, where it unites with the Allegheny, the two rivers forming the Ohio, which flows in a south-westerly direction and empties into the Mississippi at Cairo. At its source the Monongahela is 420 feet in width, gradually assuming larger proportions as it flows on its way, reaching 550 feet in width at the Cheat river junction, reaching 750 feet in width at a point further north, and reaching its maximum at McKeesport, 900 feet, where the Youghiogheny contributes its quota of water from the hills of the Blue Ridge range of mountains. The Monongahela drains an area of 7391 square miles of territory, this being its water shed, and which contributes the water to bring on the periodical

freshets during the fall, winter and spring months, and which are harbingers of prosperity to the coal mining industry of this great valley. The length of the river, via the Tygarts Valley, is 235 miles, and by the Cheat river 240 miles. Its source on the Cheat river is exactly two degrees south of Pittsburg.

The slope of the Monongahela for nearly 70 miles above Pittsburgh is not more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. per mile. The Monongahela, in its 90 miles within the limits of Pennsylvania, has no islands or bars dividing its channel. On the whole the river is easy for navigation, having ample width for steamboats with fleets of barges to pass each other with large margins for safety, the river averaging a somewhat greater width than in 1883. This widening of the stream is without doubt due to the wave action of steamers undermining the clay banks, causing them to cave in. In the lower reaches of the river the caving of the banks has practically ceased, many miles of the shore being now prevented from further erosion by the almost vertical walls of slag or other protection.

The Monongahela river was improved by the old Monongahela Navigation Company, which built the first four dams, 1, 2, 3, and 4, completing the work in 1844. The first survey was made in 1833 by the United States engineers between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, which proposed dams of 4 feet lift, so as to impose as little restriction as possible to the movement of rafts, the raftsmen



RAPHAEL COULTER.

Raphael Coulter was born in Williamsport, Sept. 13th, 1813. He learned the tailors trade but afterwards started on the river. He ran the first keel boat from Pittsburg to Brownsville, Caleb Harvey being the captain. He worked on the first steamboat that came up the Monongahela, the Moxey Haley, later helping to build locks Nos. One, Two, and Three, ran the ferry for James Manown, worked on the piers of the old wooden bridge and ran boats on the Mississippi for a number of years. He died Aug. 22nd., 1880.

at that time being particularly hostile to any improvements. The first survey was made by the Navigation company in 1838, and began its work of construction in 1839.

Western Pennsylvania was little better than a wilderness. The navigation company succeeded only with the greatest difficulty in having the State permit the lift at the dams to be made 8 feet. Brownsville being at the river crossing of the great national road, with stage coaches and freight wagons in a never ending stream passing westward, her citizens looked upon the improvement as promising to establish her at the head of navigation, and it is said that some merchants of Pittsburgh actually sold their properties and moved their business to "the coming metropolis of the Ohio valley".

Locks and dams 1 and 2 were put in operation in 1841; Nos. 3 and 4, which extended the system to Brownsville, were completed in 1844. The engineer and chief contractor was Gen. J. K. Moorhead, who had considerable experience in State work on canal and river improvements, and was soon called upon to accept the presidency of the company.

Before these improvements were made the Monongahela had been navigated by light draft boats, the old-time keel boat being one of the first to be utilized by the settlers in this valley. Long, low and rakish in build, they carried the commerce of the valley until the dawn of the new day which brought

more modern methods into use for the conveyance of tonnage up and down the river. As a writer has said, "Like the galleys of the Adriatic, the galleons of the Spanish Main, or the Baltimore clippers of America, they will live in the commerce they fostered."

The State of Pennsylvania, by enactment, in 1782, declared the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers public highways as far up as they were navigable for canoes within the bounds of the Commonwealth. In 1814 the legislature authorized the appointment of a commission of three men, one of whom should be an engineer, to examine the different ripples in the river, their distance apart, and estimate the cost of constructing dams. This survey was not made as contemplated, and on the 15th of March, 1815, another act, reviving that of 1814 for three years, was added. An examination of the river was made, but nothing resulted in the line of improvement by the State. In 1817 another act was passed, authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to construct a lock navigation of the river. This act appointed twelve men from Washington county and seven from Allegheny county, to open subscription books for stock, which was to be \$78,000, in 2600 shares of \$30 each. As soon as 500 shares were subscribed for the Governor was authorized to issue the charter. The conditions of the act were never complied with and forfeiture of the franchise resulted in 1817.



CAPT. ROBERT PHILLIPS.

Was born Mar. 31, 1817. He came to Monongahela at the age of ten and at the age of 15 started to work on the river. In 1866 he became captain and had a record of 50 years continuous service. The Exchange was the first boat on which he made a trip. In his early days he attended the old log school house which stood on the hill above the late Josiah Blythe's place.

With the expiration of this franchise another Act of Assembly placed the improvement of the river in the hands of the State, and appointed three commissioners, with power to remove all obstructions which impeded or injured navigation; to employ suitable persons to perform such work, and \$10,000 of the money previously subscribed by the State was to be used for this purpose.

After all these discouraging failures the river was finally improved by the Monongahela Navigation Company, which was chartered by an Act of Assembly of 1836, with an authorized capital of \$300,000.

Then began the actual development of the Monongahela Valley, which has continued with uninterrupted progress from that day until the present time.

The construction of locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6 followed in later years, the legislature by enactment in 1854 making it incumbent upon the company to put them under contract. Lock No. 7 was not to be completed until the U. S. government had commenced work on the upper part of the river. Locks and dams 8 to 14 inclusive were built by the general government, thus giving the river a navigable stage to Fairmont, West Virginia, to which points packets can now run during the entire year, except during freshets and freeze-ups.

Steamboat navigation began on the Monongahela river in 1814, when the Enterprise, which was built at Brownsville, left that place under command

of Capt. Henry M. Shreve and passed down the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This was the first boat to make the trip to the Crescent City and return. Since that day the development of navigation on the three rivers had assumed mammoth proportions, as is shown by the reports of the United States Engineer's office at Pittsburgh, and in other cities along these great valleys. According to the figures submitted by Major Newcomer, engineer in charge at Pittsburgh, the traffic of the Monongahela for the last fiscal year amounted to 12,772,508 tons, an increase of almost one million tons over the previous year.

Other boats followed the Enterprise, and their success no doubt stimulated boat building everywhere, and Elizabeth, Monongahela, Belle Vernon, California and Brownsville became centers of ship building, from whose yards many fine steamers were turned out.

One of the best known boat yards was located near the site of the present paper mill, from which the commodious packet, "Belle of Memphis", was launched many years ago.

At Elizabeth, in 1801, the steamer Monongahela Farmer was built, being owned by the builders and farmers of the neighborhood. The boat was loaded with a cargo of flour and she sailed via New Orleans for New York. In 1803



CAPT. JOSEPH DAVY.

An early steamboat captain. He was killed by an explosion on a boat in the Allegheny River.

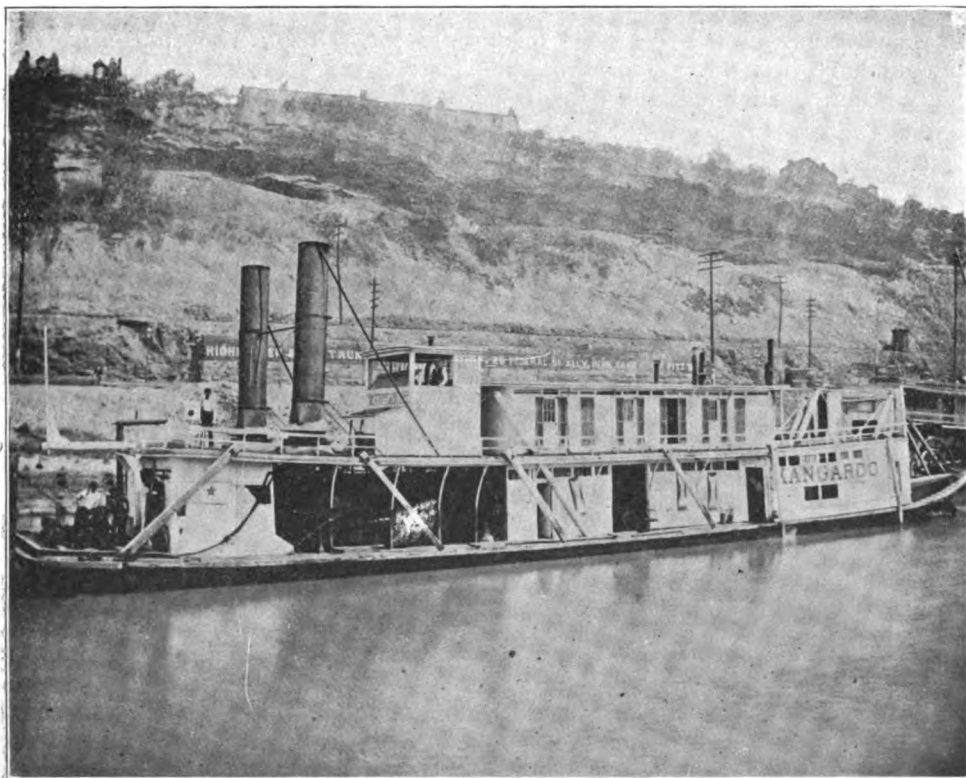
the brig Ann Jane of 450 tons was built for the Messrs. McFarlane, who loaded her with flour and whiskies and sailed her to New York. This vessel was one of the fastest packets of her day, and was run as a packet to New Orleans for some time.

Passenger steamers were not neglected by these boat yards, and many fine packets were cradled on the ways along the valley, the business finally centering at Brownsville, where the Jacobs family had large interests, and who for years controlled the passenger steamers on the rivers. Up until 1867 but one line of steamers was in commission, when opposition steamers, the Chieftain and Elector made their appearance. During the life of the old line such steamers as Josephine and Consul in 1844, were followed in regular order by the Louis McLain, Baltic, Atlantic, Jefferson, Luzerne, Gallatin, Elisha Bennett, the line including the Chieftain and Elector after the consolidation. After that time the Geneva, Germania, James G. Blaine, Adam Jacobs, the I. C. Woodward and Columbia, the last two boats being still in commission, and making regular trips between Pittsburgh and Fairmont.

Development of the bituminous mines along the valley naturally resulted in the building of steamboats of a more powerful pattern. The boats of the olden days were good in their class, and transported millions of bushels of coal to the southern markets. Many of the boats built over forty years ago are still

in commission, although in some cases nothing but the name survives. New boilers replacing the old ones, new engines, replaced piece by piece, while the wood work renewed from year to year, has completely transformed the old timers, until like the old barlow knife, which had two new handles and three new blades was still the same old knife.

Of later years boat building, especially of the towing steamers, has made great strides. Unfortunately the industry has for the time being disappeared from the Monongahela river, and the only yard that makes any pretense to ship building is the one located at Elizabeth, and owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke company. While boats are repaired at this plant, new work is the exception, but one new boat, to the writer's knowledge ever having been built at these yards, the new "Enterprise," successor to the



THE KANGAROO BUILT IN 1806.

The engines for this boat were dug out of a sand bank in the Ohio river. Capt. Wm. Henning was pilot on her for many years.

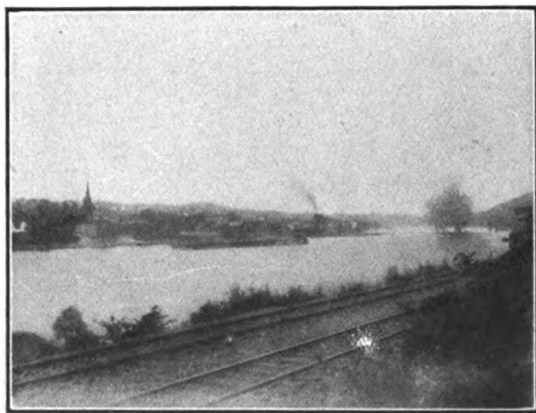
boat of the same name formerly owned by the W. W. O'Neil Coal company, and sold to the River Coal company at the organization of the corporation nine years ago.

As to the later boats on the river, the "J. B. Finley" and "Sprague" offer the most advanced type. Both steamers are of the low pressure pattern with great power, capable of handling immense tows of coal on the southern rivers, for which they were especially designed. The "Sprague" in particular offers many features not found in any other towing steamer in the world. Built in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1902, of steel hull, and compound machinery, she has been

capable of developing sufficient power to easily handle 50,000 tons of coal in one tow on the Mississippi river. Her scene of action is between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., towing coal to the southern ports and bringing immense tows of empties north. An idea of the immensity of this towing steamer is found in the fact that her wheel, which is 40 feet wide and 36 feet in diameter, equals in weight some of the smaller towing steamers now in use on the Monongahela river.

These immense boats handle the products of the Monongahela valley almost exclusively. Coal is the principal item of freight, but of recent years a big trade has been developed in shipping steel rails, wire nails, and other bulk freight to the southwest, and from there distributed to the various centres.

On a smaller scale the development of the towing steamers on the Monongahela river have kept pace with the traffic. Many improvements have been made on these smaller boats, which have been important advancements over the old time steamboat, as exemplified in those of earlier days. The dimensions of the hull have been increased, until the ideal towing steamer, at the present time, in view of the increased dimensions of the locks, measures 150 on deck,



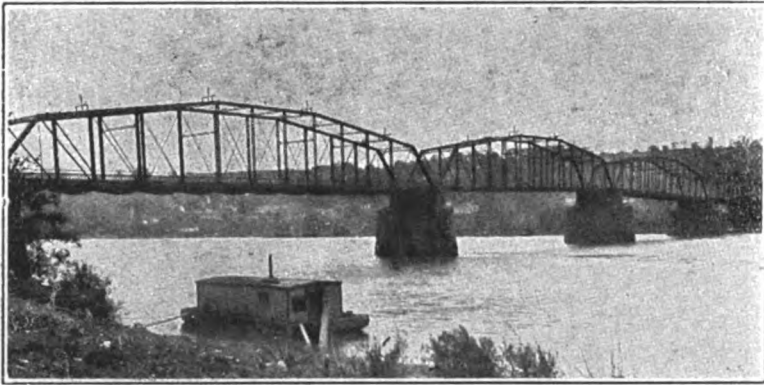
RIVER SCENE ON THE MONONGAHELA.

with 28 foot beam, and 4½ feet depth of hold. Engines capable of developing from 500 to 600 horse power are installed, which makes them capable of handling tows of good size in the upper Ohio river, as well as caring for all the pool traffic. Late boats of this character are the "Monitor", formerly the "W. H. Flint", and the "Rival", both fine examples of their class.

The development of coal in the upper pools is keeping pace with the advance in boat building. Since the completion of the locks and dams above Morgantown, extending the slack water system to Fairmont, several new coal mines have been opened to the river, and the products of these developments have found a ready market in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The coal is of the same vein as that which underlies the hills of Pennsylvania, and is almost as easy of access. The matter of transportation is somewhat against the rapid development of this coal system, but with the gradual decrease of the supply in the lower pools it will be a matter of necessity to find other fields from which to obtain the necessary amount of fuel to keep the mills going as well as the great and growing domestic trade.

Notwithstanding the increased rail traffic the transportation by water will always be a factor in the commercial life of the nation. The United States government has finally come to a realization of this phase of national life, and ultimately the Ohio river will be canalized its entire length with a nine foot stage of water, making it navigable at all seasons of the year, instead of during freshet periods, which at times come with great irregularity. At the present writing, July, 1908, there awaits shipment in the Pittsburgh harbor and the pools of the Monongahela river about 15,000,000 bushels of coal, destined for the southern markets, and which will be placed as soon as navigation will permit. From the Monongahela river to the coast country, in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, is a matter of 2,000 miles. Over this long stretch of natural canal, only a small portion of which at the present time is improved, boats and barges containing from 750 to 1000 tons of coal are transported at a small comparative cost, delivering it to the customer in the southern land at a reasonable figure, making it possible to develop the great industries of that country. Without this means the South land would never have been able to have made the development she has in the past years, especially in the growing of sugar cane, which forms such a prominent part in the agricultural development of many of the southern states.

Time and space forbid an extended history of the various boats that plied the Monongahela river, and assisted so materially in its commercial develop-



OUR PRESENT BRIDGE.

ment. The pioneers in the coal trade, the firms established over forty years ago, did much to bring to the valley that supremacy which its products justified. The Browns, the Waltons, the O'Neils, and nearer home, the Gilmores, of which Capt. John Gilmore was the controlling factor, and who now quietly sleeps his last sleep in the cemetery at Donora, all did great work in this development. This latter firm began coal developments in Rostraver township, below Webster, before the outbreak of the civil war. Three of the sons participated in the great conflict. Capt. James Gilmore was with the fleet of gunboats on the Cumberland river during the Federal operations in that part of the south, and at the wheel of the old "Wildcat", took that steamer through many naval engagements on the rivers of that section. Capt. William Gilmore was another son who saw service in the naval branch of the government, but with his brother James now reposes in his last abode in the family lot in the Gilmore cemetery. Capt. Frank Gilmore, still living, was another veteran of the family, and still lives with his family in Pittsburgh. Capt. John Gilmore opened the Wildcat mine, in the lower end of the present town of Donora, in 1863, and ten years later opened a tract of coal in the town of Webster.

In our own vicinity the late Lewis Staib, whose home was on the commanding eminence near Victory, did much to develop the coal trade, operating at one time the present Catsburg mine, as well as many others in this immediate vicinity. The late James Warne was another pioneer in the coal trade, the Ivil mine being originally opened by him, to be sold later to the Jones' interests, and later by them to the River Coal Company.

In conclusion. Recent years have found the Monongahela valley making great strides. In 1892 Monongahela City celebrated the centennial anniversary of its founding. At that time Charleroi was but a small village. It is true its promoters had great faith in its future, but its growth has surprised even its most ardent supporters. Monessen was not thought of, and not even a shadow indicated that Donora would ever exist. Like water seeking its level modern business demands have made it imperative that industrial establishments locate near their fuel supply, and the result is the towns which have become such prominent features in our every day life.

One hundred years ago the forest, lonely and unbroken; the river shallow and useless. Today the valley teeming with the thousands of operatives, pulsating with the ceaseless throb of commerce, as it takes from the hills its "sunbeams in carbons," or fashions in the mill the mighty structures which assist in the development of other lands, bringing in exchange the many blessings we enjoy.



HENRY LANDEFELD.

Was born Sept. 17, 1846 in Germany, having received a good education he next spent four years at the tailor trade. He enlisted in the 52nd British Reg. in 1867 and served for 5 years, having seen service during the Fenian trouble at Dublin, Ireland. After leaving Ireland he proceeded to Malta where he stayed four years. He came to Monongahela about 1876 and worked for Silas Haley 23 months finally starting business for himself, which business he conducted until his death, the 17th of February, 1904.

LODGES OF MONONGAHELA.

Nucleus Lodge No. 377 I. O. O. F. Organized Sept. 14, 1849 with the following officers:

N. G.,	B. Nelson
V. G.,	James W. Cheff
R. Sec.,	H. B. Strager
Ass't. Sec.,	John B. Springer
Treas.,	John Watkins
War.,	Ransom Hornbeck
Con.,	R. D. Cooper
Sup. N. G.,	Jos. M. Cooper
Inside Guard,	John Gilfillan
Outside Guard,	James L. Irwin

Present Officers, 1908.

N. G.,	W. A. Caldwell
V. G.,	W. M. Forester
Sec.,	W. M. Harrington
F. S.,	H. C. Shipe
R. S.,	Thomas Thorney
Treas.,	Wm. H. Isaacs

Appointments

R. S.,	W. J. Blythe
L. S.,	A. C. Hank
War.,	D. F. Dague
Con.,	Chas. Harris
R. S. S.,	E. J. Fields
L. S. S.,	A. B. Cowan
Chats.,	G. E. Mare
Outside G.,	Jos. Marshall
Inside G.,	I. N. Atkins

V. G. Appointments.

R. S.,	Wm. Bush
L. S.,	Wm. M. Tan

Total membership at present 211. Meets on Thursday evening of every week in the I. O. O. F. building at 7.30 P. M.
Henry M. Phillips Lodge No. 337 F. and A. M. Chartered March 5, 1860.

Charter Members

John Withrow
Shesh Bentley
S. B. Bentley
David Riddle
A. J. Buffington

The first officers were:

W. M.,	John Withrow
S. W.,	S. D. Bentley
J. W.,	David Riddle
Sec.,	A. J. Buffington

G. A. R.

Gen. Starkweather Post. No. 60. Was organized April 30, 1867.
The charter members being:

Alvin S. King	W. P. Patton	A. D. O'Donovan
G. V. H. Mellinger	W. H. King	J. DeV. Hazzard
S. C. Wiley	Joseph King	James A. White
M. P. Morrison	James A. White	Elias Gilmore
Chill W. Hazzard	W. S. Cooper	

I. O. R. M. No. 253.

Past Officers.

Wm. Bowden	Adolph Hiersoux	John Thornly
John Brawdy	Thos. P. Jones	Harry S. Young
Percy Burgoyne	Mathias Jarvis	Adam Hodgson
Lyman Clark	Jas. McMurray	J. W. Wallace
Alexander Collins	John J. Neill	Isaac Yohe, S. D
Thos. Chataway, Sr.	Chas. E. Sanders	Thos. J. Thomas D.
W. H. Ferree	Geo. C. Smith	Ben. Feree D
J. C. Gibson	Thos. T. Spence	Perry Bowden D
Edward Cady	L. J. Sax	John Vernon D
John Hodgson		Alonza McGarrit

Arroas Tribe No. 253 I. O. R. M. was organized on the 23rd of May
1884. The present membership is one hundred the present elective officers
are

Sachem,	Thos. Thornley
Sen. Sag.,	Chris Strohm
Prophet,	John H. Ball
K. of W.,	Alex. Collins
C. of R.,	Thos. Chattaway
C. of W.,	Geo. Smith
Trustees,	Lyman Clark
	Aldoph Heirsoux
	Alex. Collins
	Chris Strohm
Representative to the great council,	Lyman Clark
Deputy Great Sachem for this district,	W. W. Feree

Monongahela Council No. 507 Royal Arcanum was organized Aug.
4, 1880 with 25 Chartered Members, and now has a membership of 154. In
the 28 years that it has been organized it has paid to widows and orphans
of Monongahela \$106,000. The present officers are:

Past Regent.	Lawrence Hayes
Regent,	David C. Woodward
Vice Regent,	Jos. K. Marshall
Orator,	J. P. Taylor
Secretary,	H. H. Williams
Collector,	R. Williams ,
Treasurer,	Wm. S. Downer
Guide,	Chas. A. Coulter
Warden,	Robt. McMahan
Sentry,	James D. Hoon
	Wm. G. Caldwell
Trustees:	John Anders
	Thomas C. Buchanan

STAR OF THE VALLEY COUNCIL NO. 136.

Organized in 1881.

Counsellor,	Andrew Winterholder
V. Counsellor,	J. E. Richards
R. S.,	W. Fence
A. R. S.,	Sam. Downer
F. S.,	Frank Richards
Treas.,	Chas. Beck
Conductor,	Jos. Yohe
Warden,	Ino. Conn
Jr. P. C.,	Wm. Pierce



CHARLES S. CRALL.

Past State Counclor of J. O. U. A. M. of Pennsylvania, and Deputy National Counclor for Maryland.

Present Officers:

Counclor,	A. C. Hank
Vice Counclor,	Jas. Stathem
R. S.,	S. P. Yohe
A. R. S.,	Jas. Andrews
F. S.,	J. A. Ewing
Treas.,	W. A. Allen
Con.,	Albert Maloy



B. L. ROSS.

Warden
I. Sentinel,
O. Sentinel,
Jr. P. C.,
Trustees,

Wm. Kahle
Playford Wall
Wm. Davis
Walter Wallace, Jr.
Fell Wickerham,
Walter Wallace, Jr.
W. T. VanVoorhis
M. C. Jones

Present membership, 358.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Instituted March 11th, 1905.

1st Sir Knight Commander,	W. H. McMasters
1st Generalissimo,	J. C. Dodd
1st Captain General,	Frank E. Yohe, Jr.,
1st Prelate,	J. W. S. Painter
1st Recorder,	Frank Householder
1st Treasurer,	T. T. Spence

Present Officers.

Sir Knight Commander,	C. C. Hanlon
Generalissimo,	Harry Richmond
Captain General,	F. G. Kennedy
Prelate,	J. C. Hiscox
Recorder,	E. P. Brown
Treasurer,	J. M. Landendorf

**MONONGAHELA LODGE NO. 455 OF THE BENEVOLENT AND
PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.**

Instituted Dec. 12, 1898.

Charter Members, 39.

Officers elected for the lodge year ending March 31, 1899, were:

Exalted Ruler,	W. Parke Warne
Esteemed Leading Knight,	J. J. O'herl
Esteemed Loyal Knight,	F. H. Underwood
Esteemed Lecturing Knight,	A. R. Parkinson
Secretary,	Morton Black
Treasurer,	S. M. Downer
Esquire,	Charles Cocain
Tyler,	Thos. C. Farquar
Chaplain,	James S. Crall
Inner Guard,	Joseph A. Herron
Trustee,	John F. Cooper
Trustee,	Wm. T. Jones
Trustee,	Harry Howe

Officers for the year ending March 31, 1909.

Exalted Ruler,	Carl E. Gibson
Esteemed Leading Knight,	Edward L. Yohe
Esteemed Loyal Knight,	Geo. W. Cooper,
Esteemed Lecturing Knight,	Joseph J. Boyle
Secretary,	Fred F. Cooper
Treasurer,	Morton Black
Esquire,	Harry B. Simpson
Tyler,	Warren Yohe
Chaplain,	Wm. S. Carrol
Inner Guard,	John H. Neuhhart
Trustee,	James P. Moore
Trustee,	Frank P. Keller
Trustee,	J. Scott Skelly

Present membership, 211.

MONONGAHELA AERIE, 532 F. O. E.

Organized Nov. 11, 1903 with a membership of 98.

Officers.

Past W. P.,	W. H. Sanders
Worthy P.,	Jas. S. Crall
Worthy V. P.	C. H. Landefeld
Chaplain,	L. C. Shoemaker
Sec.,	Dr. E. L. Yohe
Treas.,	C. R. Meredith
Aerie Physician,	Dr. G. H. Murphy

TURN UND GESANG VEREIN EINTRACHT.

Organized Sept. 28, 1890.

Pres.,	Jacob Schmidt
V. Pres.,	Leo Volker
Sec.,	Jno. Volker
Fin. Sec.,	Peter Rishert
Treas.,	Jas. S. Schmitz
Singing Teacher,	Jno. Beaumont
Prof. of Phys. Cul.,	Adam Doehla

Number of Chartered members were 20.

Present Officers.

Pres.,	Jno. Kramer
V. Pres.	Jacob Schmidt
Sec.,	Jno. Volker
Fin. Sec.,	Peter Rishert
Treas.	R. M. Gee
Char. Trustee,	Frank Grell
1st Turnwart,	Wm. Kramer
Char. Ent. Com.,	Wm. Volker
Char. of Phys. Cul.,	Fred Kramer
Prof. of Phys. Cul.	C. G. Koch

Present membership, 190.

MONONGAHELA W. C. T. U.

On June 10, 1884, pursuant to a call, a meeting was held in the Methodist Church to organize a Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Monongahela City.

JUSTICE LODGE, NO. 395, K. P.

In 1887 a Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was organized.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF RUTH, NO. 479.

The Household of Ruth, organized in this city in 1887.

ORDER OF SOLON, NO. 33.

The Order of Solon was established in this city in 1889.

CHIEFTAINS' LEAGUE, NO. 20.

The Chieftains' League was organized in this city in 1891.

RINGGOLD CASTLE, NO. 437, K. G. E.

During the year 1892 a Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was organized in this city.

MONONGAHELA TENT 315 K. 6 T. M.

Dec. 8, 1897.

Commander—H. H. Borland,
Finance Keeper—B. F. Forsythe,
Second Keeper—Geo. O'Ehrl.

Members, forty.



MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

Chess and Poplar Streets, West Monongahela, Pa.

The first move to establish a hospital in the Monongahela valley was made by J. Sutton Wall, James Louttit and Dr. G. A. Linn, at a meeting held by these three gentlemen at the office of the former gentlemen, Linn building, late in the year 1882.

This movement later found its sequel in a move by Post 60, Grand Army of the Republic, to erect a monument in memory of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion. At a meeting of the Post held Oct. 20, 1891, a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to erect a monument. This committee reported Nov. 19, 1891, a plan to form a monument association.

At a meeting held March 16, 1892, Dr. Gamble made a motion that a committee be appointed to report on the advisability of erecting a Soldier's Memorial Hospital instead of a monument.

February 7, 1893, the first attempt was made to adopt a name for the hospital, four names being suggested:—Monongahela Soldiers Memorial, Monongahela Memorial, City Hospital and Soldiers' Memorial.

At a meeting held February 24, 1893, Dr. G. A. Linn moved the name be Monongahela Memorial Hospital, which was adopted.

March 7, 1893, Dr. Linn was elected president; J. B. Finley, treasurer, and Dr. J. G. Sloan, secretary.

June 21, committee reported legislature had appropriated \$12,000, conditioned upon the promoters raising \$10,000.

April 12, 1902, Joseph A. Herron, chairman of special executive committee, reported gift of the Parkinson property, West Monongahela. The property was a gift from Hon. J. B. Finley.

Dec. 18, 1902, hospital opened for the reception of patients.

Present officers of the hospital:—President, T. S. McCurdy; vice president, C. B. Wood; secretary, C. F. Linn; treasurer, John F. Cooper; trustees, Edwin Brown, C. B. Wood, J. B. Finley, C. G. McIlvaine, G. A. Linn (deceased), James L. Yohe, Isaac Yohe, Lewis Lazzari, J. K. Tener, J. P. Norman, Joseph A. Herron, T. S. McCurdy, W. K. Vance, J. B. Hayward, Wm. Catlin.



DR. SAMUEL MAFFET KING.

Dr. Samuel Maffet King, son of Samuel Maffet King and Polly Coulter King, was born at Unlontown, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, September 8, 1794. received a full academic course at Canonsburg, Pa.; studied medicine at Greensburg, Pa. with Doctors Marchand and Postlewait and graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

He married Maria Black, daughter of Samuel Black. May 8, 1817.

With the exception of a few months at Madison, Indiana, he spent his entire professional life at Monongahela City. He retired from active practice in 1870, his son Dr. William Henry King succeeding to his practice. He died September 7, 1877.

Dr. King was a gentleman of the old school, a man of excellent judgment, of very pronounced opinions, yet kind and gentle in his ministrations at the sick bed and had many friends and admirers.



DR. WILLIAM HENRY KING.

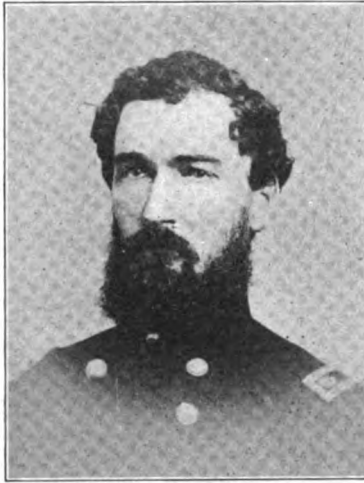
Dr. William Henry King, son of Dr. Samuel Maffet King and Maria Black King, was born at Monongahela City, Pa., November 3rd, 1821. He studied classics with the Reverend Dr. Ralston; studied medicine with his father; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 9, 1853. He commenced the practice of medicine in Monongahela City immediately after his graduation, and after an unremitting practice of nearly thirty years his health was broken, and he sought relief at the Magnetic Springs near St. Louis where he died November 3, 1871, his fiftieth birthday. Dr. King was an excellent surgeon as well as physician, kind in his intercourse, companionable, and beloved by all who knew him. He married Miss Sarah Ann Sparks, daughter of Rev. S. M. Sparks, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman in 1854.



DR. R. F. BIDDLE.

Died May 12th, 1864.

Studied medicine under Dr. Stevens and practiced in Monongahela for 35 years. Many people will remember his old horse "Ned." He had the largest practice of any physician ever known in the Monongahela Valley.



DR. MATHEW PORTER MORRISON.

Born Dec. 14th, 1826. Died Nov. 10, 1885.

Graduate of Washington College and Jefferson Medical College. Practiced medicine with Dr. R. T. Biddle. Served 4 years in Union Army during Civil War and was promoted to surgeon with the rank of Major. Member G. A. R.



ROBERT CARR BYERS.

Born Apr. 20, 1820. Died Aug. 31, 1889.

Came to Monongahela about 1832. He first entered business in Bentleyville, 1839. Studied medicine under Dr. Estep and in 1873 opened a drug store in this city.



DR. H. J. GAMBLE.

Born Jan. 9, 1846. At the age of 17 he enlisted Co. G. 22nd Pa. Cavalry and served part of his time under Sheridan. Graduated from Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1874 coming to Monongahela in 1876 where he practiced his profession until his death of Sept. 9, 1893.



DR. R. S. H. KEYS.

Was born March 12, 1832 in Fayette Co., Pa. At the age of 12 he left home entering a general merchandise store, then working for his brother, Dr. Keys at Bentleyville. After staying with his brother for several years he entered his office studying medicine and dentistry. In 1862 he enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry and in 1863 he came to Monongahela and began to practice his profession and at his death in June, 1899 was considered one of the best physicians in this community.



DR. JAMES GORDON SLOAN.

Was born Jan. 18, 1841. He enlisted in Co. G. 140 P. V. on August 13, 1862 and served till the close of the war. Was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant. He read medicine with Dr. Johnson Elliot of Washington, D. C. Graduated from Georgetown Medical College, 1869, coming to this town in 1874 where he practiced until his death.



DR. GEORGE ARMSTRONG LINN.

Was born in Butler Co., Dec. 8, 1831. He received his early education at his native town and at Morrison's Academy at this place, then commenced the study of medicine and entered Jefferson Medical College where he graduated in 1869. He at once located in Monongahela and practiced here until his death in 1908. Dr. Linn served on the school board, was a man of excellent literary taste, well acquainted with scientific questions and as a physician was considered one of the best in his profession.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Monongahela River rises in Randolph County, Virginia, and flows into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, a distance of 300 miles.

Pigeon Creek rises in Somerset Township, Washington County, and flows into the Monongahela River at Monongahela, a distance of 15 miles.

Mingo Creek rises in Nottingham Township, Washington County, and flows into the Monongahela River below Monongahela.

Coal is supposed to have been discovered first in 1760 when it was used by the Garrison at Fort Pitt. (very little coal was mined before 1800.)

In order to have fuel, for the forge of the first blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the river, the owner had to carry coal on pack horses from a small coal bank situated beyond Kammerer, a distance of 12 miles.

The first Indian War that this part of the country was interested in was in 1763, when all the Indian nations of the western country united against the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Paul Froman owned a grist mill on Mingo Creek as early as 1775.

Abraham Decker was the original owner of the upper part of Monongahela, the title was afterwards secured by Joseph Parkinson.

The first Ferry across the river at this place in 1775 and was known as the Devore Ferry.

List of Stills seized by the Government, 1794 during the Whiskey Insurrection. Vincent Colvin, Christopher Stacker, David Hamilton, Benjamin Parkinson, James Parkinson, John Reed, John Baldwin, Samuel Scott, Wm. Parker, Peter Chessrown, Wm. Armstrong, James Stewart, Peter Leyle, Shesbezzar Bentley.

Albert Gallatin erected the first glass factory in the west, at New Geneva, before the close of the 17th Century.

Witherow's Blacksmith Shop was standing when iron and salt were transported from the east on horse back.

The question of a new county, with a slice of Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny, with Williamsport as the County seat was started in 1799, and on the 14th of September a meeting was held, a petition framed and sent to the legislature. This same measure was repeated in 1820-22-35-37 and 1838.

In the Winter of 1799, the greatest snow fell at one time that was ever known. It began snowing on Friday evening and snowed until the following Monday morning, snow measuring over a foot deep.

The 22nd of April, 1780, a law was passed, offering a reward for each Indian scalp taken in Washington County.

Sept. 18th, 1784, George Washington crossed the ferry at this place, which was then run by James DeVore.

EXECUTIONS.

The first execution in Washington County was Thomas Richardson, who was convicted of burglary and hanged Oct. 2, 1788.

2nd—William Crawford for the murder of his son, hanged Feb. 21, 1823.

3rd—Christopher Sharp (a slave) for the murder of his master, Robt. Carlisle, hanged Nov. 22, 1828.

4th—Robt. Foyler for the murder of Robt. M. Dinsmore, hanged May 15, 1867.

The old Beckett Mansion which stood near Baird Station was erected prior to 1790 by either Joseph or John Beckett and at that time David Furnier had a store in it, Furnier also run a store at Drovers Ferry at the same time. The Beckett farm extended both up and down the river. This store was used as an Inn, when the U. S. Troops passed during the Whiskey Insurrection. The Fort on the opposite side of the river was called Beckett Fort, after the death of John Beckett his widow married John N. Daggs, who lived in this mansion till 1822, the name of the ferry at this place then became known as Daggs's Ferry. In early days the opposite side of the ferry was owned by John Cooper, who built the house later owned by Greer McIlvaine.

In 1775 the 7th Virginia Regiment was recruited or organized by Col. William Crawford at this place, it being the first body of men raised in the Monongahela Valley for the Revolutionary.

In 1776 the court house for Youghiogheny County was built on the farm of Andrew Heath, situated just above Elizabeth.

In 1780 Heath was ordered to have court house and jail repaired and erect a pillory and stocks, the price to be paid for the articles of punishment was \$2,000, Continental money, which amounted to about \$307.

On June 24th the court ordered Col. William Crawford and David Shepherd to lay out the prison bounds. Beginning at a large black oak standing easterly from the courthouse and marked with six notches, and extending thence south-easterly by a line of marked trees, to the white oak near and including the house of Paul Matthews; thence by a line of marked trees to the place of beginning. Paul Matthews was to be jailer for 1778, and was allowed 75 pounds, five shillings, and two pence for furnishing prisoners with food, and finding irons for criminals.



BENTLEYVILLE CAMP MEETING GROUND.

On Jan. 24th, 1780 an entry was made on the minutes of the court: "Ordered that Isaac Justice, John Chamberlain, Wm. Bruce and Wm. Maybell be allowed 125 lbs. of tobacco for seven days' attendance as guards on a prisoner and 84 shillings each for finding their own provisions."

The laws at that time provided that every court house must have a pillory, pair of stocks, whipping-post and ducking stool.

According to early laws orphan children were bound out by court as apprentices. They were required to serve until they were twenty-one; they were instructed in some art, taught to read and write, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three, given two suits of clothing and if brought up on a farm, each male also received an ax, mawl, nugs and wedges.

During 1778 the court fixed the following bill of prices for keepers of taverns. Whiskey by the half pint, 2 shillings; whiskey made into toddy, 2 shillings, six pence; beer per quart, 2 shillings and six pence; hot breakfast, 3 shillings; cold breakfast, 2 shillings, six pence; dinner, 4 shillings; supper, 3 shillings; lodging with clean sheet, 1 shilling, six pence; stabling with hay and fodder, 5 shillings; corn per quart, 9 pence; oats per quart, 6 pence.

In 1781 when the continental money was depreciating the court fixed these new prices, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of whiskey, \$4; breakfast or supper, \$15; dinner, \$20; lodging with clean sheet, \$3; one horse over night, \$3; one gallon of corn, \$5; one gallon of oats, \$4; strong beer per quart, \$6;

Among the persons that were licensed by the court of Youghiogheny in 1779 to establish ferries on the Monongahela River was James Devore who was to run a ferry from his house to the opposite side of the river, landing at the mouth of Pigeon Creek.

Christopher Carpenter was licensed to carry Militia men across the river on muster days no particular point being mentioned.

The fare established by court for ferrage was four pence, half penny for head of neat cattle, the same for a foot person, two shillings, six pence for a man and the same for a horse.

In 1791 there were 272 whiskey stills in Washington County.

The Whiskey Insurrection was caused by the imposition of excessive tax upon distilled liquors. It began July 27th, 1791 and ended 1794 costing the government \$669,992.34.

The home of Col. Neville (tax collector during the Whiskey Insurrection), was located at Bower Hill.

Taken from the Pittsburgh Gazette, October, 1792.

The Subscriber has laid out a part of his farm on the Monongahela River in the county of Washington at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, opposite Devore's Ferry into lots for a town, the sale of which will begin on the premises on the 15th day of November next. Washington Co., Oct. 20th, 1792.

Joseph Parkinson.

Joseph Parkinson is supposed to have come from Washington Co., Maryland.

The boundaries of "Wood Park" the land included in Joseph Parkinson's patent were Pigeon Creek on one side and a line running parallel from the foot of 3rd street back over the hill till it reached Pigeon Creek at a sugar tree.

The land extending from 3rd Street, to Dry Run was sold to Adam Wickerham by Paul Froman, Mar. 13, 1792 and was called Georgetown.

Wm. Jones was the owner of the horse "Morgan" which carried the body of Major McFarland, (after he was killed), from Col. Neville's house to the house of Andrew McFarland's, which is still standing at Elben. He after-

wards profited greatly by the patronage of the government in shoeing the Cavalry horses that were camped at Ginger Hill during the Whiskey Insurrection.

LEST WE FORGET.

That a tablet should mark the spot where the most important meeting of the Whiskey Insurrection was held on Aug. 14, 1794.

"Immediately after the Whiskey Insurrection, Washington County was thrown into consternation by notices stuck up during the night on houses and public highways calling on certain individuals to pay certain sums of money by a certain day, or their houses and barns would be burned. Those who refused to satisfy the demand suffered the threatened penalty. A warrant was sworn out for the suspected ringleader, but he fled the country, and the burning operations ceased.

Washington died on the evening of Dec. 31st, 1799. It is a fact not generally known that he breathed his last, in the last hour of the last day of the last year of the century.

Phenomenon copied from Creigh History of Washington County.

1801—Jan. 12, On Wednesday last about eight o'clock—the atmosphere being cloudy, and the night very dark an extraordinary glare of light near the Southern horizon and illuminated the whole atmosphere for about five seconds, and in about 4½ minutes, it was succeeded by an explosion similar to a discharge of a large cannon at a distance, which shook the houses and windows.

The log part of the old Parkinson Mansion was the first house built in town.

The first brick house in town was built on Lot No. 1 by William Irwin in the year 1802, the building was later called the Kerr House, now occupied by McGoughs.



MONONGAHELA MILITARY BAND.

Organized in 1890. Prof. Burke, Leader. The members starting from the right of the front rank are Clyde Merdith, James Borland, Al Hening, Tom Noble, Tom Anderson, James Crall, Marcel Merdith, Harry Yohe, Wm. Harding, Morris Noble, Frank Leyda, Lawrence Dewalt, Harry Hening, Bob Robinson, Ed Kern, Ben Ross, Frank Shanner, Prof. Burke, Hud Sutman, Harry Powers, Sam Dewalt and Silas Haley. The uniformed ranks of the American Mechanics are in the rear.

**Subscription paper of the Williamsport Meeting House Congregation.
November 28, 1805:**

James Prine,	\$2.50	Moses Carr,	\$2.00
Robert Williams,	2.50	William Withrow,	2.00
Daniel Forehas,	2.50	William Fenton,	2.17
Henry Blythe,	1.50	Jacob Crabs,	2.00

William Parkinson gave the old grave yard lot.

Hon. James Gordon established the first Sunday School class in Williamsport shortly after 1810, he had a great deal of opposition from the people who said the children should have at least one day in the week to themselves.

The first school house in this section of the country was located near where the Withrow Blacksmith shop used to stand.

The first school house in Parkins' Ferry was located in a grove of sugar trees, which later was the property of Michael Yohe.

Following is a notice issued in 1810, Williamsport, May 22, 1810:

Notice is given for those gentlemen interested in promoting the business of the community to attend at the house of John Berrie, Inn-keeper in the town of Williamsport, June 23rd, 1 o'clock to consult and adopt a plan for the purpose of building a Steam Mill in the town of Williamsport, by an association or company,

During the exciting days of 1840 that "Whig" log cabin stood on the corner now occupied by the bank building of Alexander & Co.

Among the first manufacturers in this section was a carding and fulling machine, run by Benjamin Parkinson. It was operated by a tramp wheel and was located at the mouth of Mingo.

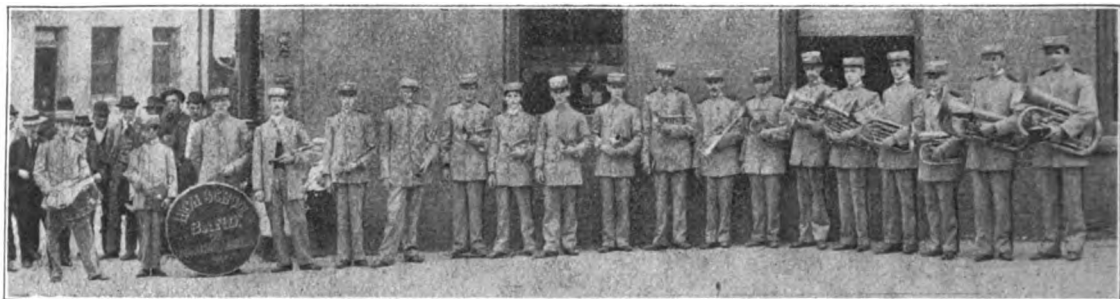
John Cooper moved to this place in 1810 and purchased the property now occupied by the Central School building and the Shepler estate, where he operated a tanyard. He served in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars.

**Copy from an early Washington County newspaper, Parkinson's Ferry,
July 4, 1811.**

The Williamsport Rangers, commanded by Capt. James Warne, assembled at ten o'clock A. M. after performing various military tactics they dismissed until three o'clock P. M. when all met at the house of Joseph Parkinson and partook of an elegant dinner. Gen. John Hamilton and Joseph Beckett, occupied seats at the head of the table, and thirteen toasts were given.

When Williamsport was laid out in 1811, the widow, Biddie Caldwell and her daughter were the only people residing on the plot now known as Catsburg. These two were always fighting, so the people called them cat and kittens, hence the name Catsburg originated.

What is now known as the Cowan Mill, was built by Thomas Scott in 1812, this mill had undershot wheels. In 1831 he applied a steam engine to it and sold the mill and farm to Samuel Morgan, and bought what was known as the Bentley Mill and farm, later known as the Harrison Distillery, situated a short distance from the mouth of Mingo Creek.



HIGH SCHOOL BAND, MAY 30, 1894.

Sam Dewalt, Harry Merdith, Chas. Stewart, Frank Shanner, John Volker, Chas. Dowler, Clarence Williams, Sam Yohe, Kirk Amberson, John Eckles, Van Carson, Geo. Teeple, Wm. Anderson, Larmer Williams, Judson Scott, Tom Spence, Tom Anderson, Tom Collins, Robt. Keeney.

Notes from the account book of Joseph Beckett (1795-1815) who ran a distillery opposite the old brick house at Baird Station.

May 11th, 1812 I paid Benham 10 dollars and 98 cents in full for his stilling 244 gallons Whiskey at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

March 11th, 1812 When Joseph Benham went away he left 12 bushels ry in the stillhouse and 11 bushels of corn and 3 bushels on the loft makes 14.

July 25th, 1812 Archey Wines Dtr.	
to 25 lbs Flower at two pence half penny	70
to 12 wt. Bacon at 9 cents	20
to Capt. one dollar part to wife	1.00
August 10th, 1812 to 18 lb Flour at $2\frac{1}{2}$	45
By Capt. 11th,	12
August 12th by two bushels Wheat	1.30
To Capt. to buy salt 22 August $\frac{3}{9}$	50
26th to Capt. two dollars, when wife was sick	2.00
to pay Sol Johnston 25 cents,	25
29th to 3 quarts and pint of whiskey, differeny times,	45
29th Aug. to 12lb Bacon at 10 cents,	1.20
To $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel corn $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus. Tatoes $\frac{1}{3}$.37
To $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus. Cornmeal $\frac{1}{6}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ Bacon for salley	85
October 8th to two and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus. Wheat at \$1	67
by 7th Oct. to buy Linen one dollar	1.00
to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Loose Flower, when Got cornmeal	16

Memorandum October 16-1812 I sold to Andrew Siterfield & Peirsley Grag Six Barrels of Boild Syder at 4 dollars pr barrel & 30 barrels Syder to be in this way, put it up 24 hours in a Hogshead & then Drawed off at two dollars & twenty five cents pr. barrel to be paid for when took away all to be at their risk when put up for which I have rec'd. this day Five Dollars for the above syder and apples.

Jos. Beckett.

All delivered according to bargain & paid for the 12th day of November 1812.

Apr. 1st, 1812 Tom went into the Still house and begin to wash & quit washing Tuesday the 28th Apr. 1812, first four days washed 16 Hogshets.

the other 16 days we will say three hogsets pr day, will be 48 hogsets, will be 72 Bus. 72 dabled the last May 4th,

96

I take 3 days for lost time, and has made me 156 galns I look for 36 gal damages.

This may certify that Archey Winans begin to work with Joseph Beckett by the month this twenty-second day of April last and is to continue with him six months next ensuing for which Joseph Beckett is to pay him Fifty Dollars lost time by sickness or any other way nessescryally to be made up.

Witness our hand the second day of May 1811,

Joseph Beckett.
Archey Winans.

Witness

Samuel F. Beckett.

The first paper printed in this place was the Williamsport Chronicle. A copy dated Jan. 23rd, 1813 has the following.

Married—On Thursday evening Jan. 20 by Rev. Ralston, Joseph Hamilton of Ginger Hill and Miss Peggy Ferguson.

Before the formation of Carroll Township, the citizens of Williamsport voted at a tavern of Abraham Frye's on the Brownsville road beyond Withercws' Blacksmith Shop, after the new township was formed they voted at the City Hotel then owned by Joseph Hamilton.

The old tavern house near the mouth of Pigeon Creek was among the first buildings on the island, after its sale to James Manown.

After the war of 1812 Maj. James Warne, Wm. Parkinson and the Butler Brothers erected a glass factory on lots now owned by James Brown, the Shepler & Harrison Estate, running on Chess Street from Second to Church Alley.

Benjamin Parkinson had at one time, two distillerys, three Grist Mills, woolen factory, comb factory, sickle factory and gin factory.

Jan. 17-1814 The Monongahela and Williamsport Manufacturing Co. was chartered. This company was to have been a banking institution as well, having a capital stock of \$125,000 divided into shares of \$50 each. This charter was continued until 1834. Samuel Black was President, James Gordon, Joseph Rose, M. D., James McGrew, James P. Stewart, James Mitchell, Wm. Irwin, Joseph Caldwell, David Hamilton, Manassa Reeves, John Finley and James Warne, Directors.

On the 7th day of July 1814, Joseph Parkinson in consideration of the sum of \$45. transferred to James Gordon, James Hair, James Mitchell, Wm. Irwin, David Hamilton, Robt. McFarland, John Anderson, Samuel Black and John Cooper, "Trustees for building a Presbyterian Meeting house at Williamsport" Lot No. 72 containing 12,000 square feet, On the same day to the same trustees, in consideration for \$50. Adam Wickerham transferred a tract containing 6,600 square feet for the purpose of building a Presbyterian Meeting-house.



CU KLUX BAND IN THE NEW YEARS PARADE, 1908.

In 1817—12,000 wagons of freight passed over the mountains from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It then cost \$14. to carry a barrel of flour from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, now it costs 28 cents.

In 1818 a Substantial bridge was erected over Pigeon Creek.

In Dec. 1819 Hiram Lodge No. 170 G. & A. M. was instituted, being the 3rd. Masonic Lodge in the country and the first in the city.

The National Pike was completed to Brownsville in 1819.

In 1820 James Logan, James P. Stewart, Geo. Miles and Chas. Bollman were the prominent merchants of town, while Joseph Parkinson, John Anderson, Chambers and Joseph Caldwell, were the inn-keepers.

The Mill dam known as "Old Black's Dam" crossed Pigeon Creek just above where Stockdaletown bridge now stands and the mill was located near where Yohe's Slaughter house now stands.

The first boats built in this city were built on the land now occupied by Yohe Bros. Planing Mill.

Williamsport was named after William Parkinson.

In 1830 Orlando H. Gold taught school in an old red house on the river bank. His pupils were W. J. Alexander, Chas. Bebee, Samuel C. King, Wash. Spence, Samuel Guthrie, William Devore, Robt. McGrew, and Franklin Manown.

In 1830 there were 145,000 sheep in this country and at that time it was considered the 2nd country in the union for wool growing.

Thos. P. Gordon was the first college graduate in the town having graduated at Jefferson College in 1833.

Joseph Parkinson died Apr. 28, 1834 at the age of Ninety-four years.

Lytle house on Main Street was built by William Wickerham 1834.

Devore house cor. of 5th and Main Streets was built by James McCalla (Silversmith) in 1834.

In 1834 the Legislature passed the act establishing the present Public School system.

James Mercer kept the first exclusive shoe store in town in 1834, it was afterwards turned into a tavern and occupied the spot where the Commercial Hotel now stands.

In 1834 **Samuel Devore** had a brewery on Main Street opposite the brick row.

In 1834-37 **Matthew Murdy & Co.** run a carding machine at Dry Run.

In 1834 **C. W. & Wm. Bryant**, erected the old carriage factory on Main Street.

In 1834 **Mrs. S. Guthrie** carried on a Millinery store.

Thomas Collins taught the first Public School in this place in the winter of 1834-35, he was also superintendent of the first Methodist Sunday School.

At an election held in the old City Hotel (then owned by **Joseph Hamilton**) June 26, 1836, **James Manown**, **John Storer**, **Robt. F. Biddle**, **Asher Van Kirk**, **Wm. Johnson**, **John McFarlane**, were elected as officers for the covered bridge, **Samuel Devore** was elected treasurer and **Robt. F. Biddle**, Sec., the bridge was completed 1838.

The name of **Williamsport** was changed to that of **Menongahela City**, Apr. 1, 1837.

The Old Wooden Bridge cost \$15,000.

Our present bridge was built in 1887.

The free bridge demonstration was on Apr. 26, 1906.

The first survey made through town for a railroad was by **B. L. Latrobe** in 1838. The line was run along Coal Street.

In 1850 the **Hempfield Railroad Company** made another effort to build a Railroad through here, but was finally abandoned.

Wm Parkinson, son of **Joseph Parkinson** at one time owned the property known as the **Black Homestead**, situated on the Pike.



YOHE, WEYGANDT, STECHER FAMILY REUNION.

At. Mt. Zion Church, Ginger Hill. Sept. 16, 1907.

Among the many important events of the "Home Coming Week" in September will be the second Annual Reunion and Picnic of the **Yohe, Weygandt and Stecher Historical Society**, which the officers and members have decided to hold at that time. This society is composed of the descendants of **Michael Yohe (Sr.)**, **Cornelius Weygandt (the 1st)** and **Melchior Stecher**, Pioneer settlers of **Washington Co., Pa.** in the year 1786. All persons knowing themselves to be descendants of these pioneer settlers, will make their arrangements to be present.

ISAAC YOHE, President.
H. J. YOHE, Secretary.

Joseph McClure was the first cabinet maker in town and made most of the coffins that were interred in the old graveyard.

Thomas Wells was the first saddle and harness maker.

Squire Thomas Collins was Justice of the Peace for 40 years.

Capt. Caleb Harvey run the first keel boat from **Pittsburg** to **Brownsville**.

John Storer brought the first one horse and buggy to town.

The Butlers brought the first two horse carriage.

T. R. Hazzard established the first Academy in this city.

The population of Washington Co. in 1840 was 42,000.

In February 1841 Gen. William Henry Harrison, who in journeying towards Washington, D. C. to be inaugurated as the ninth President of the United States, passed up the Monongahela on the Steamer "Loyal Hanna."

The First Steamboat in the valley was built at Brownsville.

Lock No. 1 and 2 were opened in October, 1841.

Lock No. 3 and 4 were completed in 1844.

The receipts at the Post Office during June, 1841 were \$34.37½.
Wm. S. Mellinger, Post Master. Receipts for Apr. May, June 1842—\$88.53½
" " " " " 1843—\$68.73
" " " " " 1844—\$69.48½
" " " " " 1845—\$75.99

In 1845 Henry Shearer and John Shepler built the Flour Mill.

In the forties Robt. Walker had a woolen factory on the site now occupied by the Monongahela Saw & Planing Mill.

William Johnison erected the first saw mill in town.

Mineral, Agricultural, Horticultural, Commercial, & Statistics of Washington County.—1840.

Raised anthracite, 9,283; bituminous coal, 976,200 bushels; men employed, 325; capital, \$25,824.

Live Stock—Horses and Mules, 15,690; neat cattle, 35,344; sheep, 222,631; swine, 54,285; value of poultry of all kinds, \$25,617. Bu. of wheat raised, 666,200; barley, 11,913; oats, 1,862,528; rye, 38,157; buckwheat, 29,368; corn, 652,692; pounds of wool, 482,603; hops, 3,148; wax, 1,147; bu. of potatoes, 581,569; hay, 22,122 tons; sugar made, 56,032 pounds; value of the products of the dairy, \$75,937; of the orchard \$38,768; of home made goods, \$43,844. Stores of all kinds, 120; capital, \$481,800. Fulling mills, 3; woolen manufactories, 3; value of man. goods, \$8,769; capital, \$5,800; value of hats and caps manufactured, \$3,900. Tanneries, 30; tanned 6,145 sides of sole, and 8,935 upper leather; capital \$41,800. Distilleries 18, produced 151,758 gallons; capital \$7,800. Two glass houses and 2 glass cutting establishments, employed 80 men; value of the manufactured articles \$100,000; capital invested, \$18,000. Value of carriages and wagons manufactured, \$37,370; capital \$18,075. Flouring mills, 25; grist mills, 66; saw mills, 72. Total capital invested in manufactures, \$279,005.

The aggregate amount of property taxable in 1845, was \$7,172,092; whereof \$6,401,148 was real estate. The population at that time was 41,279. The adult population being variously employed. In mining, 120; agriculture, 6,667; commerce, 170; manufactures and trades, 1,690; in navigation of the ocean, 9; navigation of rivers and canals, 46; and learned professions, 176.

The Exchange was the first boat on which Capt. Phillips ever made a trip.

The crew of the Steamboat Moxihala owned by Capt. William Parkinson were David Herron, clerk; Frank I. Gardner, 2nd clerk; Robert Phillips, mate; D. Longwell, pantry boy, afterwards engineer; William Cox, Steward; E. W. Downer, cabin boy; John Nelson, Raphael Coulter, Henry Gaskill, William Brawdy, deck hands; Dan Malov, fireman.

An old house used as a barracks for troops was located on the spot where Towners Store now stands.

The First Drug Store in town was kept by Dr. Geo. Morgan, in a brick house opposite the McGrew Block on Main Street.

The Valley Saw and Planing Mill was established in 1850 by William and Joseph Brown.

The Paper Mill was built in 1850 by Samuel Culbertson. Destroyed by fire 1864, rebuilt 1865, and destroyed by fire again and was rebuilt again a few years ago.

Alexander & Company was the first Banking house, established in 1850.

E. Downer established his business in 1851.

George A. Hoffman & Sons hardware store was established in 1852.

R. M. Gee established the Granite & Marble Works in 1852.

The lot where the old school building stands was purchased from Henry Fulton, the building was put up at a cost of \$7,000, and was opened for school in 1853, Johnson Baird & William Wilson did the stone and brick work and William Coulter the carpenter work, Andrew Brown & T. R. Hazard were the first teachers.

The first Board of School Directors were, Cyrus Underwood, Pres. Alex Wilson, Sec. other members were Joseph Alexander, H. H. Finley, Wilson Thompson and Alex Scott.

On the 18th of May 1853 the board of Councilmen resolved to subscribe to the stock of the Hempfield R. R. any sum not exceeding \$50,000. provided said Railroad be located through the Borough.

The woolen and Saw Mills of Robt. Walker, were destroyed by fire on the night of June 29, 1853 and on the 18th of July following the Burgess offered a reward of \$200. for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to these mills, at the same Meeting of Council it was resolved to collect all the portions of the old fire engine and make inquiries in reference to repairs.

On examination it was found impossible to repair it, so as to make it serviceable, Messrs. Downer & Hart offered to take the old engine and construct a new one for \$350. equal to a first class engine.

Apr. 24, 1854 the engine house was declared a nuisance, and ordered to be removed, the street commissioner was instructed to sell the material for the old Market House.

At a town meeting held Dec. 31, 1854, the Corporate authorities were authorized to subscribe for stock of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad to the amount of \$25,000. on condition that the road be located through the Borough.

FROM THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

Wanted—Twenty-five or thirty men, calling themselves gentlemen, (but otherwise entirely devoid of the title), to stand in soldier like array in front of the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning to pass low and ungentlemanly remarks on the ladies as they pass up to enter the church, all those, therefore, bearing the above assumed title, will be found in their accustomed places next Sabbath morning and each succeeding one, just after the ringing of the bell, or just previous to the commencement of Divine Service.

April 12, 1857.

A Lady Victim.

How many remember the trial of Charlotte Jones?

During February, 1858, Council decided to pass a law requiring all hay, straw and coal to be weighed before being sold, instead of guessing at the weight, which had been the usual way.

From a Directory of 1860.

In 1860 there was located in this town 5 Drygood Stores, 6 groceries, 2 clothing stores, 2 shoe stores, 2 drug stores, 2 millinery stores, some 5 or 6 others of miscellaneous character, also the Banking House of Alexander & Co.

There were 4 churches, the Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Presbyterian & A. M. E.

One Public School with six teachers and 350 scholars.

The Manufacturers were, Monongahela Paper Mill, William Parkinson Paper Mill, Valley Planing Mill, ship yards, Foundry, Flour Mill, Monongahela City Agricultural Works, Coal Car Factory and two newspapers.

In 1850 Mr. Carmack started a Foundry in town, which was afterwards bought by George Keller.

The peoples Bank (now Trust Co.) was started in 1870.

Anton Brothers Lamp Factory was established in 1874.

Yohe Brothers Planing Mill, 1880.

Flour Mill, 1845.

Blythe & Co., 1850.



GEE, WEYGANDT, WITFIELD FAMILY REUNION.

Which will be an event of the "Old Home Week."

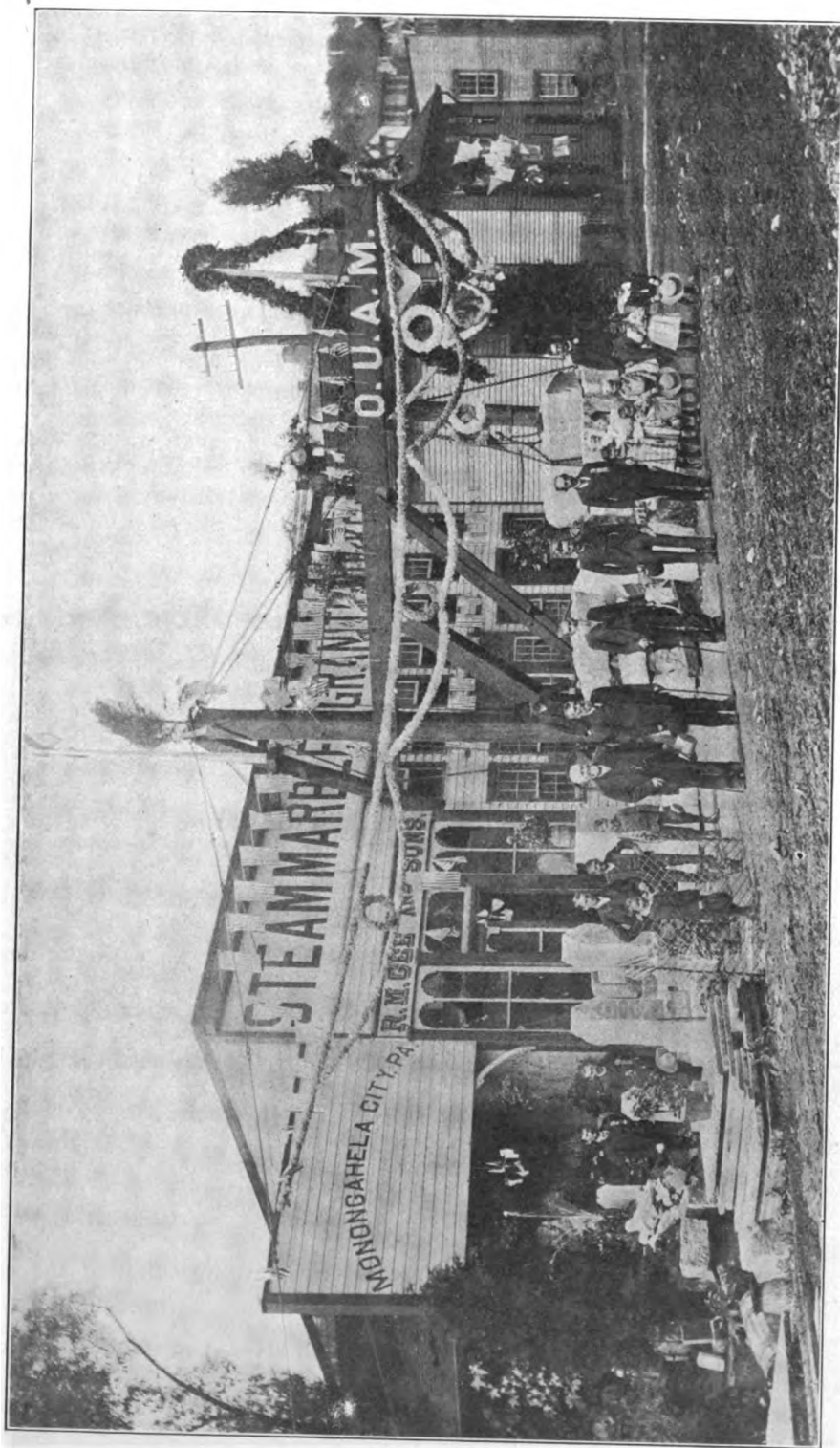
H. C. Sutman Bakery, 1864.

The Drygoods House of S. P. Keller was established in 1860.

In May, 1861 the Borough authorities appropriated \$100. for the support of the volunteer soldiers \$25 for Ammunition for home defense.

On the 12th day of July, 1861 Council appropriated \$25 to assist in defraying the expenses of the "Tower Zouaves" on the condition that they march from this place 40 strong, but they lost out, only 35 enlisted.

Monongahela Cemetery was established in 1863.



GEE'S MARBLE SHOP.

Taken July 4, 1899 during the Jr. O. U. A. M. celebration in this city.

The Telegraph was established to this city by way of West Newton in 1864. O. C. House sent the first message, Mr. McNulty was the operator.

The Monongahela City Steam Docks was established in 1865 by Joseph Tuman, Shadrick Heyser, Geo. Grove, Cyrus Linn and others, it was later owned by Barrs, in 1878 the Steamer Hunter No. 2 was placed on these docks while a new hull was built.

NOTES FROM DAILY REPUBLICAN.

June 8, 1865. Patent applied for—a discovery has been made which is a safe guard against burglars, feed the baby before going to bed with green apples.

June 15, 1865. Circus—Most of our space is taken this morning by the circus advertisement, but then our readers will not growl, we hope, when we tell them we are well payed for it—and in this case the end justifying the means, we do not know whether the circus is worth seeing or not, but the animal show may be good, it will exhibit on the old grave yard hill.

Oct. 26, 1865. Our Oldest Inhabitant. We have the pleasure yesterday of talking with the oldest living resident of our village, Hon. Judge Gordon came to this town in 1810, when this town was a small ferry post, at the time there was no house below Ferry Street or Profession of Religion in town, he established the first Sunday School.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM THE DAILY REPUBLICAN OF 1865.

Jan. 2, Body of R. F. Cooper brought home and buried, he having died at Fortress Monroe.

Feb. 28, Monument erected to the memory of Lieut. Harry Clark, who was killed at Gettysburg.

Mar. 2, Election of officers for the Monongahela Agricultural Society at City Hall.

Mar. 7, C. Buch & Co. sold City Flour Mill to William Shaw & Co.

Mar. 23, During the past year the Steamer Bayard, has carried 15,921 passengers from and to this city.

Apr. 3, News of the capture of Richmond; proclamation of Burgess Elrod.

Apr. 4, Great excitement in town the Fayette came in with the news, cannon, flags and general rejoicing.

Apr. 5, Grand illumination and torchlight procession, speeches in front of Harvey's Hotel by Hingeley, Lawrence, Dunlap and others.

Hiram Sutman wounded and King's window demolished by explosion of cannon.

Apr. 15, News of murder of President Lincoln reached us at daylight, business houses closed.

May 3rd, First message sent through to Brownsville by new telegraph line.

May 5, Morton Black robbed in his room at St. Charles Hotel in Pittsburg.

May 16, Hon. G. V. Lawrence, entertained at the camp of the 79th P. V. near Washington City.

July 17, A severe frost this morning.

July 21, Capt. McBride's Co. 79th Pa. Vol. arrived in this city, having been mustered out.

Aug. 2, Capt. Chill Hazzard appointed Postmaster, Vice, Postmaster Clark resigned.

Aug. 7, First boat raised from the water at the Steam Marine railway of Groves, Heyser & Co.

Aug. 19, Steamer Gallatin & Fayette collided on the Monongahela near Stone's upper works.

Sept. 1, Post Office moved to Hazzard's Variety Store.

Sept. 18, Dr. C. R. Stockdale commenced the practice of medicine in this city.

Oct. 14, New bell raised to its place in the Public School Building.

Nov. 6, Capt. Boyle's Cavalry Co. arrived here.

Dec. 4, Explosion at Barr's Works, one man killed and one injured.

DAILY REPUBLICAN, JULY 13, 1865.

One of the largest gatherings ever assembled at this place met at Dry Run Grove on the Fourth. The meeting was called to order by Shesh Bentley and the following officers were elected: President, T. R. Hazzard; Vice President, Col. Jacob Campbell, Ira Butler, Samuel Morrison, Capt. McFeeters, Lieut. Downer, James Chester, Moses Arthur, William Dewalt, Jackson Frye, Lieut. William A. Kennedy, Maj. M. P. Morrison, Lewis Speers, John Watson, Howard Kerr Marshall, Geo. Grove. Sec. Capt. Chill Hazzard, Lieut. Al King, William King, J. N. Jackson and David Williams.

DAILY, THURSDAY FEB. 22, 1866.



R. M. GEE.

Born 1818. Died March 27, 1890.

Came to Monongahela in 1832 and opened a marble shop near the river bridge. He was also a contractor for the building of bridges from 1832 to '37. Served as school director and was a member of the Episcopal church.



MRS. R. M. GEE.

Formerly Mary M. Gaugwere.

The new ironclads, Sandusky and Marietta, which have been lying for some months in the Allegheny river, have been towed to Cairo by the steamer Hawk.

Mar. 8, 1866. Notice—If the gentleman who keeps the shoe store with the red hair will return that umbrella which he borrowed of a young lady with an ivory handle, he will hear of something to her advantage.

VELOCEPEDE CONTEST.

May 6, 1869. The Velocepede School which has been in operation here for some time past closed on Tuesday evening, with a prize contest at the Keystone Rink. Messrs. Walker, Bayha and Hazzard were judges.

1st Premium—miniature Gold Velocepede to S. D. Cuberston, competitor, J. F. Logan.

2nd Premium—Meerscham Pipe to Alf. Catlin, competitors, Joseph A. Herron, S. B. McLain.

3rd Prize—Pocket Knife to J. B. Finley, competitors, G. V. Mellinger, D. C. Shaw, Webster Brawdy.

DAILY REPUBLICAN, JUNE 10, 1869.

Odd Fellows Building built 1869 cornerstone laid on 4th of July.

Mammoth Rhubarb plant was exhibited by D. C. Shaw, leaves measuring 36-35 in.

In **July 1869** the "Hazzard Zouaves", an independent Military Company was formed under the command of J. D. V. Hazzard, 1st Lieutenant; Christopher Galloway, 2nd Lieutenant; William Oliver. In August, 1872, this company was recruited into the Light Guards or Company A. of the 10th Pa. Regiment, with Capt. J. D. V. Hazzard; 1st Lieut. John Bowman; 2nd Lieut. Geo. A. Gregg. During the riotous days of 1877 it performed efficient service at Pittsburg, Pa., afterwards Capt. Hazzard recruited a company known as the 10th Regiment Volunteers and performed a three month's service at Scranton, Pa.

John Anderson was the only soldier from this place that died in the Andersonville Prison.

I. S. Crail established his business in 1867.

On the **17th of June, 1869**, Dr. E. T. Cooper and O. C. House were empowered to secure street lamps and have them placed on Washington and Main Streets. Oil was used in these lamps until 1873. Andrew Neel was the lamp lighter.

Byer's Drug Store was established in 1869.

Apr. 17, 1870, The Dramatic Company, under direction of Grand Army Republic presented the "Ticket of the Leave Man". Those that took part in it were Marcus Mellinger, S. B. McLain, Jos. Armstrong, Chris Gallaway, Ed. Haley, James White, Misses Mary McAlister, Barbara Cowan and Cora Neal.

Aug. 11, 1870, A flash of lightning killed John Woolslayer, it being one of seven flashes that has struck within a radius of one-fourth mile, within a few weeks, another of the flashes killed Astley Cooper.

Feb. 2, 1871, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, of West Pike Run, who is now 91 years old lately had her picture taken in the same plate with her daughter, granddaughter, great granddaughter and great, great granddaughter.

Daily May 18, 1871, The class under Prof. Stephens Applegate gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert on Friday evening, last, for the benefit of the Baptist Church of Horseshoe, the Chill Hazzard Brass Band and the Bella Serenaders kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Miss Joan Fournier, the young and talented violinist, played two solos, the affair was quite a success and every person was well pleased.

William T. Markell established his cigar business in 1871.

Monongahela City Gas Company was incorporated in 1872 and in 1873 gas was awaiting the use of the consumers.

On **June 19, 1872** an ordinance was granted allowing Dr. J. W. Connelly, privilege to erect a gas and coke works.

On the **21st day of September, 1872**, a large fire destroyed seven houses on the ground now occupied by the Central Block.

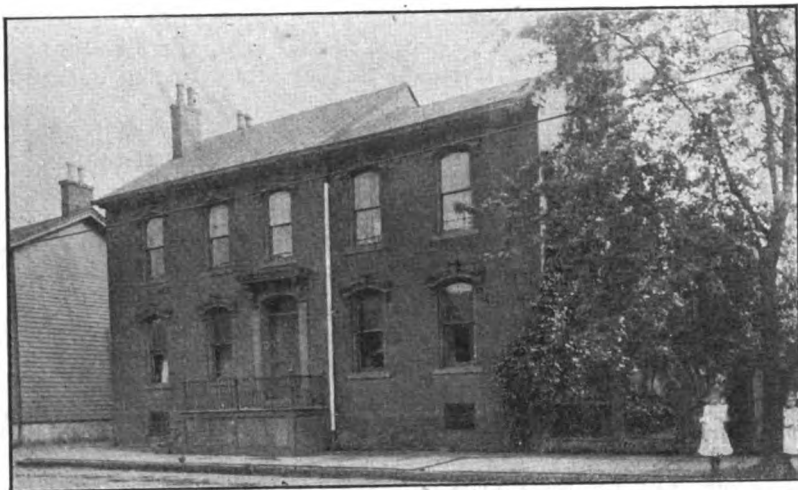
The **Monongahela Manufacturing Company** was started in 1872 by James W. Downer, Samuel Hindman and Col. David Lackey.

In 1873 the P. V. & C. R. R. was opened to this City, the late D. W. S. Wilson, was the first Ticket Agent, and he sold the first ticket to Maj. A. P. Foster.

The Lake Erie R. R. was completed in 1889

On June 10, 1873 an explosion occurred at the Paper Mill, killing John Parkison and doing considerable damage.

During the year 1873 the town council and the hogs (swine) had a very exciting time.



JOSEPH LYTLE HOUSE.

Built by Wm. Wickerham in 1874.

William McGregor engaged in the sale of Boots and Shoes in 1873.

J. F. Nicholson's jewelry store was established in 1874.

J. D. Strouse's jewelry store was established in 1873.

During the month of May, 1878 fire buckets and ladders were purchased and in August following a wagon on which to haul them.

In 1878 the Germania made her first trip in charge of Captain R. R. Adams.

Landefelds, the merchant tailors, established their business in 1878.

FOLLOWING IS THE RECORD OF THE BALLOONS MADE BY THE GREAT AMERICAN BALLOON COMPANY IN 1878.

The leading stockholders were Thomas and Lute Collins, Billie Adams and Bill Wilson.

Meteor, Aug. 30, burned in air.

Dennis Kearney, Aug. 31, burned while inflating.

W. H. Wilson, Sept. 2, landed at Sisters Station, 9 miles from point of starting.

Charles Adams, Sept. 5th, went up 300 feet and came down in the middle of the river.

Abe Bailey, Sept. 6th, same balloon brought back and re-inflated, landed in river above bridge.

William Torrence, Sept. 11, landed on Hayden's farm 11 miles away.

City of Push, Sept. 18, sent up at Fair Ground, landed at Madison, Westmoreland Co., 26 miles away.

William Torrence returned from Haydens, Sept. 18, sent up from Fair Ground, took fire in mid-air and burned.

Minnie, Sept. 19, sent up at Fair Ground never heard from.

L. C. Collins, September, sent from Fair Ground, landed at Milesville, 3 miles away.

T. M. Potts, Sept. 23, Cannonsburg Fair Ground, landed at Vankirk's, West Bethlehem, nine miles away.

Gen. Bingham, Oct. 1, Soldiers reunion, landed at Apollo, Armstrong Co., 47 miles away.

St. George, Nov. 3rd. The Connellsville paper notes the arrival of the St. George at Jacob's Creek. The people in that region had never seen a balloon before and although it arrived on Sunday, they turned out and shot it full of holes until it came down.

The ice breakup of Jan. 20, 1879 carried away 10 coal tipples, besides a lot of coal boats and barges.

On April 3, 1878 the first English Sparrows were noticed in town and they established their headquarters in the eaves of the Odd Fellows Building.

The first engine built in this city was at the Morrison & Co., Machine Shops, September, 1878, plans were drawn by Mr. Pollock.

In June, 1879 Monongahela had only four votes cast at the primaries: Washington, Pa., had ten.

Albert Culbertson, born 1818, died, July 16, 1878, was the son of Dr. Culbertson who built the first Paper Mill here, came to this city 1858, was a stockholder in the Railroad, Telegraph, Peoples Steamboat and Gas Works.

The famous Sycamore Tree which stands in our Driving Park within whose massive trunk, now 36 ft. 7 inches in circumference in early times was born a boy baby who afterwards grew up to be the father of descendants known as the Howden family in its several and widespread wealthy and influential relation and intermarriages. The story runs that Mr. John Howden moving into this country then a wilderness (having located a section of land near what is now Bentleyville), with his wife, in an old bell team wagon, he camped on the bank of the creek, near the old Sycamore; and inside its trunk he found a space large enough to shelter his wife comfortably, so building a fire they cooked their frugal supper, Howden catching some fish from the creek, whilst the good wife boiled the coffee. A few blankets and leaves made the snug bedding, a comfort hung over the mouth of the tree made all secure within. During the silent watches of the night John was hastily aroused and sent to Parkison's Ferry for the Doctor and with the early streaks of breaking day a little stranger nestled by the side of the mother, and safe within the enclosing trunk, the little fellow grew into babyhood until the mother could stand the journey now almost competed, the boy grew up to be Mr. John Howden and in later years married a sister of Jonathan West, and later in life there children married into the Kammerer family.

Copied from Daily Republican of 1876.

Daily Aug. 29, 1878. On Saturday evening a hot air balloon was sent up from Dick King's corner by W. W. Wilson, W. A. Adams, Tom Collins and others, Lute Collins of the Globe Cigar Store sent up a small balloon on Friday, but it burnt up. The balloon sent up Saturday was 25 feet high and on Monday morning they received a telegram that it had landed at Sutterville near Connellsville, Pa. Collins expects to send up quite a fine balloon during the fair.

The new Central School building was dedicated July 1, 1881 by Rev. Dr. Higbee, destroyed by fire Mar. 2, 1883 and the present building was re-dedicated Sept. 18, 1883.

The Adam Jacob's made her maiden trip on Sept. 15, 1885 and was the first boat to carry electric lights.

The Packet James G. Blaine made her first trip from Pittsburgh to Morgantown, Nov. 8, 1889.

Dr. Geo. E. Lytle, was chief marshal of the Mechanics' parade in 1889.

The Monongahela Centennial was held Nov. 15th, 1892. The persons in charge of it was, A. R. Parkison, Pres.; W. C. Robison, Sec. Committee: T. H. Baird, Hon. J. B. Finley, Dr. Geo. A. Linn, Dr. James G. Sloan, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Chill W. Hazzard, Dr. J. S. VanVoorhis, William J. Alexander, A. R. Parkison, Mrs. Letitia Sampson, for the Ladies Auxilliary.

When, Oh: when, will the town hall steps be cleaned?

LEST WE FORGET.

Immediately after the fire when the school house was destroyed, Hon. T. Hud. Williams put men and teams at work and in ten days had every scrap of the debris cleared away and work on the rebuilding begun. For this work Mr. Williams never asked a cent and it has been proposed that a tablet to the memory of this civic pridè and Mr. Williams, be erected on a corner of the School Building lot.

West Monongahela was located and laid out in lots by H. Higenbotham in 1893.

The Post Office of Monongahela City was changed to Monongahelá on April 1st, 1893.



WOLF'S CARRIAGE MAKING SHOP, 1ST WARD.



COVERED BRIDGE ON PIGEON CREEK.

NOTES FROM THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

1881

July 26, Mrs. Euphemia King, wife of Dr. Syrus B. King died this morning of typhoid fever.

1882.

Sept. 9, Old M. E. Church sold to Alexander & Co.

Dec. 24, Keeney greenhouse caught on fire and about half of the hot houses built last fall were destroyed.

1883.

Williamsport Bridge was insured for \$5,000.

On Apr. 11, 1883 the old wooden bridge was destroyed by fire. On the 23rd at a public meeting a committee consisting of John S. Marshall, J. P. Taylor, C. W. Hazzard was appointed to urge upon the people the necessity of helping the directors to build another bridge.

May 1st, 1883, the stables of the Shepler House were burned.

May 18th, 1883, Monongahela Volunteer Fire Dept. purchased a Steam Fire Engine from Reading Fire Dept. at a cost of \$1,000.

Dec. 17th, 1883, the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened for use.

Feb. 15th, 1884, the new fire engine was used for the first time at a fire at the residence of T. S. McCurdy.

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The following are the first officers that were elected for Monongahela Firemens Association, 1883.

Officers:

Pres.,	Wm. J. Alexander
Vice Pres.,	S. P. Keller
Rec. Sec.,	John Grable
Cor. Sec.,	J. P. Taylor
Treas.,	Jas. S. Alexander
Chief,	C. B. Wood
Foreman,	T. S. McCurdy
1st assist.,	Wm. H. Arison
2nd assist.,	Jos. Wolfe

Hook and Ladder Division.

Foreman,	J. Ferree Sanders
1st assist.,	Frank Woodward
2nd assist.,	W. A. Markel

Engine Division.

Foreman,	Dr. Geo. A. Linn
1st assist.,	W. A. Ford,
2nd assist.,	H. C. McCurdy

Executive Committee Elected.

1st Nozzleman,	P. B. Brown
2nd Nozzleman,	Jos. Wolf
3rd Nozzleman,	Levi Cambell
4th Nozzleman	W. Sutman

Messrs. J. H. Dewalt, Van Hillman and S. C. Yohe were appointed engineers. The first there was to have charge of the engine and the others to act as assistants.

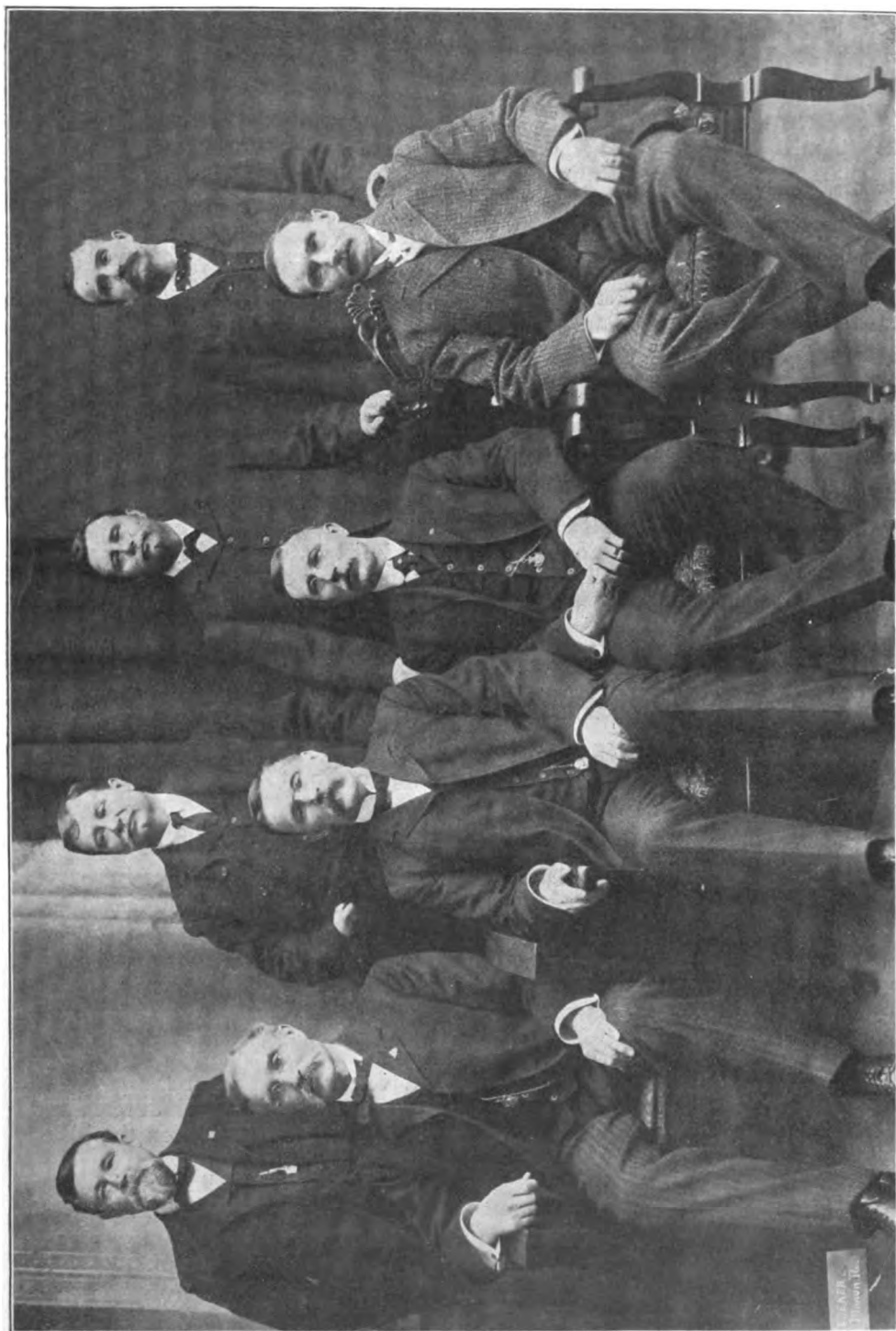
July 31, G. A. R. Excursion train wrecked.

Sept. 27, Monongahela School Building dedicated.

Oct. 1, Second Baptist Church dedicated.

Oct. 3, Pittsburg Exposition Building burned.

Nov. 30, Mrs. Lizzie Jones McElhenny died.



YOHE BROTHERS.

John M. Yohe, James L. Yohe, Wm. G. Yohe, Lewis N. Yohe, Isaac Yohe, Frank E. Yohe, Chas. N. Yohe, Sherd C. Yohe.

1884.

Jan. 4, the **Governor** granted charter to Monongahela and Bellewood Natural Gas Company for natural gas.

Feb. 14, the **house** on Second St. belonging to Mrs. Maria King and occupied by T. S. McCurdy caught on fire. "Hamden" quickly extinguished the blaze.

April 30, **J. Nixon O'Neil** of Elizabeth killed in runaway.

June 29, **Lutheran Church** dedicated.

1885.

Chill Hazzard was succeeded to the Post Office by J. H. Moore.

July 1st, while in his office, Mayor Grable and his wife were startled by a report like that of a pistol. The head of the city exclaimed Dynamite but upon investigation it was found that a bottle of beer heated by the weather exploded destroying the cabinet in which it was kept.

Aug. 11, **Mr. J. McClelland** of this city died at Nashville, Tenn. His mother was a cousin to Benjamin Parkinson.

Sept. 9, **Abraham Underwood** dead.

Sept. 11, **Mrs. R. M. Gee** died in her 68th year.

Sept. 11, the **poles** for a valley telephone have been erected. The route extends from West Elizabeth through here to Black Diamond.

Sept. 29, the **central office** for here is to be located at Linn's drug store.

Nov. 23, **Wm. McCallister** bought Dunn's drug store.

1886.

Jan. 23, **Hiram Felson** died Jan. 21 from an attack of pneumonia.

Feb. 3, **First Presbyterian Church** calls Rev. Jas. Maxwell as pastor.

Feb. 5, **Rev. Father McCourt** named the new Catholic Cemetery, St. Marys cemetery.

Mar. 11, **Big oil well** struck at Washington, Pa., to day which produces 12 to 1800 bbl. a day.

Mar. 24, **Hiram Gamble** bought from Harry Miller the corner lots fronting the New School Building.

Mar. 25, **Rev. Axtel** died.

Apr. 30, **Rev. J. M. Maxwell** installed.

June 2, last stone at Lock Four laid at 4:30 P. M.

June 16, **Contract** given to Neel Blythe & Co. for a New Opera House.

Aug. 12, **Abraham Stecker** died.

1887.

Mar. 18, a bill for a new City Charter is pending at Harrisburg.

May 2, about 8 P. M. a fire was discovered in the Pump House in the Railroad yards. Water from Yohes' and Byers' Mill was turned on the blaze before "Hamden" was out of its bed.

June 22, on Tuesday June 21st a flash of lightning followed the telegraph wires into the operators' room at the railroad station and did considerable damage.

June 26, **Ransom Gee, Jr.** drowned off the Steamer Stella.

July 14, **Mrs. Jane King** died in her 91st year.

July 15, **Thos. Meredith** poisoned.

Aug. 10, All the **claims** upon the city were paid and Monongahela is once more out of debt.

Sept. 3, Albert Gallatin in his life time, donated grounds, and put up a stone building for school and preaching purposes at Geneva. The house has been known as Old Stone for a long time and gradually fallen into dilapidation. Mr. H. A. Crow, foreman of the Graphic Newspaper office, has been stirring up the people to preserve the old relic of the great financier which was donated when he was a member of Jefferson's cabinet. A benefit excursion was organized and reached our city last evening on the steamer, Germania. The Bugler Band from Brownsville accompanied the party and furnished the music for both promenaders on the deck and dancers in the cabin. The boat lay at our wharf and the couples promenaded "Push" and was evidently pleased. And, indeed, our people were pleased in turn for a finer looking set of folks have not visited us this season. And so those 150 good people thus contributed to keep green the mementos and the memory of Abraham Albert Alphonse Gallatin, Commandant of Passaquamody, and founder of the town of Geneva.

Sept. 5, Council met and ordered Fourth St. and Pike to be macadamized and the fire committee was ordered to buy a pump for the fire department.

Sept. 19, a new shaft at the Ivil Mines was completed.

1888.

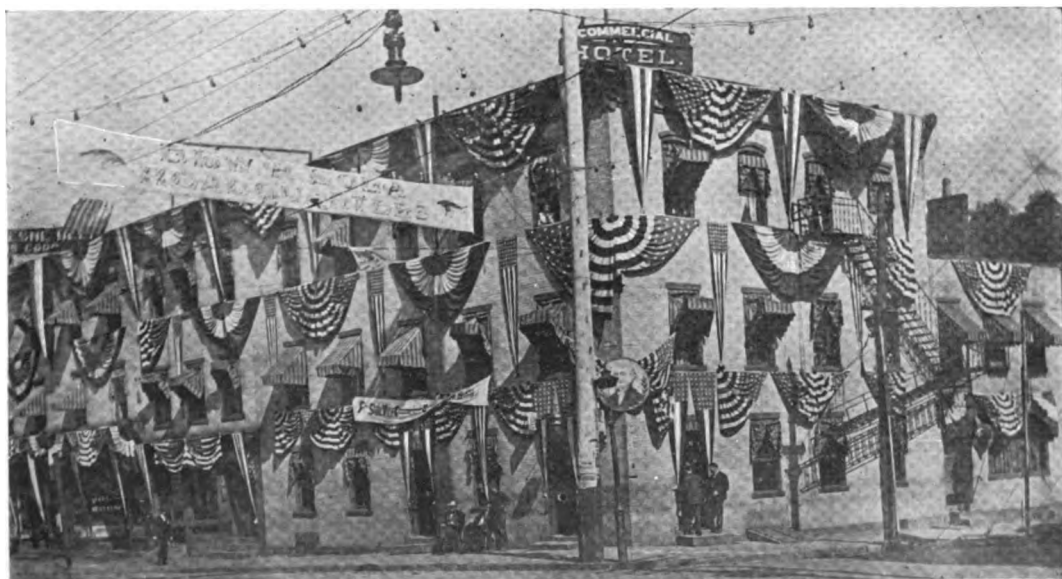
Jan. 30, while crossing the river from Carroltown, Wm. Miles and Fred Hillory broke through the ice and were drowned.

Mar. 1, by express last evening Mr. John Grable received a box containing a loaded pipe, some explosives and an electric battery. After opening he plunged the box and its contents into a tub of cold water and avoided what might have been a dangerous explosion.

Sept. 5, W. H. Rose died.

Sept. 19, Capt. Jesse Taylor killed on the railroad.

Nov. 20, Captain Hugh Keys died.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL ON DRESS PARADE.

1889.

Jan. 9, Jos. Patterson died.

Jan. 21, Dr. Gamble leased the Opera House to Mr. C. B. Palmer for a period of 3 years.

Feb. 7, Mr. Chas. Taylor opened a store in the room now occupied by Corrin & Corrin.

Feb. 8, A wharf boat is now under construction at Yohe's Mill.

July 10, The first kiln of bricks have just arrived for the reservoir at the new Water Works.

July 15, The Lake Erie Railroad was opened for passenger and freight as far up as Monongahela.

July 15, Prof. Dalby of West Brownsville elected principal of Public School.

July 19, Mr. Jas. Hank died.

Oct. 29, the new City Brass Band was organized.

1890.

Mar. 18, Post Office moved to Bank Building.

Apr. 2, Ransom M. Gee died.

May 15, Crouch family murdered by Bill West.

June 11, Monongahela Mfg. Co. was burned to the ground.

June 16, Mottison Applegate died.

July 9, Bentleyville Railroad proposed.

Aug. 13, Corner Stone of Landefeld Building laid.

Dec. 18, Fire Department organized.

1891.

Feb. 26, West hung as a penalty of robbing and murdering the Crouch family.

Mar. 6, Dr. Geo. Lytle died.

June 15, Fire at Blythe and Co.'s Mill resulting to the loss of \$2,000.

June 24, Fire at the back of Hoffman's hardware store which destroyed one room.

July 23, The first barge of bricks for paving Chess St. arrived.

Sept. 17, Soldiers monument unveiled at Homestead.

Sept. 29, Rev. John Moody, pastor of the First Baptist Church resigned.

Sept. 18, Jas. Prescott Sheplar died.

Nov. 20, Fire in Brown's tenement houses on the east shore.

Nov. 28, Fire at the paper mill resulting at \$2,000 loss.

1892.

Jan. 6, Mrs. Eleanor Hodgson Corrin died.

Jan. 11, a slight fire at the home of Jas. L. Yohe on Chess St.

Jan. 19, the store of Henry Landefeld was looted and the safe blown open.

Feb. 12, fire at Hazzard's which did considerable damage.

Mar. 24, a former Presbyterian pastor, Rev. John Kerr, died.

Apr. 4, Pastor Baker of the M. E. Church died.

June 9, Mrs. Jone Byers died.

July 16, Dr. Wm. H. King died.

Aug. 25, an explosion at the City Gas Works.

Nov. 26, Mrs. Mary Hart Taylor died.



MICHAEL YOHE.



ELIPHALET DOWNER.



GRANDMOTHER YOHE.

Born Jan. 13, 1828. Died Nov. 20, 1892.

His early life was passed in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, later engaging in lumber business in Allegheny. In 1862 he came to this town where he remained the rest of his life.



MONONGAHELA ROLLER POLO TEAM.

Won 35 straight games during season of 1907-08.

Hoskins, Dunning (Mgr.), E. Keys,

McVicker,

F. Keys, Armstrong.

1893.

Jan. 27, Jas. G. Blaine died.

Jan. 27, fire in the brick row which did considerable damage.

Feb. 22, The Monongahela St. Railway Company was chartered to build a line 22 miles long.

March 5, a bomb was thrown down the escape pipe of Jones Catsburg mine which went into the cylinder and exploded bursting the cylinder into pieces.

April 11, The name Monongahela City was changed to Monongahela by the Post Master General.

June 13, Mark Borland, Esq. died.

Aug. 9, a disastrous fire in the Gamble Opera House.

Oct. 30, Col. Sam. B. Bentley died.

1894.

March, 19, Dr. Chas. A. Scott died.

April 24, A carved stone weighing 2,000 lbs. was found out Peters Creek by Conductor Harry H. Bailey. The stone is now in possession of Isaac Yohe.

April 23, The old Staib store room on the South-east corner of Main St. was totally destroyed by fire.

June 28, Wm. Alexander died.

July 25, One of the boilers of the Catsburg mine exploded and did a great deal of damage.

August 5, The house on Chess St. below Twelfth owned by Carrie Baker of Venetio was burned down.

Aug. 15, Mrs. Jennie McGregor died.

Nov. 3, Major Morrison died.

Nov. 10, The first blowing in the Thos. Wightman Glass Factory was made at 12:30.

Nov. 13, Jas. Warne died.

Nov. 16th, 1894.

HOW GINGER HILL GOT ITS NAME.

Ginger Hill, a small village on the Washington and Williamsport pike in southwester Nottingham, on the Carrol Line, has enjoyed a local habitation and name ever since the Whiskey Insurrection. On the night of Nov. 14th, 1794, Robert Johnson, excise collector for Washington and Allegheny Counties, seized the still of Squire David Hamilton, who lived in site of the Ginger Hill Chapel.

The squire was a shrewd Scotchman and pretended to be in no ways excited over the action of the Government Officials. It was a dark and disagreeable night and the road to Parkinsons Ferry (now Monongahela) being none the smoothest the officers were prevailed upon to remain under the hospitable roof of Hamilton. Around the glowing logs of the backwoods fire, Hamilton and his guests discussed the excise law, the conversation being enlivened by the oft-repeated draughts from "Black Betty" which had previously been "doctored" by Hamilton with a quantity of jamaica ginger. One by one the officers dropped from their chairs in the deep sleep of intoxication. Hamilton speedily gathered his neighbors and taking the still and whiskey carried them many miles across the country to a place of safety. This action which now would be a serious matter was then regarded as a joke, and the place became known as "Ginger Hill."

DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Dramatis Personal.

Jan. 23,

D. Paracusus	John Beaumont
Senor Balthazar	H. C. Hill
Carlos, his son,	W. H. Arison
Perez } Porters {	C. Harry Landefeld
Sancho }	Marcellus Meredith
Don Pomposo Algnazil	C. Benson Robinson
Donna Lucrezia	Sarah Blanch Carson
Isabella her daughter	Katherine Austin
Inez her maid	Anorah Fleming

Serenaders, Citizens, etc.

Jan. 25, Mortuary Chapel in cemetery completed.**Jan. 28, the heavy rains** of Friday night followed by a cold snap turned the whole thoroughfares into a mass of ice and all day Saturday the streets were thronged with skaters.**Feb. 6, A co-partnership** has been formed by John J. Rankin, R. H. Robinson and C. R. Meridith to operate a steam laundry.**Feb. 13, Mass Meeting** held in council chambers for the purpose of taking such steps that deemed advisable to secure government control of the Monongahela slackwater.**Feb. 16, A bill** introduced in Congress authorizing the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Wheeling railway Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela at a point opposite Monongahela.**Feb. 28, the steamer, Bertha,** the first boat since the ice freeze up, Jan. 31st, past to-day at 9 o'clock A. M. The ice measured about 10 inches.**March 4, Hotel Shepler** changed hands, W. H. Miller being the new landlord.**March 5, Dr. C. B. Wood** addressed council on the advisability of having a board of health.**March 6, John M. Grable** is having a large brick fireproof vault built in the rear of his office.**March 11, A foot race** between Crawford Sarver, Has-no-Horses and Hock Payne took place on the street Saturday night, Sarver winning.**March 14, Bill introduced** into Legislature for the erection of a new proposed county of Monongahela.**March 20, R. C. King** died.**March 26, The daily** of this date gave a copy of an old township docket from 1791 to 1874. Among the names mentioned on it are Joseph and David Hamilton, John Irwin, Zeechra Figley, Aaron Williams, Leverton Thomas, Adam Wickerham.**April 1, Mass Meeting** held in City Hall for the purpose of giving all aid possible to the new county bill.

April 14, 1895.

A LAND MARK TORN DOWN.

The house now being torn down by J. C. Hank, next to Keller's dry goods store uncovering the site for a new three story brick is one of the

oldest houses in the town. Dr. VanVoorhis says that on the 6th day of October, 1805 when Ira Butler first came to Parkinson's Ferry he was stricken with paralysis from which he soon died leaving the family in great sorrow and among strangers. They rented the red house which then stood at the mouth of First St. but which now is gone having fallen in the river. Afterward the family moved into the house now being demolished, then, unfinished. The house had been built by Esq. Daniel Depew and was finished by the Butlers. It is evident by the fact that in the original every piece of timber hewn and all the nails hand made.

The finish of added work is plainly indicated by sawed pieces and cut nails. Nails were first cut in Pittsburg, 1780 but about 1810 there was a hand machine for making nails over the creek and which the father of Wm. Coulter used to operate at times.

Noble Woodward was born in this house. It was bought at a sheriff's sale by Moses Scott, and the chain of title comes from Sheriff to Mr. Hank through its intermediate links.

While demolishing the old foundation, workmen of the pick discovered an iron square made by hand of malleable iron. It was carefully laid between two stones and was rust eaten. As the house was built about the time that Dr. Pollock was master of the old first Masonic of this place, and during the high anti-mason feeling it is not impossible that some zealous member of the mystic brotherhood must have hidden it there. Wm. Coulter who can remember the town history for 70 years says that this was an old house when he was a little boy.

April 16, R. M. Clark died.

May 14, Nelson building on Main St. was burned.

June 1, A. S. McConnel, a soldier in the Mexican War, died at his home in First Ward.

June 6, The first movement for raising a fund for a town clock was started by charging admission to the High School Commencement.

June 13, Bicycle road race from 2nd St. to Riverview and back.

June 18, Hon. G. Lawrence arrived home on his overland trip from Harrisburg.

July 4, Big Bicycle Meet under direction of the Monongahela Cycle Club.

Aug. 9, Supt. McGowan of Lock No. 4 threw three small kittens in the river just above the lock in order that they might go over the dam and be drowned. Several days later a large catfish was caught in the lock and McGowan congratulated himself on the fine meal he would have. He took the animal home and on opening it the first thing he saw was his three little kittens. The fish was never cooked.

Aug. 15, Barrel of molasses exploded in Skillen and Corrin's store. The two Jims were a sight.

Sept. 17, Council voted to equip Monongahela with a fire alarm system.

Sept. 27, Street car made its first trip up town about 5 P. M.

Oct. 25, Jos. Parkinson Warne died.

Nov. 4, Council adopted a resolution to light Main and Chess streets by electric light.

Dec. 16, Harrison Bros. will add a new ice plant to their distillery.

June 20, The original Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, was a log cabin which was built before the Revolutionary War. It was about 13 by 15 ft. with two small windows of greased paper, a loft, and was roofed with four tiers of clapboards on each side of the comb.

1896.

May 14, Explosion at Mongah Mine.

June 22, Merchant bicycle race from 2nd street through Valley Inn and return by the way of Mingo.

July 28, Possibly the worst storm in the history of Monongahela swept over town Monday evening.—Notes—

A number of trees at Bellevidere were blown down.

Four foot of water on the tracks near Dry Run.

The wind loosened a corner of the roof on Wightmans Flattening house.

The grand stand and about 100 ft. of the fence at the Athletic Park was blown over.

Coal Valley Trestle was washed away.

Railroad track from Catsburg to Black Diamond was badly washed out.

Entrance to Catsburg Mine was flooded. Capt. Coulson's barn was demolished.

I. S. Keeney lost five trees.

July 31, Monongahela visited by another hard storm which did considerable damage.

1897.

Jan. 1, Experimental test of Shick's flying machine in Wightman's Park.

Jan. 21, E. J. Kelly invented a double Ball Bearing system for Bicycles.

Jan. 22, S. P. Keller died.

March 20, Mr. Edward Lewis died.

Sept. 2, First Ward School Building dedicated.

Sept. 10, A fire at Landefeld's clothing store which resulted in a loss of \$4,000.

Nov. 2, Dr. Jas. J. Sloane died.

Nov. 22, Benj. F. Manown died.

1906.

Nov. 21, Mrs. Jane Stewart King died.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

One of the institutions that Monongahela can be justly proud of is that of the Young Men's Christian Association. Organized on January 11th, 1904, it has been an active force for good in our city for the past four years. Rev. L. W. Warren, formerly pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, was instrumental in showing the need of such an organization. After surmounting many difficulties and discouragements the efforts of those interested in such an undertaking were crowned with success and on October 11th, 1904, handsomely equipped quarters were opened in the Towner building. The first permanent organization consisted of the following men: Theodore M. Byers, president; Wm. T. Corrin, vice president; Wm. I. Jones, treasurer; and James C. Dodd, recording secre-

tary. The above officers served for two years and were succeeded by the following officers who are serving at the present time: Frank Bebout, president; Lewis N. Yohe, first vice president; Wilhelm F. Alten, second vice president; John F. Cooper, treasurer and Harry H. Williams, recording secretary. Our business men deserve great credit in the establishing of this good work in the city and the interest manifested in the past four years. Hon. J. B. Finley, Mr. Joseph A. Herron, and John H. Jones aided considerably in the equipping of the rooms. A call was extended to W. T. Wertz of Greensburg, Pa. to accept the General Secretaryship for the promoting of the work. The Association is in a flourishing condition at the present time with a membership of two-hundred and twenty-five men and a large boy's department, also a Ladies' Auxilliary of one-hundred and twenty-five ladies, all of wide-awake to their great opportunity. Following are a few of the many departments of work being carried on successfully: Educational work, for English and foreign speaking men. Classes in common branches, book-keeping, trigonometry, mining, etc., taught by skilled teachers. Welfare of young men carefully looked after in the shape of employment, boarding houses, etc. Physical department for the health of young men, gymnasium classes, tennis courts, etc. Industrial work in the shape of monthly mining institutes, etc. and chief of all the religious work, shop meetings conducted during the winter at the various shops at the noon hour, when the simple gospel is given to the busy workingmen. Sunday afternoon men's meetings, bible classes, etc. This institution is indispensable to our city and there is a favorable outlook for a handsome new Y. M. C. A. building in the near future to foster the boys brigade, the entertainment course, the night school, etc. that has been crowded out of the building for lack of space and have been held in other halls.

FAMILIAR NAMES:

ALEXANDER WILSON.

Was born July 7, 1807 and died June 14, 1862. He came to this City in 1845, where he engaged in Merchandising and gradually extended his business until he became the largest dealer in the country in wool, grain, flour and produce. He also opened and operated the coal mine at the mouth of Mingo Creek, employing from 100 to 130 men. He was among the first that undertook to tow coal to Cincinnati by steam, having built the side wheel steamer, "Alexander Nelson". The machinery on this boat was afterwards placed on the steamer Mingo, a stern wheel boat. In 1856 he located at Heyworth, Ill., and built and operated with others one of the largest flour mills in the country.

MOSES SCOTT.

Died on March 5, 1891. He was born in the old Scott farm house on Mingo Creek, Oct 12, 1809, where he lived till 1850 when he moved to Monongahela. Was a member of the Mingo Church and the First Baptist of this city. During a portion of his life in this city he carried on a Mercantile business, and served as Justice of the Peace, for 5 years.

DR. GEO. E. LYTLE.

Died Mar. 6, 1891 in his 35th year. Was educated at W. & J. College, read Medicine under Dr. Linn and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1876. He entered the 10th Reg. N. G. P. as hospital steward and reached the rank of Major and surgeon of the Tenth. He had the honor of being chief marshall in the Mechanics parade in this city of July 4th, 1889.

JOHN S. WILGUS.

Passed his early life in Perryopolis and after receiving a liberal education, followed clerking and merchandising. In 1873 he was appointed Postmaster in Brownsville. He came to this city in 1880 and started a grocery store, which business he followed until 1890 when he discontinued this business and was elected alderman and held this position until his death.

JOHN FLETCHER NICHOLSON.

Was born Apr. 21, 1851 in Union Township, Washington Co. He came to Monongahela in 1872 and opened a jewelry and music store. Mr. Nicholson was identified with many public offices serving as City Treasurer for two terms, was mayor, Postmaster, etc. He was a worker in the Methodist Church, Sabbath School and held many offices in the different local lodges. He died July, 1899.

CAPT. RICHARD SPARKS COOPER.

Died Nov. 12, 1857 in his 47th year. He served in the army for 5 years, having a very good record throughout that time. Served during the Black Hawk Indian War and was wounded having the bridge of his nose broken and nearly all his teeth knocked out. On his return home he was elected Capt. of the Jackson Guards. He twice volunteered in the Mexican War, and was wounded in his sword arm and lost the use of a finger. His funeral was escorted to the cemetery by the Monongahela Artillery.



WM. McCURE.



CHARLES E. BEACH.



A. MACK WALKER.

Born January 31, 1819, East Bloomfield, N. Y., moved to Monongahela, 1848. Chauncey Beach and Charles Beach bought the flour mill known as Beach & Son. He sold out April, 1865 when he and John Blythe purchased an interest in Kiddoo & Moore planing mill firm afterward known as Blythe & Co. He died Nov. 13, 1890.

ROBERT McFARLAND.

Lived at Bath Mills on Pigeon Creek, later known as the VanVoorhis homestead. He manufactured salt in the works now gone, which stood below the old spring house. It was of the artesian nature and with one exception it was the only salt works in the Country. Died in 1835 and was buried in the old graveyard on the hill. Robert McFarland and Isaac VanVoorhis cast the only two votes in Fallowfield Township for Adams in 1824.

JAMES and R. McGREW.

Were citizens in the town before 1816, and carried on a hatters business on the corner now occupied by the Odd Fellows building. They made wool and fur hats for the whole surrounding country, buying rabbits skins at 8 cents apiece and remodeled them into (Merry Widow) hats.

EMANUEL KELLER.

Born Nov. 14, 1832 in Bedford Co., receiving most of his education in the schools of Monongahela. In his early life he worked as cabin boy on river boats running to New Orleans. In 1852 he entered the grocery business in this city, conducting it for eleven years, when he sold out and entered the foundry, staying for several years and finally purchasing a dry goods store with his brother, which business he was engaged till his death.

JAMES NEEL.

Born Sept. 25, 1817. At the age of 16 he began to learn the carpenter trade and followed that business for some time in Pittsburg. Later in company with his brother, he started in the coal business, on the opposite side of the river just below McKeesport. He afterwards purchased a saw-mill in that town, on the present site now occupied by Wood Rolling Mill, remaining there for fifteen years. In 1870 he entered into business at this place with Perry A. Foster. He died July 24, 1892, leaving an estate valued at about \$500,000.

JAMES GORDON.

Arrived in town in 1810 and at that time there was not a house below Fourth Street. He was the first Presbyterian in town helping to build the old church on the hill; was first collector for the congregation; established the first Sunday School; was ordained elder in 1835 and remained one for 40 years. He held office of Justice of the Peace until the constitution of 1838, he having been appointed by Gov. Snyder. After the passing of this law, he was elected by the people to serve 5 years, and again in 1850 which made 35 years in this office. Was elected Associate Judge in 1845 and served 5 years. He first lived in a log house that stood on the site where the McGregor building now stands. Was interested in a tanyard and mercantile business in this city, a trustee of Jefferson College from 1825 to 1843, acted as Deputy Sheriff and during his term conveyed on horseback thirty-three convicts to Philadelphia at an expense of nearly \$400 each trip.

JESSE MARTIN.

Died May 27, 1848. He was elected elder of the Old Church on the hill in 1816, was one of the committee appointed to select a site for a new church, which was afterwards built and which is now used as a tenement house, cor.

of Chess St. and Church Alley. Mr. Martin was Postmaster for many years, being the successor of George Wythe and was succeeded by W. S. Mellinger in 1841. He lived in an old house on Main, below Second, which later was replaced by the James C. Scott, building.



ABE UNDERWOOD.



W. I. JONES.



JAMES BLYTHE.

ELIAS WATSON.

Came to this locality shortly after 1800 and lived here until his death in 1834. He in connection with James Mills, built the old steam mill on the opposite side of the river from the mouth of Pigeon Creek.

RICHARD STOCKDALE.

Died on the 20th of January 1889 in his 74th year. He learned the trade of tanner with Alexander Williams and in 1843 he leased the ground and opened a tan yard on the site now occupied by residence and ground of the Shepler estate on 4th Street. In 1850 he purchased the James Gordon tannery on Main Street, which he operated until 1877, he then engaged in the coal trade until 1881 when he retired from active business. Was a member of the Methodist Church and one of the building committee for the present building.

ISAAC SHELBY CRALL.

Born Nov. 19, 1826 at Bellevernon, Pa. Was raised and educated in Monongahela, at the age of 26 he went to New York and there took a Steamer for California, but on Feb. 27, 1852 the Steamer was wrecked off the Mexican Coast. He remained in that country six weeks and then proceeded again by water to his destination. On arriving he was engaged as superintendent of the American Hydraulic Mines. He held this position for 24 years, in the course of which time he made six ocean trips and two by overland route. On his final return home in 1873 he started in the green house business which he continued until his death on Feb. 14, 1901. Mr. Crall was one of the first to blast stone under water.

REV. JAMES McCLOSKEY MAXWELL.

Was born near New Cumberland, Va. Aug. 1, 1837. He went to school at Cumberland, Ohio and also at Miller's Academy, Washington, Ohio. He graduated in 1860 from Washington College, spent two years at the Western Theological Seminary and in 1863 graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. On Oct. 26, 1863, Mr. Maxwell married Miss Gertrude A. Appleget of Heightstown, N. J. They made two trips to Europe, in 1877 and 1880-81. About 1886 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, where he stayed until 1902. Mr. Maxwell died Nov. 13, 1903.
9BW

REAZEN FRYE.

Was born July 5, 1821 on the old homestead at Lock Four. He attended the old log cabin school and assisted in clearing the pioneer farm. After his marriage in 1845 he settled on a farm of 160 acres, located one mile from Monongahela River, in Fallowfield Township. He afterwards purchased a tract of land of 143 acres in Carroll Township, to which he moved in 1874. Mrs. Reazen Frye's father, John Eckles was reared in Chester County, coming to Monongahela and for some time followed teaming from Philadelphia westward, after which he learned the carpenter trade and cabinet maker, which he carried on in Monongahela, as well as the Undertaking business. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 under Maj. Warne.

ROBERT BIDDLE PATTERSON.

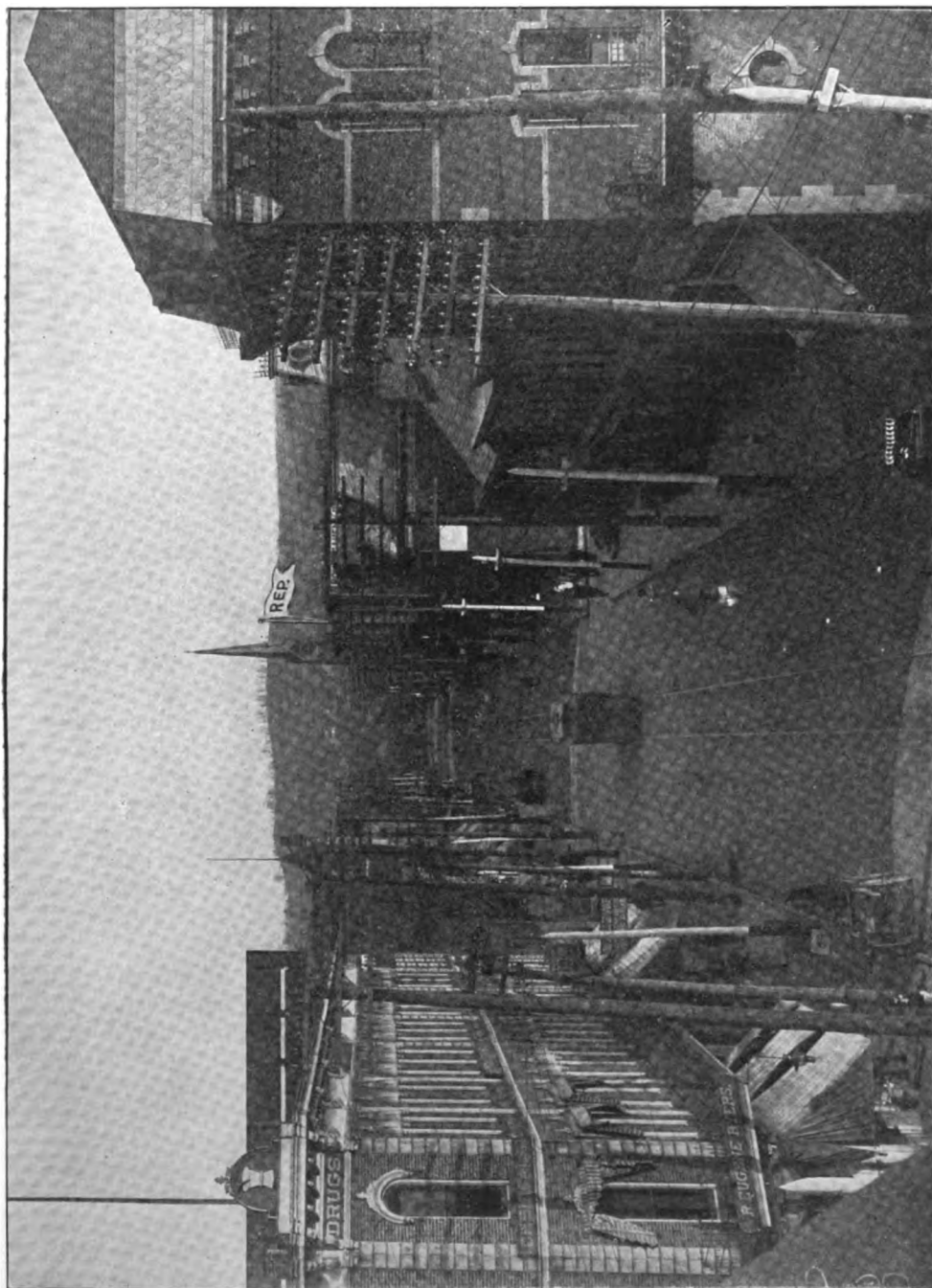
Born Nov. 16, 1845. After attending school he learned the tanner's trade which he followed but a short time. He then taught school for five years and finally opened a General Store in Greensburg, where he stayed until 1880, when he moved to Monongahela and purchased the Grocery Store of Geo. Scott and conducted that business until 1892. He next became interested in Graham Foundry, where he stayed for several years and left to act as manager for Coal Company stores, which position he held till his death on March 12, 1905. Mr. Patterson was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was one of its leading workers.

THOMAS HUDSON WILLIAMS.

Was born Aug. 8, 1834 in Carroll Township, received his education at a private school in the city, also Duff's Business College of Pittsburg. In 1852 he sailed from New York via Cape Horn for California, where he worked in the mines for two years. In 1858 he returned to Pennsylvania and after locating in several different cities, he returned to Monongahela in 1875 and purchased the farm that still bears his name. He served one term as Mayor of our city, was a prominent worker in our Public School and an influential member of the Presbyterian Church. He died June 11, 1891.

DR. ALEXANDER HARVEY HOUSTON.

Died July 16, 1893 in his 34th year. Was a graduate of the Union School, Washington, W. & J. in 1882, Philadelphia Dental College and later took a post graduate course at Ann Arbor. He came to Monongahela in 1886 and served as Mayor of this city in 1890-1892.



MAIN ST., MONONGAHELA.

MONONGAHELA.

ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE.

By H. R. Campbell.

There is a pretty legend of a southern river that whoever drinks of its waters will sooner or later return to its banks, even though he may go away to foreign shores. Though its lore is enriched by no such myth, it would seem that all those who one day called Monongahela home, return to live again, for one brief moment at least, the days of yore. The lure of its hills is too enticing and the welcome that always awaits the wanderer is beyond resisting.

If I were asked to name that for which Monongahela is most noted, I should say "its good citizens". Wherever life is lived they have played their parts, borne their burdens, and made their sacrifices. They have faced the foe in every struggle for their country's honor, and have yielded their lives in distant lands that the flag might encircle the world. A Monongahela captain gave the first command ever given United States troops to fire on a foreign foe in their own land, and as the answering volley rang out from the rifles of Monongahela soldiers, their country took its place among the great world powers. Of such sturdy stock is Monongahela made. It is small wonder, then, that the call of the town is always answered, and those who know it best deem it the greatest privilege to call it their home.

Monongahela is a solid community. It has no specialty. Its mercantile affairs are as widely scattered as the avenues of business, and its diversified industries have built up a substantial structure that no panic has seriously shaken. It has the only paper mill in Western Pennsylvania, the only pit lamp factories in the valley, the only operating window glass plant in the county, and it is the only town of its size in the United States boasting two macaroni factories. Its haulage machinery is sold wherever coal is mined and its coal boats and barges are seen from Morgantown to New Orleans. Truly for a small town, it plays a big part in the industrial world.

Its transportation facilities are unrivaled. For freight and passengers it has the Monongahela river, the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad, the Monongahela and Washington railroad; and a free bridge, an advantage enjoyed by no other town in the valley, leading to the McKeesport and Bellevernon division of the Lake Erie system. For passengers alone, it has half hour trolley service to Pittsburg, and to up-river towns, and is within twenty minutes of the Baltimore and Ohio's western lines.

For fuel, it still has 68 acres of coal in the city limits, and the hills around it are filled with an almost inexhaustible supply. It has three gas companies controlled by local capital, and two others whose big mains go through the town. This may explain why gas is ten cents a thousand feet, though modern political economists of certain schools, would have you believe that trusts and combinations reduce prices.

The mercantile business of Monongahela last year amounted to \$1,127,845.00, distributed among 145 merchants. No other town of its size, in the county, reached these figures, and no other town in the county, regardless of

size, averaged so much business to each mercantile house. Its citizens have over \$2,500,000.00 on deposit in the three local banks, and pay taxes to the state on nearly a million more. The assessed valuation of its real estate, subject to taxation, in 1908, is \$2,435,485.00; its horses and cattle are valued at \$24,230.00; and the occupations of its male residents at \$190,000.00, making a total assessed valuation of \$2,649,730.00. It has 2,062 resident taxpayers; 1,417 school children, between the ages of six and sixteen; and 1,502 voters registered under the personal registration act, the only town in the county entitled to the benefits of this reform law. It has 1,173 citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, qualified for military duty, and a whole lot more that would become twenty-one over night, if the country called for volunteers.

Monongahela might justly be called a city of churches. It has averaged one new church building a year for the last four years, a record without a parallel in the county, and probably in Western Pennsylvania. It has over \$325,000.00 invested in church property by eleven different denominations, each of which is active and progressive, steadily adding to its roll of membership. In addition to these, there are several congregations as yet unable to own buildings of their own, but are rapidly progressing in that direction. The local branch of the Young Mens Christian Association is an effective organization, working out much good. It is an able, active and efficient force in its chosen field, not only taking advantage of every occasion to advance its principles, but making opportunities for its good work. Probably no other town in the whole state can show such a magnificent record of religious progress, all of it made without blare of trumpets or clang of cymbals.

Social and fraternal organizations are numerous in Monongahela and represent the best development of this important phase of American life. The Odd Fellows' building is one of the most imposing structures in the town, owned without incumbrance by the local lodge. Other orders, perhaps equally wealthy, have not thought it advisable to invest their surplus in buildings of their own, but have long term leases on desirable quarters, several of them fitted up in a most luxurious manner. The benefits annually disbursed by these organizations make a staggering total, and the good accomplished is impossible of accurate estimation. Monongahela women have worked in harmony with these fraternities, organizing auxiliaries in many cases. In fact the women have played an important part in the social and material progress of the town. Their greatest work was in connection with the Memorial hospital, which institution probably owes its existence to the untiring efforts of Monongahela women.

The Friday Conversational club is a women's organization of more than local celebrity. It is an important factor in the Federation of Women's clubs and its local work along the line of civic betterments has been a distinct advantage to the community. Its efforts towards making the town more beautiful by offering prizes for pretty lawns and by the gift of drinking fountains and watering troughs, have had a marked influence for the improvement of civic conditions. The Mothers' club is another women's organization occupying a field peculiarly its own. Its active encouragement of everything that makes for the improvement of conditions surrounding childhood, and its demonstrated ability to get what it wants in the way of legislation from the city fathers, mark it a power in Monongahela affairs. The curfew law is due to their efforts, and the curfew bell is wholly their own triumph.

Monongahela is represented in the National Guard by an excellent company ranking high in efficiency. It has a division of the Army of the Philippines, and a camp of the Sons of Veterans. However, its chief military pride is justly centered in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is

nothing in Monongahela too good for Post 60, and the esteem in which its members are held is true and sincere, straight from the heart. The soldiers' lot in the cemetery is unexcelled in quiet appropriateness by any similar plot in the western part of the state, and the cemetery itself is admittedly the most beautiful one along the river.

With the building of the new school house in the Third ward, Monongahela will take its proper rank in school facilities. Its educational advantages have always been in keeping with its progressive spirit and politics have little or nothing to do with the management of its school affairs. The Chamber of Commerce has been an active force in the town's advancement. To its efforts may be attributed the freeing of the river bridge, thereby saving to the citizens of the community over \$15,000.00 in annual tolls. The tuberculosis station, established by the state, is already doing excellent work, and its efficient direction assures greater results in the future.

What of the future? The next five years will witness a street car line to Donora, and another one out Pigeon creek. They will see a magnificent new bridge across the river, taking the place of the present structure. The Dry Run road, already under construction will have been completed at a cost of nearly \$40,000.00, and the link connecting it with the paved streets will have been built by the city. The road between Monongahela and Donora will also have been improved, and the pike to Washington been rebuilt. In addition the state will probably be at work on the improvement of the Pigeon creek road towards Bentleyville. This can all be readily foreseen but no prophet can penetrate the mysteries beyond this period. It is safe to predict that the improvements already mentioned will further awaken the civic pride of the community and result in the projection of many additional advantages. Among the probable requirements of the state health department, in the near future, may be a garbage furnace and a sewage disposal plant, both expensive, but each adding untold benefits to the community in the lives they will save and the sickness they will prevent.



WINTER SCENE ON SECOND STREET, MONONGAHELA.

It is also not beyond the range of probability that the next generation may see a mammoth water system bringing fresh, pure, sparkling water, clear as crystal, direct from the mountains, to be used for domestic purposes, the present systems being still maintained for fire protection, street cleaning and other sanitary purposes. If the future generations are wise, they will acquire River hill, from the bridge to Dry Run, reforest it, and make it a public park. Monongahela with a sun baked hill, denuded of trees, so close to its limits, may be a different place from a comfortable point of view, and all the advantages the town now possesses as a city of modest homes, may be lost through lack of foresight on this one important question.

It is safe, though, not to worry about Monongahela's future. The problems of the past have been met and solved by a conservative citizenship, and the future will be faced with the same progressive, intelligent judgment. The present generation is building for the future, just as the present was made possible for them by their sturdy old forefathers. The pride of race, the longing to build strong and true, the full realization of the responsibilities of the present, and the determination to be faithful to every trust, assures to Monongahela a future more brilliant than its past, a city rich with the promise of greater things to come.



FANTASTIC PARADE NEW YEARS, 1908.

This is one of Monongahela's annual events and is becoming more popular every year.



FYE REUNION AT ELDORA PARK. AUGUST, 1901.

POPULATION OF OUR TOWN.

1810—500.	1870—1078.
1830—600.	1880—2904.
1840—752.	1890—4065.
1850—977.	1900—5283.
1860—999.	1908—12,782.

CHURCHES OF MONONGAHELA.

- 1786—Presbyterian.
- 1812—Methodist Episcopal.
- 1833—Cumberland Presbyterian.
- 1833—Wesleyan Methodist.
- 1834—A. M. E.
- 1860—First Baptist.
- 1863—Protestant Episcopal.
- 1865—Roman Catholic. Church of Transfiguration.
- 1869—Lutheran.
- 1882—Second Baptist (colored).
- 1889—Christian Church.
- 1904—St. Anthony's Halia R. C. Church.
- 1905—United Presbyterian.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE TOWN.

- Williamsport Chronical—1813.
- Village Informant—1818, published by Joseph Celingan.
- Pennsylvanian—1818, by John Bausman.
- Williamsport Patriot—1833, by John Bausman.
- Monongahela Patriot—1834, by Samuel G. Baily and John W. Hammond.
- Carrol Gazette—1838.
- Neutral Grounds—1841, by John McNeal.
- Daily Republican—1848, by Solomon Alter. Owned and edited by the Hazzards since 1855.
- Valley Record 1876, by William Boggs.
- Monongahela Democrat—1892.
- Monongahela Times—1902.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PART OF THE BOATS BUILT AT THIS PLACE PREVIOUS TO 1852.

Celara—248 tons.	Lewcon—94 tons.
Ambassador—367 tons.	May Queen—68 tons.
Colorado—90 ton.	New York—287 tons.
Durnal—199 tons.	Salem—149 tons.
Cleopatra—152 tons.	Trenton—144 tons.
Esquimox—297 tons.	Verogna—92 tons.
Hartford—144 tons.	Jas. Watt—79 tons.
Lookout—176 tons.	Young America—127 tons.
Frank Keeling—115 tons.	

PEOPLE OF MONONGAHELA, WHO HELPED TO RULE OUR COUNTRY.

Aaron Kerr was elected to the Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1838.

G. V. Lawrence was elected to the Legislature, State Senate, Speaker in 1863, elected to Congress, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1872.

O. B. McFadden was elected to the Legislature in 1843.

John Storer in 1842.

Jess Martin in 1841.

Jacob Cort was a representative in 1847-48.

Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis represented us in 1857.

J. B. Finley was a member of the House.

T. R. Hazzard was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

James Gordon and Samuel Hill were associated Judges.

Thos. H. Baird and Ianthus Bentley served as District Attorneys.

The last person to represent us is Hon. Chas. A. Bentley, who is a member of the State Assembly.

NAMES OF SOME OF OUR POSTMASTERS.

Joseph Parkinson,
Adam Hailman,
Mr. White,
Geo. Wythe,
Jesse Martin,

W. S. Mellinger,
J. W. Smith,
W. J. Markell,
R. M. Clark,
Chill Hazzard,
Jas. H. Moore,

W. C. Robison,
John Holland,
J. F. Nicholson,
Mrs. Sue Nicholson,
Dewitt Parkinson.



MONONGAHELA INDIAN FOOT-BALL TEAM, 1902.



The above page contains photographs of members of the well known Jones family, who have within the past fifteen years become such important factors in the development of the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. All of the above members are still living except William I. Jones, who died in Monongahela, November, 1905. At the present time the Messrs. Jones, through the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, are actively engaged in the development of the immense coal deposits in southern Washington county, at the town of Marianna, where the largest coal shafts in the world are located.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Abatti, Victor (Store)	224 W. Main St.
Abatti, Victor (Warehouse)	219 Park Ave.
Abbot Hotel	West Monongahela
Adams Express Company	100 Second St.
Adams, Joe	131 W. Main St.
Adams, Annie (Fruit)	531 E. Main St.
Aikins Photographic Studio	210 E. Main St.
Alexander & Co. (Bankers)	300-304 W. Main St.
Allen, Dr. J. W.	460 W. Main St.
Allen, W. F. (Real Estate & Insurance)	406 W. Main St.
American Express Co.	108 Second St.
American Window Glass Co.	New Eagle
Anderson, Thos. (Tailor)	251 W. Main St.
Anton Bros. (Pit Lamp Factory)	7th & R. R. Sts.
Anton, C. S. (Pit Lamp Factory)	Finley St.
Atlantic Refining Co.	7th & R. R. Sts.
Barbaro, Chas. (Fruit Dealer)	903 W. Main St.
Barnett, J. C. (Harness Maker)	157 W. Main St.
Batch, Stephen (Barber Shop)	112 Second St.
Beazel, Wm. (Milk Dealer)	Williamsport Pike
Bealer, O. C. (Upholster)	140 E. Main St.
Bebout, Frank (Furniture & Undertaking)	207 W. Main St.
Benson's Cafe	219 W. Main St.
Bergmann Millinery	100 W. Main St.
Bianchi, S. (Fruit Dealer)	257 W. Main St.
Biddle, Dr. T. J.	515 W. Main St.
Billick, Dr. H. T.	450 W. Main St.
Black Diamond Eng. Co.	Hazzard
Blaker, Carl (Barber)	103 Second St.
Blankenbuehler, W. J.	444 W. Main St.
Bonacci, Jas.	103 W. Main St.
Borland, C. D. (Shoe Store)	313 W. Main St.
Borland, M. & Sons (Dry Goods)	341-343 W. Main St.
Boston Clothing & Shoe Store	200 W. Main St.
Boyer, Chas. (Grocer)	107 Fourth St.
Brooks, Joseph (Barber)	114 Second St.
Bryan, Joseph (Alderman)	Cor. Park Ave. & Main St.
Byers, R. E. (Drug Store)	323-325 W. Main St.
Byers, T. M. (Dry Goods)	321 W. Main St.
Calvert, S. R.	Park Ave.
Camp, E.	133 W. Main St.
Canella, Salvatore	505 W. Main St.
Canella, Santo (Barber)	113 W. Main St.
Cappell Fan Eng. Co.	10th & R. R. Sts.
Carlisle, Miss (Millinery)	431 W. Main St.
Carnegie Library	Thlrd St.
Carroll, Isaac (Blacksmith)	210 Fourth St.
Catlin, William (Barber)	147 W. Main St.
C. D. & P. Tel. Co.	24-27 Alexander Bldg.
Cerutti, G.	223 W. Main St.
City Music Rooms	310 W. Main St.
City Hall	Chess St.
Chelminski, Stanley	767 E. Main St.
Chessrown, D. T. (Grocer)	420 W. Main St.
Cocain, Chas. (Hauling)	McGregor Bldg.
Cocain, Mrs. E. J.	R. R. St.
Collins Bros. (Wall paper, Pictures & Photograph Gallery)	166-168 W. Main St.
Corrin & Corrin (Grocers)	322-324 W. Main St.
Cushocton Iron Works	
Cowan, A. B. (Clothier)	315 W. Main St.
Crall, I. S. Co. (Store)	233 W. Main St.
Crall, I. S. Co. (Green House)	
Crystal Pharmacy	W. Main
Davey, John (Grocer)	E. Main St.
Day, A. R. (Alderman)	W. Main St.
Devore, H. C. (Hardware)	201 W. Main St.
Dewalt's Barber Shop	165 W. Main St.
Dewalt, Wm. (Grocer)	602 Chess St.
Downer Bros. (Hardware)	319 W. Main St.
Downer & Hamilton (Real Estate & Insurance)	305 W. Main St.
Downer, W. S. (Plumber)	110 Second St.
Dunlevy, Bart (Milk Dealer)	Shelby St.
Eagle Pool Room	153 E. Main St.
Elwood, R. L. (Alderman)	104 Second St.
Farquhar, Dr. R. C.	141 W. Main St.
Fauble, Joe (Clothier)	222 W. Main St.
Federhaar, B.	123 W. Main St.
First National Bank	318 W. Main St.

Forsythe, B. F. (Shoe Dealer)	234	W. Main St.
Foster, E. A. (Alderman)	218	E. Main St.
Fry, Chas. A. (Tobacco Store)	301	W. Main St.
Gamble, D. E. (Store)	114	Fourth St.
Gamble, D. E. (Warehouse)		R. R. St.
Gardner Photography Studio	213	Second St.
Gee Marble Co.	130-134	E. Main St.
Gem Theatre	247	W. Main St.
George, Sam (General Store)	105	W. Main St.
Glen Elk Hotel		E. Main St.
Goldstein's Bee Hive Store	227	W. Main St.
Goldstein, Ben (Fruit Store)	131	W. Main St.
Grant, Dr. Lida	461	W. Main St.
Graves, Dr. C. T.	202	Fourth St.
Gregg, A. M. (Hardware)	177	W. Main St.
Grundhoffer, Joe. (Musician)		W. Main St.
Guttodoro, Chas.	212	Second St.
Guttodoro, Theo.	214	Second St.
Hank Bros. (Meat Market)	252	W. Main St.
Hank Bros. (Ice Plant & Cold Storage)		E. Main St.
Hanlon, C. C. (City Engineer)	237	W. Main St.
Hartland, E. W. (Electrical Eng.)	245	W. Main St.
Hays, Dr. G. K.		E. Main St.
Hazzard, Vernon (Attorney)		W. Main St.
Hayden, Harry (Ice)		Second & R. R. Sts.
Hayward, Jas. & Son		R. R. St.
Hepler, Lee (Liveryman)		R. R. St.
Heaslep, Chas. (Oil Driller)		E. Main St.
Hill & Shipe (Boots & Shoes)	203	W. Main St.
Hilton, A. J. (Barber)	303	W. Main St.
Hodgson, A. J. (Barber)		E. Main St.
Hogsett Bros. (Druggists)	233	W. Main St.
Hoon, J. D. (Real Estate)		Alexander Bldg.
Hoppmann, A. (Bakery)	206	W. Main St.
Hotel Beatty		W. Main St.
Hotel Commercial		Fourth & Main Sts.
Hotel Lazzari	109-111	Second St.
Hotel Main		E. Main St.
Ideal Theatre	119-121	W. Main St.
Independent Brewing Co.		R. R. St.
Isaac, Wm. H. (Marble Works)		E. Main St.
Leaver, A. H.	533	Park Ave.
Landefeld, H. (Men's Furnishers)	235-237	W. Main St.
Landefeld, Fred (Costumer)	235	R. R. St.
Langendorf, J. M. (Jeweler)	214	W. Main St.
Lazzari Bros. (Macaroni Factory)	226-230	Chess St.
Linn, Dr. C. F.		Alexander Bldg.
Linn, Geo. T. (Druggist)	230	W. Main St.
Liggett Spring & Axle Co.		
Lowstetter, H. A.		E. Main St.
Manhattan Cafe	316	W. Main St.
Mason, C. H. (Grocer)	1006	Fourth St.
Marini, Ottavio (Books)	8	Bridge St.
Markell, Wm. T. (Tobacco Store)	223	W. Main St.
Martin's Pool Room		E. Main St.
Meredith, C. R. (Funeral Dir.)		W. Main St.
Meredith, Dr. M. R. (Dentist)		First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	237	W. Main St.
Monongahela Bottling Works		Park Ave.
Monongahela Butter Co.		Third St.
Monongahela Carpet Co.		
Monongahela Casting Co.		
Monongahela Clay Mfg. Co.	20	Alexander Bldg.
Monongahela City Trust Co.	176	W. Main St.
Monongahela City Water Co.	305	W. Main St.
Monongahela Fish Market	212	Fourth St.
Monongahela House	115	Second St.
MONONGAHELA HOME COMING OFFICE	229	W. Main St.
Monongahela Ice Cream Co.	213	Third St.
Monongahela Meat Market	232	Third St.
Monongahela Memorial Hospital		
Monongahela Pharmacy	155	W. Main St.
Monongahela Pressing Co.	314	W. Main St.
Monongahela Republican		Post Office Bldg.
Monongahela Retail Coal Yard		Fifth & R. R. Sts.
Monongahela Sugar Bowl	307	W. Main St.
Monongahela S. & P. M. Co.		Fifth & R. R. Sts.
Monongahela Sample Shoe Co.	147-149	W. Main St.
Monongahela Times		
Monongahela Valley Furniture Exchange	418	W. Main St.
Murphy, Dr. G. H.	446	W. Main St.
Myers & Raible (Plumbing)	214	Fourth St.
McAllister, A. T. (Liveryman)	223	Chess St.
McBride, Miss E. (Millinery)	235	W. Main St.
McCallister, W. C. (Druggist)	204	W. Main St.
McCullough (Shoe Store)	151	W. Main St.
McCurdy, T. S. & Son (Hardware)	245	W. Main St.
McGregor, W. & Sons (Clothiers)	208-210	W. Main St.
McGough, Miss (Millinery)	100	W. Main St.
McIlvain, Dr. E. S. (Dentist)		McGregor Bldg.
McIlvain, Vance and Gibson (Attorneys)	256	W. Main St.
McKinley, H. W. (Gas Fixtures)	211	Second St.

McPherson, D. A. (Barber)	400 W. Main St.
McPherson, Emmett (Barber)	206 Fourth St.
Nagy, J. E. (Grocer)	530 E. Main St.
Naimle, Mike	150 W. Main St.
National Pool Room	W. Main St.
Nickerson, Ben. (Meat Shop)	204 Fourth St.
Niederlander, Jos. (Confectionery)	102 Second St.
Nolder & Brown (Grocery)	1006 W. Main St.
Noble Hotel	West Monongahela.
Oliver, Wm. (Grocery)	214 E. Main St.
Pennsylvania R. R. Station	
Pennsylvania R. R. Freight Office	
Pennsylvania R. R. Assistant Train Master's Office	
Pennsylvania R. R. Medical Examiner	237 W. Main.
Peoples Meat Market	
Peoples Store Co. (Grocery)	101 E. Main St.
Peterson, Geo. (Shoe Dealer)	239 W. Main St.
Pieper & Keenan (Contractors)	601 R. R. St.
Ping Pong Gallery	Markell Bldg.
Pizzica, Nicola	530 Park Ave.
Follock, T. H. (Draftsman)	1008 W. Main St.
Post Office	
Prudential Life Ins. Co.	237 W. Main St.
Redeker's Studio	442 W. Main St.
Reiner, F. (Harness Maker)	215 Thrd St.
Reynard, Edson (Meat Market)	789 E. Main St.
Richards, Jos. (Shoe Maker)	604 Chess St.
Richards & Morton (Blacksmiths)	401 Chess St.
Robinson's Cafe	Alexander Bldg.
Robinson, Frank (Dairy)	
Robinson, R. H. (Real Estate)	242 W. Main St.
Rocco, Frank (Shoe Maker)	438 W. Main St.
Sarver, John (Alderman)	148 E. Main St.
Sato, Glospo.	543 E. Main St.
Scott, O. S. (Attorney)	31 & 32 Alexander Bldg.
Scott, Dr.	Markell Bldg.
Scott, A. D. (Grocer)	
Scurfield, John (Undertaker)	215 W. Main St.
Scurfield, Thos. (Livery)	174 W. Main St.
Scurfield, John (Livery)	Thrd St.
Seaman, E. F. (Jeweler)	Fourth St.
Seng, M. F. (Horseshoer)	308 W. Main St.
Silverman, E. (Clothier)	E. Main St.
Silverman, E. (Jeweler)	125 W. Main St.
Simmon's Foundry & Machine Co.	139 W. Main St.
Slezak, S. H. (Meat Market)	Shelby St.
Solomon & Co.	533 E. Main St.
Spalla, Frank	148 W. Main St.
Statthers, Dr. Geo. (Dentist)	164 W. Main St.
Stephens Bros. (Lumber Dealers)	251 W. Main St.
Stewart, Dr. R. V.	R. R. St.
Stuler, S. & Son.	23 Alexander Bldg.
Sumney, Jos. A. (Messenger)	1024 Staunton St.
Sutman, H. C. & Co. (Bakery & Confectionery)	244 W. Main St.
Sutman, John (Shoe Dealer)	248 W. Main St.
Sutman, Mrs. M. Lenore (Musical Instructor)	173 W. Main St.
Taylor, Dr. W. P. (Dentist)	508 Chess St.
Ternent, J. (Grocer)	W. Main St.
Tonkovitch, Jos.	406 E. Main St.
Towner, McKenna Co. (Dept. Store)	215 E. Main St.
Trapin, F. (Fruit Stand)	211-213 W. Main St.
Trimble, B. & Co. (Grocery)	115 E. Main St.
Turner Hall	159 E. Main St.
Turtle, Guy (Grocer)	E. Main St.
Underwood, Dr. Frank	624 W. Main St.
Underwood, F. F. (Hauling)	107 W. Main St.
Union Paper Mill Co.	108 Second St.
Valek, Johan (Grocery)	R. R. St.
Vallani, Angelo	332 E. Main St.
Valley Supply Co. (112)	163 W. Main St.
Vazzana, Chas.	229 E. Main St.
Voice Publishing Co.	503 W. Main St.
Wall, Dr. Porter	Thrd St.
Wallace, Thos. (Harness Maker)	504 W. Main St.
Warne, M. S. (Real Estate & Insurance)	106 Second St.
Watson, Alfred (Jeweler)	Cor. Second & Main Sts.
West Penn Electric Co.	202 W. Main St.
Western Union Tel. Co.	Cor. Second & Chess Sts.
Westhafer, Dr.	305 W. Main St.
Weyghand & Gee (Tailors)	Landefeld Bldg.
Wolf, Theo. (Restaurant)	Second St.
White & Crawford (Plumbers)	105-107 Second St.
Wright, W. M. (Blacksmith)	418 W. Main St.
Wickerham Bros. (Meat Market)	154 E. Main St.
Williams, R. & Son (Real Estate & Ins.)	901 W. Main St.
Williams & Sumney (Hauling)	Alexander Bldg.
Williams Bros. (Tinnerns)	Alexander Bldg.
Willis, G. F. (Household Specialties)	2nd Street.
Wise, Geo. (Meat Market)	403 Chess St.
Woolworth, F. N. & Co. (5 & 10c store)	E. Main St.
Wood, Dr. C. B.	145 E. Main St.
Y. M. C. A.	254 W. Main St.
	W. Main St.
	Towner Bldg.

Yee Wah Sing (Laundry).....	208 Fourth St.
Yohe, A. J. (Merchandise).....	408 W. Main St.
Yohe Bros. (Lumber).....	401 R. R. St.
Yohe, Chas. N. & Son.....	Thlrd St.
Yohe, Dr. E. L. (Dentist).....	21 & 22 Alexander Bldg.
Yohe, Jos. N. (Meat Market).....	225 W. Main St.
Zimmer Bros. (Printing).....	301 W. Main St.

LEST WE FORGET.

That the carved stone on the west abutment of the bridge, which gives the names of all the people that worked on the old covered bridge, should be secured and placed on a corner of the new third ward school building.

NOTE—The illustration on page 67 of the Old Bentley House which was built by Samuel Black seems to afford a difference of opinion when it comes to settling the date when it was built. Mr. Black came to town in 1793 and purchased a lot from Joseph Parkinson near First street, on which he erected a house and store combined; as the old portion of this house is of logs and it is directly across the street from the old Parkinson house and we have no record of Samuel Black building any other house between 1793 and 1815 it seems probable that this house was built at an earlier date. Several authorities claim that this was the house where Albert Gallatin and the committee met to frame the resolutions on Aug. 14, 1794 which brought about the ending of the Whiskey Insurrection.



MARK BORLAND.

Mark Borland was born Dec. 16, 1827. He went to school to Master Mead in the 2nd ward school on the river bank. Age of 14 he went to Pittsburg to learn the dry goods business. He started in business first in Port Perry, then Limetown and 1857 started in Monongahela in partnership with John Young. He served in Council and was city Treasurer for 7 years. He died July 13, 1893.

Mid pleasure and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

McILVAINE, VANCE & GIBSON,
Attorneys.

McIlvaine Bldg., Main St.

Phone 129-2.

OLIVER S. SCOTT,
Attorney.

Alexander Bldg., Main St.

Phone 68-W.

VERNON HAZZARD,
Attorney.

Daily Republican Bldg.

Phone 34

C. T. GRAVES, M. D.

Yohe Bldg., 4th St.

Phone—Office 258-J. Residence 258-L.

H. T. BILLICK.

456 Main St.

Phone 36.

J. T. BIDDLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist.

515 W. Main St.

Phone 219-R.

G. H. MURPHY, M. D.

446 Main St.

Phone 254.

P. M. WALL, M. D.

504 Main St.

Phone—Office 109-J. Residence 109-L.

C. B. WOOD, M. D.

427 Main St.

Phone 244.

C. FRANCIS LINN.

Alexander Bldg., Main St.

Phone—Office 51-J. Residence 51-L.

R. CLAUDE FARQUHAR, M. D.

Cor. Stewart Alley & Main St.

Phone 47-J.

R. V. STEWART, M. D.

Alexander Bldg., Main St.

Phone 224-J.

GEO. K. HAYS, M. D.

Hazzard P. O.

Phone 41-J.

F. H. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

107 West Main St.

Phone—Office 149-J. Residence 89-R.

J. W. ALLEN, M. D.

Cor. 5th & Main St.

Phone

DR. E. L. YOHE,

Dentist.

Alexander Bldg., Main St.

Phone—Office 178-L. Residence 139-J.

DR. E. S. McILVAIN,

Dentist.

McGreagor Bldg.

Main St.

DR. GEO. STATHERS.

Dentist.

Crall Bldg.

Main St.

DR. M. R. MERDITH,

Dentist.

1st National Bank Bldg., Main St.

Phone 49-R.

DR. W. P. TAYLOR,

Dentist.

311 Main St.

Phone 50-W.

J. ALEXANDER & SON, 1828-1850
ALEXANDER & CO., 1850-1908



Every Facility, Privilege and Courtesy

This Company offers you every facility, privilege and courtesy consistent with successful modern banking.

We would like to give you full particulars of Banking with us by Mail—it is safe, convenient and prompt.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits



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Established 1850

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Dickson C. Shaw.

Chas. I. Jones

D. C. Shaw & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

OUR SPECIALTIES

Hart Canned Goods

Nectar Canned Goods

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Columbia Flour

Barber's Best Flour

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109 WATER STREET

110 FIRST AVENUE

PHONES { *Bell 171 Court*
P. & A. 91 Main

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

JOHN H. JONES,
President.

T. P. JONES,
Vice-President.

DAVID G. JONES,
Secretary-Treasurer
General Manager.

HARRY P. JONES,

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GENERAL OFFICES: FRICK BUILDING,
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Euclid Avenue & 55th St., Cleveland, O.
Mutual Life Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.
632 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, O.

MINES ON ALL RAILROADS ENTERING PITTSBURG.

WITH APOLOGIES

How dear to our hearts are the scenes of our childhood
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The engine, the pit cars, and sprags and the pit wood.
The pranks and the tricks which our early years knew.
Old Pigeon Creek and the boys who played in it;
The boats and the rattle as tons of coal fell;
The home of our father, the store that stood nigh it
The crude way of mining; the pleasure as well.
The old oaken tippie, the iron lined tippie
The dust covered tippie good stories could tell.

And now far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to old friends and companions
And sighs for those school days disturbed by the bell.
The old Catsburg miners and those who worked with us
The town and the people we still love so well
The story that captivates, charms and entrances
The story of HOME is the story we tell.

THE
Three Leading Features
OF
Old Home Week
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
10 CENTS
KING AND QUEEN CONTEST
1 CENT A VOTE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE
50 CENTS AND 1 DOLLAR.

Monongahela City's Leading Hotel.

**Monongahela
House.**

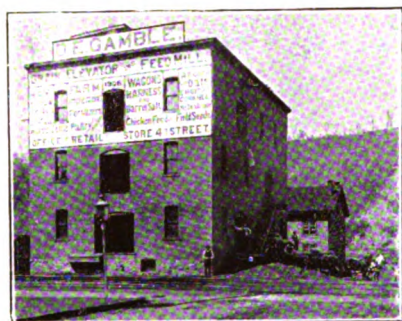
T. J. Eckbreth, Proprietor.

D. E. GAMBLE

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*Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, Mill Feed, Farm Implements,
Fertilizers, Barrel Salt, Wagons and Harness*

All Corn and Oats Chop and Corn Meal My Own Grinding.



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SUCRENE FEEDS

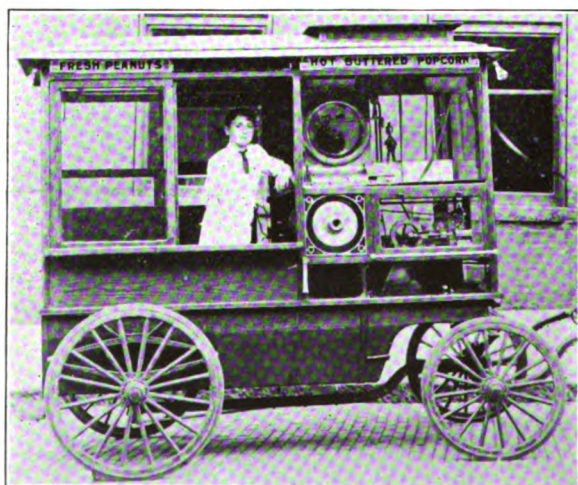
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**Retail Store, Shepler Rink
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**ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE,
SEVENTH AND RAILROAD STREETS.**

JOSEPH A. SUMNEY

244 MAIN ST.



**FRESH ROASTED
AND
SALTED PEANUTS
FRESH
SWEET POPCORN
BALLS**

**Popcorn Fritters
and Crackerjack
Ice Cream Cones
and
Sandwiches**

Cones at Wholesale

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1908.

PRESIDENT

W. H. TAFT

VICE PRESIDENT

JAMES S. SHERMAN

CONGRESS 24TH DIS'T.

J. K. TENER

ASSEMBLY

CHAS. A. BENTLEY

C. E. CROTHERS

J. B. HOLLAND

COUNTY TREASURER

W. E. LANE

PROTHONOTARY

H. F. WARD

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THOS. HILL

JNO. A. BERRY

REGISTER

CYRUS MORROW

AUDITOR

W. J. ANDERSON

J. K. MITCHELL

CORONER

JAS. T. HEFFRAN

CLERK OF COURTS

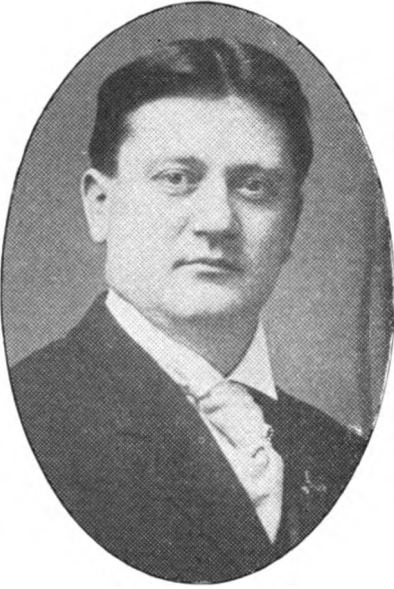
D. L. WILLIAMS

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

WM. COURSON

Vote The Straight Republican Ticket.

Washington County Republican Committee.



The Hotel Main

widely known for its comforts
and good meals, welcomes the
visitors of Old Home Week
and their patronage is courte-
ously solicited during their
stay in Monongahela.

ASIDE FROM A LARGE DINING ROOM

THE LARGEST
RATHSKELLAR
IN THE VALLEY

A. L. DIEVART, Proprietor

EAST MAIN ST.

NEAR DEPOT

All Street Cars Stop at the Door

C. A. Bentley

Monongahela, Pa.



Republican Nominee
for
Assembly

Washington County



Election Tuesday, November 3, 1908

LEAVE ORDERS FOR
YOUR

**HISTORICAL
MAGAZINE**

WITH

Mr. James Ewing

OR

ANY MEMBER OF THE
PROGRAM COMMITTEE



SOLD ON THE STREET EVERY
DAY DURING
OLD HOME WEEK

LIBERTY ENGRAVING CO.

POST BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAKERS OF FINE HALF-TONES
ZINC ETCHINGS, COLOR PLATES
NEWSPAPER HALF-TONES
AD. CUTS, DESIGNS, ETC.

OPERATING DAY AND NIGHT

THE PLATES IN THIS BOOK
WERE MADE BY US

W. H. CARRIGAN, President.
H. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

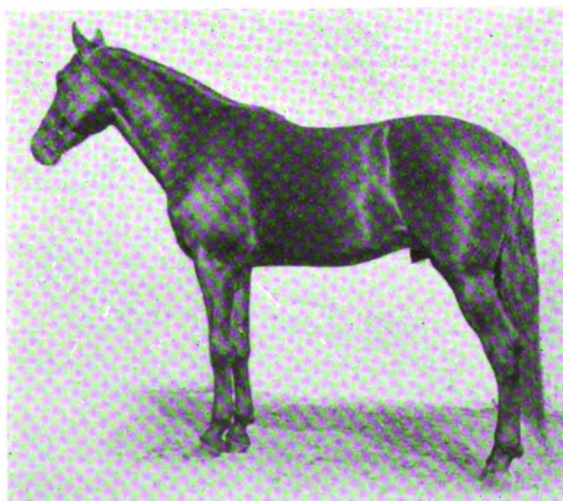
LEE HEPLER, Treasurer & General Manager.
J. F. McINTIRE, 1st Vice President.

MONONGAHELA HORSE & MULE CO.

(Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.)

OUR MOTTO

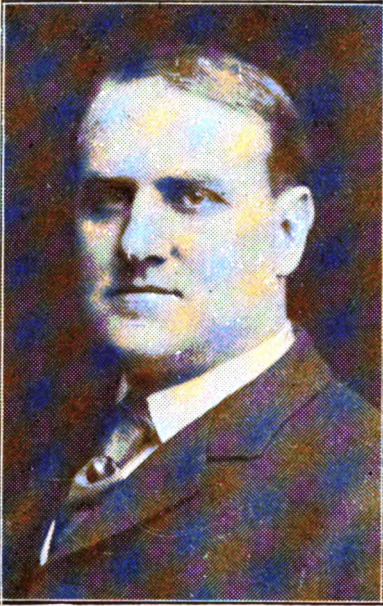
"We say
everything in
horse flesh
is here."



ALSO A FULL

LINE OF
BUGGIES
and
HARNESS.

THE ABOVE IS FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF OUR HORSES.
SALES STABLES IN OUR MAGNIFICENT NEW BARN, RAILROAD STREET.



John K. Tener
Charleroi, Pa.

×

Republican Nominee for

Congress

XXXXXXXXXX

24th District

×

Election Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

THE
WHITE LAUNDRY
OF MCKEESPORT

MAKES DAILY CALLS AND DELIVERY IN MONONGAHELA

SERVICE AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HAND TURNED COLLARS

ALL OUR WASHING DONE WITH FILTERED WELL WATER

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED



**FOR
TOILET
BATH
OR
LAUNDRY**

**IT HAS NO EQUAL.
WON'T CHAP THE HANDS!
WON'T SHRINK WOOLENS!
WASHES IN HARD WATER**

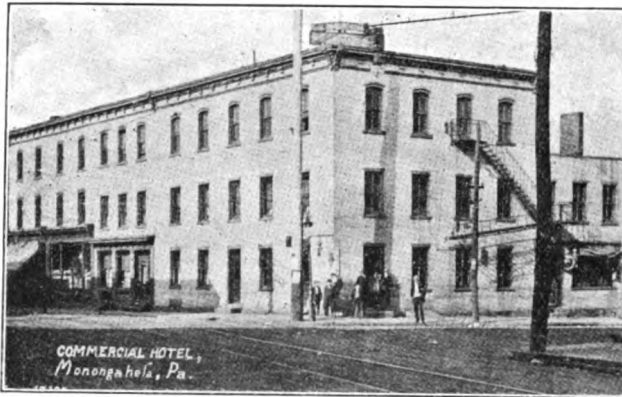
PAUL WUESTHOFF

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**SCHLITZ
MILWAUKEE BEER**

PHONES { BELL 1113 GRANT
P. & A. 1778 MAIN

OFFICE, COR. 14TH & PIKE STREETS
PITTSBURG



BELL PHONE 208

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SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO
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Pittsburg and Charleroi Street Cars Stop at the Door.

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**Sole Agent for FERNDALL Food Products. The
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Union Township

★

Republican Nominee

for

County

Commissioner


Washington

County

★

Election Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

Zimmer Printing
Company

Q Type Arrangement
Press Work and
Paper. Details of
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in High Class
PRINTING 

Monongahela, Pa.

D O N O R A
L A U N D R Y

DAILY CALL

AND

DELIVERY

DYERS AND
DRY CLEANERS

T. G. WALLACE, Prop.

J. B. HOLLAND

McDONALD, PA.

Republican Nominee

for

Assembly

Washington County

★

Election

Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908



FIRST CLASS FURNITURE

*AT A
VERY REASONABLE PRICE
can be bought only at*

FRANK BEBOUT'S

FURNITURE STORE

*The RELIABLE FURNITURE DEALER
and FUNERAL DIRECTOR
of Monongahela*

205-207 MAIN STREET

PROMPT AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT FOR ALL

ESTABLISHED 1867.

1867—ONE GREEN-HOUSE—500 FEET OF GLASS.

1906—TWENTY-TWO GREEN-HOUSES 100,000 FEET OF GLASS.

CRALL'S

GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF

FLOWERS & VEGETABLES

WE CAN SUPPLY YOUR WANTS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS

MAIL, WIRE OR PHONE YOUR ORDERS
THEY WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

I. SHELBY CRALL CO.
MONONGAHELA

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GREEN HOUSES & OFFICE NO. 4—3

JAMES A. MCATEER AND SONS, Inc.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Sole Distributors of the Celebrated

LIBERTY COFFEE.

Represented in the Monongahela Valley by Mr. Shelby
C. Carmack, a descendant of one of Monon-
gahela's oldest families.



Ax
GREGG

for anything
in

HARDWARE

or
any other thing

Swift's Premium Hams

and

Silver Leaf Lard

THESE HAMS HAVE NO EQUAL FOR RICH FLAVOR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS



BAKERS' SUPPLIES

WILLIAM. E. CARROLL

OF 726 CHESS ST., MONONGAHELA CITY, PA. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

CHAS. D. BORLAND

313 MAIN ST., MONONGAHELA

THE HOME OF
GOOD SHOES

FOR YEARS THIS STORE HAS LEAD THE SHOE PROCESSION IN
MONONGAHELA, BY

BETTER SHOES, LOWER PRICES,
AND MOST COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

CALL IN AND SEE

CENTRAL BLOCK

PICKERING'S

wish Monongahela City a great time
during her "Old Home" week.

WHEN YOU'RE READY FOR
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
DON'T FORGET

YOUR CREDIT'S GOOD--NUF CED

TENTH AND PENN, PITTSBURG.



Monongahela Clay Manufacturing Company

Foundation, Building, Hollow and Face Brick.

Fire Proofing and Other Clay Products.

Bell Phones: Works 37-R-2. Office 37-R-3

Office—Alexander Bank Building, Monongahela, Pa.



BUY WHITE USE
LILY LEAD



THE BEST PRODUCED
DOUBLE GROUND EXTRA WHITE

MANUFACTURED BY
BINDLEY HARDWARE COMPANY,
Works Homestead, Pa. **PITTSBURGH.**

**THE BEST TOOLS ONLY
BEAR THIS BRAND**



Ask your Dealer



Take No Substitute

**EVERY TOOL BEARING THIS BRAND IS THE
BEST THAT THE MOST SKILLED MECHANICS WITH
THE FINEST MATERIALS CAN PRODUCE AND IS
FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.**

MANUFACTURED BY

Bindley Hardware Co., Pittsburgh

F. R. COLVIN, Manager

Monongahela Saw and Planing Mill Company

Contracts taken for all kinds of Building.

Rough and Dressed Lumber of all kinds.

General Line of

*Builders' Supplies, Sash, Doors, Lime,
Cement, Fire Clay, Coal Boats,
Barges and Flats.*

BILL LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

MONONGAHELA, PA.

BELL PHONE 32-2

T. S. McCURDY & SON

HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED



NOVEL OLIVE GAS RANGE

NOVEL OLIVE GAS
RANGES,
PERFECT OLIVE COAL
RANGES,
MODEL OLIVE COAL
RANGES,
OLIVE KITCHENER COAL
RANGES,
OLIVE COOK STOVE,
OLIVE OAK HEATING
STOVES,
TROPIC OLIVE HEATING
STOVES, and
MERIT OLIVE LAUNDRY
STOVES all of
CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION.

Call and see them.

245 West Main Street,

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.



KEEN KUTTER Safety Razors Fit All Faces.

THE "ANGLE"
OF THE

KEEN KUTTER SAFETY RAZOR

is so exactly proportioned that when the blade is held against the face, the edge is in the exact position for a clean easy cutting of the beard.

WITHOUT HONING

Each **KEEN KUTTER** blade is hardened, tempered and ground individually, insuring uniformity of temper and excellent cutting qualities. There is no scraping or pulling like you experience with other Safety Razors.

WITHOUT STROPPING

Each **KEEN KUTTER** blade is hardened, tempered and ground individually, insuring uniformity of temper and excellent cutting qualities. There is no scraping or pulling like you experience with other Safety Razors.

\$3.50 SILVER PLATED—BLACK LEATHER CASE

\$5.00 GOLD PLATED—PIGSKIN CASE

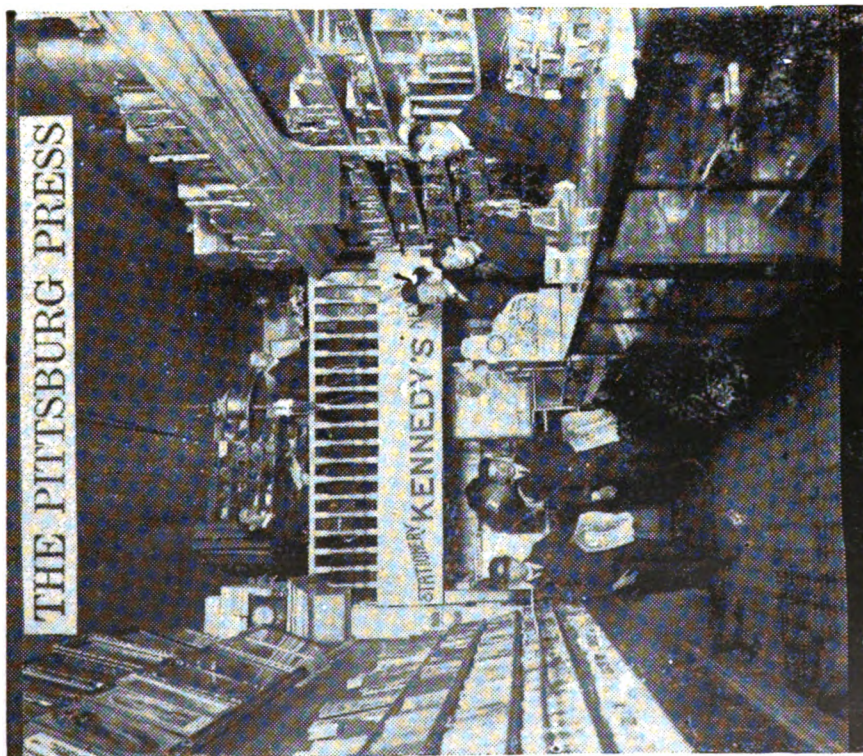




SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

ALBERT M. GREGG.

New Blades . . . 5 for 25c



Interior View of F. G. Kennedy's News Depot & Stationery Store.
The busiest store in Monongahela.

1901-1908

The First National Bank

of Monongahela City, Pa.

Capital	-	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits		30,134.21
Total Assets	-	550,000.00

This bank was opened for business on November 30, 1901, and in addition to accumulating a surplus of over **\$30,000.00** it has paid out **\$12,000.00** in dividends to its stockholders and **\$50,829.40** in interest to its depositors.

It is the constant aim of the Officers and Directors to conduct the affairs of the bank so that it may be a safe place, for the Savings of the people of Monongahela City and the surrounding country, and the best interests of the community may be served.

All classes of accounts are welcomed, whether large or small, and interest is allowed on time deposits at the rate of **four** per cent. per annum. compounded ~~semi~~ annually.

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH LYTLE, President.

R. EUGENE BYERS, Vice President.

D. E. DAVIS, Cashier.

W. A. ALLEN, Asst. Cashier.

JOS. J. BOYLE, Teller.

HARRY LARIMER, Book-keeper.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Lytle,

R. Eugene Byers,

Chas. E. Stephens,

James E. McGregor,

Wm. T. Pierce,

James P. Lytle,

J. F. Kennedy,

D. E. Gamble,

B. S. Allen,

Dr. H. T. Billick.

Nicholson Printing Co.

**Printers,
Blank Book
Makers,
Binders,**

WE PRODUCED THIS MAGAZINE.

322 Third Ave., Pittsburgh.

CAPELL MINE FANS



HIGHEST
EFFICIENCIES



LOWEST
POWER
CONSUMPTION



CONSULT US
REGARDING
YOUR
MINE
VENTILATION

CAPELL FAN & ENGINEERING CO.
MONONGAHELA, PA.

No Heated Argument

as to the Cold Virtues of the Eclipse Refrigerators.

There is but one side to the question.



The Grocer The Dairyman The Dutchman

THE ECLIPSE REFRIGERATOR
IS THE COLDEST, MOST SANITARY, MADE.

BERNARD GLOEKLER
Company

Makers of the Celebrated Eclipse Refrigerators.
OF SPECIAL DESIGN - FOR ANY PURPOSE.

OFFICE, FACTORY, AND DISPLAY ROOMS -

1127 to 1133 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

CHARLES E. STEPHENS.

HENRY B. STEPHENS.

Stephens Bros.

DEALERS IN

ROUGH AND WORKED LUMBER,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.

PHONES: OFFICE 177-2.
RESIDENCE: 177-3.

OFFICE AND YARDS:
FOOT OF EIGHTH ST.

D. G. STEWART.

J. A. A. GEIDEL.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

D. G. STEWART AND GEIDEL,

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS OF

GRAIN, MILL FEED AND HAY,

RYE A SPECIALTY

PROPRIETORS

IRON CITY ELEVATOR.

CAPACITY 300,000 BUSHELS.

Track Connections at Elevator with all Railroads Centering at this Point.

TELEPHONES:
468 Grant.
1243 Main.

1019 LIBERTY ST.

PITTSBURG, PA.

C. E. Carothers

Washington, Pa.



Republican Nominee

for

Assembly



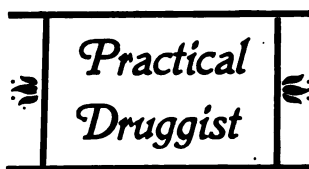
Election

Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908

UP-TO-DATE



W. C. McCallister



ESTABLISHED IN 1885

FRED W. LANDEFELD

Costumer



**THEATRICAL and MASQUERADE COSTUMES
FOR RENT.**

**MASQUERADE GOODS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.**

**LADIES COSTUMES and FANCY DRESSES.
WIGS FOR HIRE.**

**AMATEUR THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS
COSTUMED.**

**TERMS REASONABLE—PROMPTNESS—
RELIABILITY.**

BELL PHONE

MONONGAHELA.

ADOLPH HOPPMANN

BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

**HOME MADE BREAD, PIES &
CAKES**

260 MAIN STREET, COR. THIRD



E. A. WICKERHAM C. S. WICKERHAM

WICKERHAM BROS.

Dealers in All Kinds of

Fresh and Smoked Meats

COR. NINTH AND MAIN STREETS

Thomas Collins' Sons

**WALL PAPER
AND
INTERIOR
DECORATIONS**



**PICTURES AND PICTURE
FRAMING**



166-168 MAIN STREET

Tom Anderson

**The
Tailor**

Second Floor Crall Building

Monongahela, Pa.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

BETWEEN

Scott's Extra Coated Hammered Open-Hearth Tin,

Griffith's Charcoal Iron Tin,

Genuine No. 1 Bangor Slate,

Munsen Hot Air Heater,

and other makes of Tin, Slate & Heaters.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW

ASK

WILLIAMS BROS.

**TIN AND SLATE ROOFING,
FURNACE WORK**

SHOP, 427 PARKINSON STREET

BELL PHONE 227-J

ISAAC YOHE, JR.
LEWIS N. YOHE.

JAMES L. YOHE.
CLYDE C. YOHE.

YOHE BROTHERS

PLANING MILL



ROUGH AND WORKED LUMBER, BILL STUFF, ETC.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR ALL KINDS OF
CARPENTER WORK

MONONGAHELA, PA.



BOSTON CLOTHING AND SHOE STORE

HENRY GOLDFAIN

ESTABLISHED 1901

MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

MONONGAHELA, PA.

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND SHOES

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

STYLISH WEAR FOR MEN

ALWAYS ON HAND.

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE AND OUR GOODS ARE
SATISFACTORY, AS IS SHOWN BY OUR LARGE
AND INCREASING SALES FROM
YEAR TO YEAR.

This space is paid for by

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.

who largely furnish our city
with Groceries and

Pearl Flour

James F. McMorris

Importer and Bottler of

Lager Beer, Porter & Ale

Sole Agent for
Seagertown Ginger Ale,
Petticord Mineral Water,
Cambridge Springs, Pa.
SPRUDEL WATER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Sole Distributor for Pittsburg and vicinity of

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association
Celebrated Budweiser & Keg Beer.

Wholesale Dealer & Bottler of

Imported: Culmbach, Pilsen, Wurzburg & Muenchen Hof-Brau Beer.

Phones: Bell 977 Grant. P. & A. 2346 Main.

135-137-139 WASHINGTON ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

Near Fifth Avenue.

THINGS TO QUIT

Gossiping, Fidgeting, Grumbling and Hair-splitting.

Saying fate is against you.

Finding fault with the weather.

Going around with a gloomy face.

Fault-finding, nagging and worrying.

Taking offense where none is intended.

Dwelling on fancied slights and wrongs.

Talking big things and doing small ones.

Scolding and flying into a passion over trifles.

Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it.

Thinking that life is a grind and not worth living.

Talking continually about yourself and your affairs.

Depreciating yourself and making light of your abilities.

Saying unkind things about acquaintances and friends.

Exaggerating and making mountains out of molehills.

—SUCCESS

Cut 'Em Out

And deal with us. You will
be all the happier for it.

H. W. & W. L. MCKINLEY

Contractors and Builders

HARDWOOD MANTELS

Artistic Fire Place Outfits. Tile for Floors and
Vestibules, Gas and Electric Chandeliers
Gas Logs, Grates, Etc.

Plans prepared and estimates cheerfully furnished.

BELL PHONE: RES. 107-R; OFFICE 58-W.

SECOND ST.

MONONGAHELA, PA.

IMPORTER OF RHINE WINES.

LADIES' DINING AND LUNCH ROOMS UP STAIRS.

(Side Entrance.)



MATT. WEISS,

414-416 SMITHFIELD ST.

PITTSBURG, PA.

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

RESTAURANT



THEODORE M. BYERS

Theodore M. Byers Dry Goods Monongahela, Pa.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 5th, 1880.

From THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.
Wednesday, April 5th, 1905.

Twenty-five years ago to-day, Mr. Byers started into the dry goods business at the site which his store now occupies, and through successive stages of improvements established a trade which is unexcelled by any store of the kind along the Monongahela valley. The Byers Dry Goods store ranks high among the business houses of this city and is considered one of the most staple of our many firms.



FOR
G A S
OR
COAL

THE
AMERICAN STANDARD
FOR
EXCELLENCE

SOLD, GUARANTEED AND RECOMMENDED BY

T. S. McCURDY & SON,
MONONGAHELA, PA.

IDEAL THEATRE

MONONGAHELA, PENN'A.

VAUDEVILLE, MOTION PICTURES
ILLUSTRATED SONGS

The Seating of this Theatre is so arranged as to give an unobstructed view of the stage. A current of air passes through at all times, the whole atmosphere being changed every 90 seconds.

EVENING PERFORMANCE FROM 7 to 10

SATURDAY MATINEE 2:30

ADMISSION 10c. FOR ADULTS

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS 5c.

MATINEES ALL CHILDREN 5c.

ESTABLISHED 1893

ANNUAL CAPACITY 20,000 BARRELS

H. Roth Brewery

Brewers of

Gold Crown Beer, Lager Beer

Ale and Porter

Our Gold Crown Beer is brewed from the choicest malt and Saaz hops and the best of Mountain spring water.

Gold Crown Beer can be obtained at all bars or delivered to your residence by placing order with us. You can buy our product with the assurance that there is nothing better made.

Bell Phone, 96-2.

MONONGAHELA, PA.

S. H. Keenan.

Bell Phone 230 J.

G. H. Pieper.

KEENAN AND PIEPER
CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF ROUGH AND WORKED
LUMBER

OFFICE AND YARDS, CORNER RAILROAD AND SIXTH STREETS.

PROSPECTIVE BUILDERS
WILL DO WELL TO SEE US FIRST.

WE HAVE JUST STARTED IN BUSINESS AND INTEND TO GIVE
OUR PATRONS FAIR PRICES.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

ESTIMATES FREELY GIVEN.

Dutch Java Blend Coffee

Monongahela's Pride
and Most Popular Drink

Sold by

S. EWART & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

Pittsburgh

Photographs

HIGH GRADE PHOTOGRAPHS—CHILDREN'S
AND HOME PORTRAITURE A SPECIALTY.
ENLARGEMENTS, FIRST-CLASS CRAYON,
WATER-COLOR and PASTEL PORTRAITS.

All kinds of
Framing
Done

Brown & Eichelberger

213 2ND ST., MONONGAHELA,

4TH ST., DONORA.

Hold the fort for I am coming.
My beef is fed on gilt-edged corn,
Around the curve my wagons running.
Wait 'till Geo. Wies blows his horn.

Home dressed is the best
Down East or out West;
If you are East or out West,
Come to Wies and get the best.

George Wies,

All kinds of
**Fresh & Smoked
Meats**

WATCH FOR ME

145 EAST MAIN STREET,

MONONGAHELA, PA.

Kelly's



Books & Stationery,
Office Supplies,
Post Cards,
Engraved Stationery,
Magazines and Periodicals,
Base Ball Goods,
Athletic Supplies.

EDWARD W. HARTLAND

Electrical Contractor. 245 Main Street.

—With T. S. McCURDY & SON—



EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL—HOUSE WIRING

TANTALUM LAMP

BANNER LAMP;

CAPITAL LAMP

STERLING SPECIAL LAMP;

TUNGSTEN LAMPS—40-60-100 WATTS—
SAVE YOU 66 2/3% ON YOUR LIGHT BILL.

MOTORS for washing machines, sewing machines; and wherever a motor can be applied; Irons that work by electricity, giving you not only a cool handle, but a cool laundry and a hot iron.

Ever-ready flash lights will find the key-hole for you

GAS and ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED.

DOOR BELLS INSTALLED.

Estimates cheerfully given on all work.

WEST END STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY



We guarantee our work.
Easy for you to be a satisfied customer.
Say the word—and we will call, any place in
the City.
Try us, and you will always be with us.

Every day some one who has tried others, call
us.

Now is the time for you to have us call.
Delays are dangerous—



We are the only UNION laundry in the
City, using UNION prices and the only one
that will guarantee their work.

CITY COLLECTIONS.

Monday—
Thursday.

CITY DELIVERYS.

Wednesday—
Saturday.

CITY BRANCH AGENTS.

Jas. McGregor & Sons, Clothiers;	Main St.
McPersens Barber Shop,	4th St.
Brooks Barber Shop,	2nd St.
Batch Barber Shop,	2nd St.
Valley Supply Store,	East Main St.
Hiltons Barber Shop,	Main St.

C. W. REGISTER, General Agent,
Monongahela City.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

BUT
NEXT TO HOME COMFORTS
ARE
**A COMFORTABLE PAIR
OF SHOES**



REMEMBER.

BEN. F. FORSYTHE

RELIABLE
SHOE DEALER.

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE

MONONGAHELA, PA.

ARE YOU THIRSTY?

I DON'T CARE

WHETHER YOU ARE OR NOT,
AND NEITHER WILL YOU

WHEN YOU
DRINK

**CALVERT'S
POP**

BECAUSE

"IT TOUCHES THE SPOT
WHETHER THIRSTY OR NOT."

MADE ONLY BY

S. R. CALVERT

MANUFACTURER OF

BOTTLED SODA WATER

PARK AVENUE



Notice

THE MAJORITY OF THE CUTS USED IN
ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORICAL SECTION
ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE

**Old Home
Association**

ANY PERSON DESIRING TO PURCHASE ANY
OF THEM CAN DO SO AT A VERY REASON-
ABLE RATE.





"Sunnyside"

All Rye Whiskey,

A rye whiskey in every sense

80 per cent rye, 20 per cent rye malt,

*A Gentleman's
Whiskey*

* The Sunnyside Distilling Co. *

Monongahela Made

Elben, Pennsylvania

Charles G. Grubb

1739 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Representing

The Largest Fireworks Factories in the World.
Direct Importer from China.

Private and Public Fireworks Displays Specialized.

Your Ten Dollar Order will receive
the same careful attention as your neighbor's One
Hundred Dollar, or your City's One Thousand Dollar one.
Catalog.

JUSTLEY APPETIZING

CRESCENT

BRAND

HAMS AND BACON

HOME CURED

ON SALE AT MONONGAHELA CITY

PITTSBURG PROVISION AND PACKING COMPANY

Expert Watch Repairing,

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Everything in the
Jewelry and Optical Business.

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**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
IN EVERY LINE.**

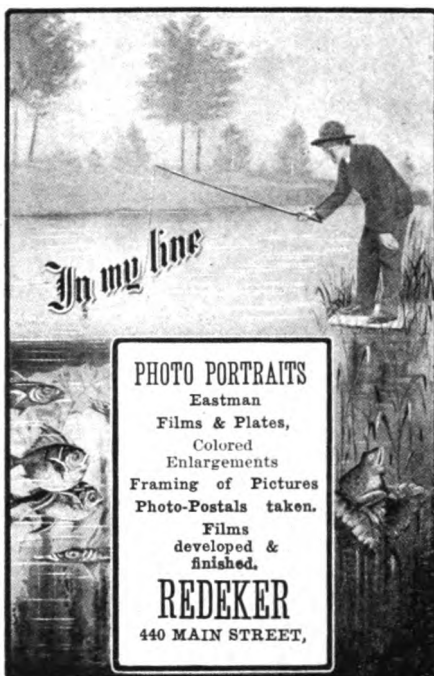
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J. M. Langendorf,

**Jeweler and
Optician**

214 W. MAIN STREET,

MONONGAHELA, PA.



In my line

PHOTO PORTRAITS
Eastman
Films & Plates,
Colored
Enlargements
Framing of Pictures
Photo-Postals taken.
Films
developed &
finished.
REDEKER
440 MAIN STREET,

MONONGAHELA MEAT MARKET

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**Fresh and Smoked
Meats**

of all kinds

Poultry and Game in Season.

McFeely & Hoffman

G. W. McFeely, Manager

232 Main St. Bell Phone 122-W

R. L. ELWOOD,

Alderman,

FIRE INSURANCE,

**RENTS
COLLECTED,**

ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE
CITY AT ANY TIME.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

*

OFFICE: 104 Second Street,

MONONGAHELA, PA.

E. R. Meredith,

**Funeral Director
and
Embalmer**



**Cor. Third and Main Streets,
Monongahela, Pa.**



**Carriages for Weddings, Christenings
and Funerals**



**Monongahela Valley
Monumental Works**

WM. H. ISAAC, Proprietor.

**Successor to
R. M. Gee's Son**

**Monuments and Cemetery Work
of all kinds**

**LETTERING, CARVING and TRACING
Operated by the
PNEUMATIC TOOL PROCESS.**

ESTABLISHED 1852.

**130-132-134 E. MAIN STREET,
Monongahela City, Pa.**



DOWNER BROS.

HARDWARE, STOVES,

**PLUMBERS &
GAS FITTERS**

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware

**Tin, Iron and Slate
Roofing**

BELL PHONE 57 W.

Thomas Collins' Sons

The Collins Studio

**Artistic
Photography**

**Special Rates for Old Home Coming
Week**

166 Main Street

LANDEFELD'S

THE BIG STORE

Mid pleasures and palaces
'Tho we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home.



Monongahela will welcome back to their native heath her sons and daughters.

Monongahela's "Big Store" welcomes you also. A cordial welcome awaits you all.

Come! make this store your headquarters, we have all modern conveniences which will be placed at your disposal absolutely free.

THIS STORE

Established in 1878 by the late Henry Landefeld, has grown wonderfully until now it stands at the head of the list as the largest exclusive Clothing and Furnishing store in the Monongahela valley.

**Men's Clothing, Boy's Clothing,
Children's Clothing,
MERCHANT TAILORING,
Furnishing Goods, Trunks**

IT'S
LANDEFELD'S
OF COURSE

235 and 237 Main Street

"The Old Reliable Corner"





